

GAZETTEER OF INDIA



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HOSHIARPUR



HOSHIARPUR



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FOREWORD

Since the publication of the second and the last main volume of the **Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer** in 1904, enormous changes in all walks of life of the people of the district necessitated the revision of the gazetteer.

The present revised volume of the district gazetteer presents a detailed and comprehensive study of the physical, historical, political, economic, social and cultural life of the people of the district. In addition, it contains information on the functioning of the district administration. It, therefore, is intended not only to serve as a compendium for the administrators and technical experts engaged in development work in the district, but also for research scholars, and the general reading public.

This volume is, therefore, neither a geographical handbook nor merely a record of revenue, like the previous volumes—but a complete study of the past and present of the Hoshiarpur District.

CHANDIGARH

March 21, 1980.

K. D. Vasudeva

Financial Commissioner, Revenue,
Punjab



PREFACE

The first and the second main volumes of the district gazetteers of **Hoshiarpur** were published in 1884 and 1904, respectively. These were primarily written for the British administrators to acquaint them with the district from the view point of a foreign occupying power. After attainment of independence in 1947, it was realized that the gazetteers published, several decades ago, were obsolete and out-of-date, and hence of not much use to the people of India. Moreover, the post-independence political, economic, socio-cultural developments and changes necessitated the revision of the old gazetteers.

Thus, in 1957, the Government of India initiated a scheme under which the scope of a District Gazetteer was made much more comprehensive with detailed headings and contents to cover all walks of life so that it could be useful not only to administrators but also to general readers. Under this scheme, the present volume of the **Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer**, the fourth in the series of Punjab District Gazetteers, has been revised and published, the first, second and third ones being those of Ludhiana, Amritsar and Gurdaspur, respectively.

The Hoshiarpur District has since long been rated as a 'Backward District' because of agrarian and industrial backwardness. But since independence, the impact of vast changes in the social life of the people and large-scale development of agriculture and industry in the district have considerably removed its backwardness. The impact of all such changes and developments have been discussed at length in the present volume, which was compiled during 1976—78.

This volume, thus, is intended to be a guide to the administrator and an important reference book of high standard for the public. This is a work in which all matters of local importance are highlighted. The study includes all aspects : physical, historical, political, economic, social and cultural.

In the compilation of this volume, I have received great inspiration and encouragement from the successive Financial Commissioners (Revenue), viz. S. R.S. Talwar, I.A.S., S. Hardev Singh Chhina, I.A.S. and S. K.S. Narang, I.A.S. and also from Shri R.R. Bhardwaj, I.A.S., Dr. Brajendra Singh, I.A.S., Joint Secretaries (Revenue).

I am highly indebted to Dr. M.S. Randhawa, I.C.S., (Retd), former Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, for editing

and vetting the draft in respect of its language and contents. His excellent contribution in this respect merits commendation.

I acknowledge my sincere thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor (Gazetteers), and the officers of the Central Gazetteers Unit, New Delhi, for their valuable advice in context of this gazetteer. The Unit did an excellent job in scrutinising the draft of this volume, and made several helpful suggestions with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication.

In the compilation of this volume, I have received generous co-operation and assistance from various quarters. I avail myself of this opportunity to place on record my thanks to all those individuals and institutions, especially the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, and the different officers working under him for extending assistance in supplying the requisite information and data.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Barkat Rai Chopra, my predecessor, under whose inspiration, I, then as Senior Editor, holding quite an independent charge of the Hoshiarpur Team comprising an Editor and two Compilers, could complete this colossal task.

I am thankful to the staff of the State Gazetteers Unit, especially to Sarvshri Stephen K. Massey, Editor, Rajinder Singh Gandhi, and Joginder Singh Bedi, Subhash Chander Behal, Compilers for their commendable contribution to the preparation of this volume. I am also thankful to Shri Sureshar Lal Sahi, Draftsman-cum-Artist for the preparation of illustrations and providing excellent photographs of various places of historical interest in the district. My thanks are also due to Shri Inderjit Sharma, Senior Scale Stenographer, for his excellent contribution in giving shape to the contents of this volume and getting it ready for the press.

Above all, my thanks are due to the Controller, Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh ; the Controller, Printing and Stationery, U.T., Chandigarh and their staff for extending full co-operation in the printing of this volume.

CHANDIGARH

December 20, 1979

BALDEV RAJ SHARMA

State Editor, Gazetteers, Punjab

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

(a) Introductory

(i) **Origin of the Name of the District.**—There are two versions about the foundation of Hoshiarpur town from which the district derives its name. It is said to have been founded by Hargobind and Ram Chand, Diwans of Muhammad Bin Tughlak (A.D. 1325—1351). The second version ascribes the foundation of the town to one Hoshiar Khan, a resident of Bajwara (a suburb village of Hoshiarpur), who lived about the same period, and after whom the town was named.

(ii) **Location, General Boundaries, Total Area and Population of the District.**—Included in the Jullundur Division of the Punjab, the submontane district of Hoshiarpur is located in the north-east of the State, bordering Himachal Pradesh on the east. It lies between north latitude 30°—59' and 32°—05' and between east longitude 75°—29' and 76°—31'. The River Beas forms its north-western boundary separating it from Himachal Pradesh in the north and the Gurdaspur District in the west. The River Satluj, in the south, separates it from Rupnagar District.¹

The district is divided into four tahsils ; Dasuya comprises its northern portion, Hoshiarpur lies in the centre, and Garhshankar and Balachaur, the southern. The headquarters of the district are at the town of Hoshiarpur, which is 34 km from Jullundur.

Hoshiarpur, the headquarters of the district administration, is directly connected by road with Pathankot (107 km) in the north, Jullundur (34 km) in the south-west, and Rupnagar (93 km) in the south. By rail, Hoshiarpur is also directly linked with Jullundur. All the towns of the district except Garhdiwala and Hariana have railway stations. Transport facilities are adequately available in all the towns which lie on the bus routes.

According to the Central Statistical Organisation, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, New Delhi, the provisional area of the Hoshiarpur District, as on July 1, 1971,

1. Formerly known as Ropar District, the name of the district was changed to Rupnagar District, vide Revenue Department Notification No. 6667-R-4-76/18985, dated the 16th November, 1976.

was 3,883 sq. km. but the Director of Land Records, Punjab, Jullundur, put it as 3,912·36 sq. km. in the same year, i.e. 1971-72. The tahsil-wise area of the district, according to the latter source is given below :

Tahsil	Area (sq. km.)
Hoshiarpur	.. 1,344·20
Dasuya	.. 1,247·26
Garhshankar	.. 811·30
Balachaur	.. 509·60
District Hoshiarpur	.. 3,912·36

(Source : Director of Land Records, Punjab, Jullundur)

According to the 1971 Census, the population of the district was 10,52,153, comprising 5,53,946 males and 4,98,207 females.

(iii) **History of the District as an Administrative Unit and the Changes in its Component Parts.**—The whole of the Jullundur Doab was annexed by the British after the First Anglo-Sikh War in 1846. The ceded territories became the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) under a Commissioner of the Trans-Satluj States at Jullundur. For two years, the administration was directly under the Supreme Government at Calcutta but in 1848, the Commissioner became subordinate to the resident at Lahore. In the succeeding year 1849, when the rest of the Punjab was annexed by the British, the administration of the *doab* was assimilated to the general system. The Commissioner's headquarters were fixed at Jullundur.

The district as first constituted consisted of five tahsils, Mukerian in the northern corner of the district, including the northern end of the Shiwalik Banga ; Haryana and Hoshiarpur from the Chintpurni Range to the Jullundur boundary ; Una and Garhshankar in the southern portion of the district, the watershed of the Shiwaliks forming the boundary between them. The *taluka* Jandbari, forming part of the Ambala District, was transferred to this district in 1850. In 1861, the Haryana Tahsil was abolished, and its western portion, comprising the Tanda Police jurisdiction, was made over to the Mukerian Tahsil,

the headquarters of which were transferred to Dasuya. The hill portions, i.e. those to the east of Shiwalik, of Hariana and Hoshiarpur tahsils, were transferred to Una, and the rest of the Hariana Tahsil joined to Hoshiarpur, which on the other hand parted with the Mahalpur Thana to Garhshankar.

Hoshiarpur is one of the districts which was vitally affected in its composition in the wake of the re-organisation of the composite Punjab on November, 1, 1966. Formerly, the district comprised four tahsils viz., Hoshiarpur, Dasuya, Una and Garhshankar. On the re-organisation, Una Tahsil of the composite Hoshiarpur District was partly merged into the newly carved Ropar District in Punjab and partly into Kangra District in the Himachal Pradesh, Later in 1970, Balachaur Tahsil, formerly a sub-tahsil was carved out as a separate entity out of the Garhshankar Tahsil.

(iv) **Subdivisions, Tahsils and Thanas.**—According to 1971 Census the district comprises 1,637 (1,582 inhabited and 55 uninhabited) villages and 9 towns which constitute four tahsils, viz. Hoshiarpur (521 villages), Dasuya (620 villages), Garhshankar (302 villages) and Balachaur (194 villages). All the tahsils except Balachaur have been made subdivisions Hoshiarpur in 1965, Dasuya in 1960, and Garhshankar in 1962. Besides, there are three sub-tahsils, viz. Bhunga in tahsil Hoshiarpur and Mukerian and Talwara in tahsil Dasuya.

The tahsil-wise list of police stations and police posts in the district is given in Chapter XII 'Law and Order and Justice'.

(b) Topography

Situated in the eastern and north-eastern margins of Punjab, the Hoshiarpur District has a transitional location between the up land plain of Central Punjab and the outer-Himalayan section of Himachal Pradesh. As compared to other districts of Punjab, Hoshiarpur plays the greatest topographic variety. The Shiwalik Hills which follow a north-west south-east alignment and run almost throughout the length of the district have influenced the disposition of its other physiographic units. These units are clearly identifiable on the basis of significant attributes of physical landscape.

Broadly speaking, the intra-district variations in local relief, slope, topographic texture, arrangement of landform features and surficial material divide the district into four physiographic units, viz., the hilly tract, the foothill plain, the floodplains of the Beas and the Satluj, and the upland plain.

(i) **The Hilly Tract.**—It is traversed by the Katar Dhar (Range) of the Shiwalik hills. Extending over about 128 km these hills have a width ranging from about 3 to 8 km in the district. Their highest point is 652 metres which lies on the boundary between Garhshankar Tahsil and Una Tahsil (Himachal Pradesh). From the western slopes of these hills originate numerous hill torrents locally known as *khads* which, as they traverse the adjoining foothill plain, have badly dissected the land. The eastern slopes of the hills which mostly stretch outside the district are also washed by small turbulent streams which flow through gorge-like valleys and empty themselves into the Swan Nadi flowing further east in the *Dun*. The Mansowal section of the Shiwaliks located in the north-eastern corner of the Garhshankar Tahsil is different from the rest of the hilly tract in many ways. Rising above 519.8 metres, the hills here are less dissected and enclose wide flat lands as also relatively gently sloping high ground. Particularly notable is the gorge of Mansowal stream, the cliff-like banks of which also rise to more than 30.6 metres above the bed. The head streams of Mansowal, unlike the streams rolling down the western slopes of the Shiwalik hills, are deeply entrenched. This section of the Shiwalik hills is distinct in its structure also, for here hard resistant rocks are exposed at the surface. In general, the hills are formed of loose, soft unconsolidated conglomerate and ill-compacted sandstone alternating with loams and clays. Once thickly forested, these hills now stand almost bare and exposed with only scanty vegetation covering in parts.

(ii) **The Foothill Plain.**—The foothill plain which adjoins the Shiwalik hills on their west ranges from 275 to 428 metres in elevation. Densely infested with seasonal streams locally known as *chos*, the foothill plain has a badly dissected surface. This plain is the widest, about 24 km in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil, while towards the north in the Dasuya Tahsil and towards the south in Garhshankar, it narrows down. The *chos* are closely spaced, on the average at a distance of about one and a half kilometre. At some places their spacing is even less than 500 metres. Occasionally, the interfluves are hardly a few hundred metres wide as much land on both sides of the *chos* is affected by sand-drift. This fine textured foothill plain is covered with a mixture of sand, gravel and loam in varying proportions.

(iii) **The Floodplains of the Beas and the Satluj.**—Lying in the north-western and southern peripheries of the district respectively, the floodplains of the Beas and the Satluj are Locally known as *bet*. They comprise wide strips of alluvial land over which water spreads when the rivers are in spate. The top soil of the floodplains contains loam,

sand and new alluvium. Within each of the floodplains, a distinction may be made between the 'active' floodplains which is regularly flooded and the 'cover' floodplains which is inundated only when the river carries enormous discharge of water.

Beas Floodplain

Following the course of the river, the Beas floodplain in the Hoshiarpur District stretches like a horse-shoe. It is narrow in the north-east where the Beas just breaks its way through the Shiwaliks but the *bet* widens in the western section of the Dasuya Tahsil where the entire land between the river and the Black *Bein* (a stream) lies in the floodplain. The floodplain of the Beas in this district is also marked by a number of water pools called *chhams* or *jhils*. The most extensive of these is the *Terkiana Jhil* about 6 km long and 1.6 km wide. The *Kalabagh Jhil* lies west of Mukerian and has an outlet near Bagroi village. Similarly, *Nahran* and *Zahura Jhils* also lie in the floodplain. In fact, the whole area from Dasuya-Tanda axis in the east to the Beas river in the west is poorly drained and dotted with *jhils*. It may be added that over the year, the actual area covered by the *jhils* has shrunk both as a result of silting up and reclamation of land. These areas now constitute the rice bowl of the Bist Doab.

Satluj Floodplain

The flood plain of the Satluj falling in the Hoshiarpur District is hardly 16 km long. In the eastern section the floodplain extends right up to the foothills. A well-marked scarp or contact slope separates the floodplain from the dissected foothill plain to its north. The height of this scarp ranges from 1.5 to 7.6 metres although in the adjoining Jullundur District it is as high as 12.2 metres at some places. From Jamiatgarh to Hoden villages, the scarp is continuous and lies above the convex meanders of the river. Such scarps have also been identified in the floodplains of the Beas and the Ravi rivers. Partly tectonic and partly erosional in origin, these scarps mark the limit of the floodplains. The sudden break in slope at the scarp is attributed to the general tectonic uplift experienced during the pleistocene and the accelerated erosional activity of the rivers associated with the termination of the pleistocene and the beginning of the Holocene (Recent) age. The scarp of the Satluj floodplain in the district is not a plane surface but is highly dissected by gullies. There has also been some lateral recession of the scarp resulting in increasing distance between the scarp and the river bed, and leading to widening of the floodplain along the convex banks.

(iv) **The Upland Plain.**—The upland plain is juxtaposed with the floodplain of the Beas in the Dasuya Tahsil where it is fairly wide, and with the *cho*-infested foothill plain in the Hoshiarpur and Garhshankar tahsils where it covers only a few square kilometres of land traversed by the lower sections of the *chos*. Its elevation ranges between 256 and 275 metres. In the Dasuya Tahsil, the upland plain covers a relatively high ground and is known as *maira* signifying the predominance of sand in its soil cover. It has an extremely gentle gradient occasionally causing bad drainage.

The physiographic setting of the Hoshiarpur District is, thus, characterized by hills along the eastern and north-eastern margins, and intensely dissected foothill plain adjoining the hills, floodplains along the Beas and the Satluj, and an upland plain immediately next to the foothill plain.

(C) River System and Water Resources

(i) Main Rivers and Tributaries and Canals

The district is not traversed by any perennial river. However, its northern, north-western and southern peripheries are washed by the Beas and the Satluj rivers, respectively.

River Beas.—Rising from Beas Kund near Rohtang Pass (Himachal Pradesh), the River Beas debouches from the outer-Himalayan Sola Singhi Range, breaks through the Shiwalik hills and enters the district near Talwara. After flowing for about 40 km to the north-west, the river suddenly takes a sharp turn to the south from Motla village, and thence forms the boundary between the Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur Districts. The Beas, like other rivers of Punjab, has been changing its course in the past. Its shift towards its right is suggested by the occurrence of several *jhils* or *chhambs*, a reference to which has already been made.

Tributaries.—There are two *beins* (streams) in the district, namely, the western or Black *Bein* and the eastern or White *Bein*. The Black *Bein* which originates in the Terkiana *Jhil* and follows a course almost parallel to the Beas in Dasuya Tahsil and beyond in Kapurthala seems to be occupying an old and abandoned channel of the master stream. The *bein*, unlike the seasonal *chos*, contains water throughout the year. With banks rising from 1.5 metres to 3 metres, the *bein* has an entrenched and winding course. At Pul Pukhta village, it is joined by two streams, one emanating from Nahran *Jhil* and the other from Zahura *Jhil*.

The *White Bein* is formed near Garhshankar after it receives water from Basu *Khad* rolling down the Shiwalik hills. This *bein* runs in a north-westerly direction forming the boundary between Garhshankar and Nawanshahr tahsils. Both these *beins* have a small width but are troublesome to cross on account of their depth and soft bed.

Chos.—*Chos* demand a special note in the physiography of this district. Though seasonal, these streams have made a strong impact not only on the physical landscape but also on land utilization, settlement and transport patterns of the district. The *chos* have a very high density throughout but they are most numerous in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil. Each *choe* is named after some large settlement situated along its course. The suddenness with which water swells up in the *chos* during the rainy season is a unique phenomenon. Equally striking is the abruptness with which water peters out leaving behind thick layers of sand, loam and gravel on both sides of the stream. The *chos* originate on the western slopes of the Shiwaliks. For a few kms the streams do not have any well-defined channel. But as they leave the hills and enter the foothill plain, their courses become distinct and their channels wide. After flowing for some distance ranging between 5 to 24 km, each wide *choe* shrinks into a narrow stream and finally disappears.

The junction of the lower and the central section of a *choe* provides the easiest crossing of the stream. The metalled road from Rupnagar to Hoshiarpur-Haryana-Gardhiwala and beyond runs through these points and has an alignment almost parallel to the hills. In view of the havoc which the *chos* have been causing for a long time, many of them have recently been tamed through channelization of their courses.

Practically all the *chos*—108 in numbers originate and terminate within the boundary of the district except a few which cross over to Jullundur and empty themselves into the Black *Bein* and the White *Bein*.

Canals.—Apart from the natural drainage features, the Hoshiarpur District is irrigated by the Shah Nahar Canal, and Bist Doab Canal, and its distributaries.

(ii) Underground Water Resources

The depth of the water below the land surface varies between 1.5 and 7.6 metres and qualitatively it is in general suitable for domestic and irrigational purposes. The chloride content varies between 12 and 150 parts per million. The specific conductance ranges from 264 to 830 micromhos/cm at 25°C.

Water Table.—The depth of the sub-soil water varies in different physiographic units. In the floodplains, the sub-soil water depth generally ranges between 1.5 to 3 metres but after the rains it often rises to less than 1.5 metres of the surface resulting in waterlogging in parts. In the upland plain, the sub-soil water is within 3 to 4.5 metres of the surface and permits easy irrigation by wells and tube-wells. By comparison, the dissected foothill plain has water at about 4.5 to 7.6 metres below the surface. In the hilly tract the water table is often more than 9 metres deep making drinking water scarce in dry months and severely limiting the possibilities of irrigation.

(d) Geology

(i) Geological Formation

The Upper Shiwaliks and the Quaternary deposits constitute the main geological formations of the area. The Upper Shiwaliks comprise conglomerate beds, friable sandstone, siltstone and clay beds. Stray pebbles of granite, limestone and sand stones are also present. Sand stones are soft and friable. Lumps of clay and pellets are also met within the sandstone. At places sand stones show well developed cross-bedding and suggest the possibility of eolian origin. The sand stones contain a large portion of the mica flakes and concretions of clay. They are susceptible to weathering as a result of which there is a considerable collection of sand as talus cones.

Quaternary deposits constitute gravel beds, alluvial fans and river terraces. They contain sand and clay in varying proportions. River terraces are seen flanking the present day streams and at some places they occupy the ridges. Gravel beds constitute an important source of white quartzite fragments.

Recently ammonite fossils have been encountered in the Shiwalik formations near Garhshankar.

(ii) Mineral Resources

White Quartzite Fragments.—Huge deposits of white quartzite fragments have been located in Garhshankar area of District Hoshiarpur. Investigations carried out by the State and the Central departments have proved the existence of about 4.53 million tonnes of white quartzite fragments.

Calcareous Tufa.—Isolated pockets of calcareous tufa have also been located in the Birampur and Hajipur area of Tahsil Garhshankar. So far about 1.6 million tonnes of calcareous tufa deposits have been

proved to exist in this area. The presence of shells of invertebrates confirms it to be of fresh water origin.

Coal.—Occurrence of coal has been reported in Ramtawali and Dholbaha area of the district.

Clays.—Besides the above minerals, thin beds of good quality industrial clays have also been found in Shiwaliks formation exposed in Garhshankar area of the district.

Building Materials.—The boulder and gravel are found in the various ephemeral streams as well as in perennial streams. These are found around Jajjon, Garhshankar and Talwara area of District Hoshiarpur.

Sand used as building material is found in the villages, viz. Jadu Janda, Nasrala, Dacwal, Sukhiabad (Bhangi Cho), Baupur and Mandial.

Brick earth is found in huge quantities throughout the district except in the hilly areas and sandy tract.

(iii) **Seismicity.**—Hoshiarpur District lies near the foothills of Himalayas. The great Himalayan boundary fault and several other active tectonic features lie about 100—150 km to the north-east of Hoshiarpur. A number of earthquakes of slight to moderate intensities and a few of great intensity have been located on this fault system.

The records show that Hoshiarpur area came under maximum seismic intensity VII on the Modified Mercalli Scale of 1931¹ during the Kangra earthquake of 4th April, 1905. But considering the location of number of faults in the area and their active seismic status, it is felt that more representative seismic intensity for the area would be between VII and VIII M.M.

Studies made in U.S.A. and other advanced countries show that seismic intensity VIII M.M. corresponds to horizontal seismic acceleration range of 51—350 cm/sec² depending upon the soil or an average acceleration of 172 cm/sec² on consolidated foundations. Similarly seismic intensity VII M.M. corresponds to horizontal seismic acceleration range of 18—140 cm/sec² depending upon the soil or an average acceleration 67 cm/sec² on consolidated foundations.

1. Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931

Scale	Specifications
VII	Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well built ordinary structures; considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Notices by persons driving motor-cars.

(Source : Director-General of Observation, New Delhi).

Considering the above it is felt that for important civil engineering structures based on consolidated foundations, a provision of horizontal seismic acceleration of 10% of gravity (.10g) may be made.

(e) Flora (Botany)

The principal trees common all over the districts are ; *Kikar* (*Acacia nilotica*), *phulahi* (*Acacia modesta*), *tahli* or *shisham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *siris* (*Albizia lebbbeck*), *bakain* or *drek* (*Melia azedarach*), *ber* (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), and *Mulberry* (*Morus alba*). These are utilized for the manufacture of agricultural implements and in house building. The people have found that groves of trees are profitable, and numerous fine groves of *shisham*, which grows quickly and has hard wood, have been planted on the borders of *chos* where the land, though unculturable, has good soil beneath the sand. Other trees are the *aisan* (*Terminalia alata*)—a good sized tree wood of fair quality : leaves used for fodder ; the *alis* or *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*)—the bark is used for tanning ; the fruit is a strong purgative ; has beautiful pendant yellow flowers in spring ; the *amla* or *aola* (*Emblica officinalis*)—fruit sold and used for pickles ; the *bahera* (*Terminalia bellerica*)—fruit used as medicine, and leaves as fodder for milch cattle ; the *banna* (*Vitex negundo*)—a good shrub to plant on the banks of streams ; likes a moist soil : the branches made into baskets ; grows both in hills and plains ; the *bar* or *bor* (*Ficus bengalensis*) ; weeping willow (*Salix babylonica*)—also common both in hills and plains on banks of streams ; the *ber* (*Ziziphus mauritiana*), which is one of the most profitable trees, as the wood is hard, the fruit much liked, and the roots and shade of the tree do not damage crops growing close to it. Lac also is easily propagated on this tree ; the *bihul* (*Grewia optiva*)—wood is elastic and tough : bark yields a coarse fibre, used for making ropes etc. ; the *dhaman* (*Grewia elastica*)—the bark used as a fibre for ropes ; the *bil* (*Aegle marmelos*)—a thorny tree with a large fruit, which is used as a drug : the leaves are offered by Hindus at the shrine of Shiva ; the *chil* (*Pinus roxburghii*)—grows in various parts of the Shiwaliks, especially in the northern end, but is most common in the Sola Singhi, notably in the Lohara and Panjal forests. The wood is used for building, but is not very durable : charcoal in great quantity is made from it ; the *dhaman* (*Grewia elastica*)—a strong tough wood, used for *banghy* poles ; leaves also used for fodder ; the *dhau* (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*)—jack fruit tree ; the leaves are used for fodder, and pickles made from the fruit ; the *gauhin* (*Premna latifolia*)—a small tree, of no use except for firewood ; the *gullar* (*Ficus racemosa*), the *pilkhan* (*Ficus virens*), the *trimbul* (*Ficus auriculata*), and the *phaguri* (*Ficus palmata*) are various species of fig ; the fruit is eaten, but the wood is not of

much use ; the *harar* or *halela* (*Terminalia chebula*)—the fruit is valuable ; it is used for dyeing and as a drug ; it is the myrobalan of commerce ; grows principally in the north of the Shiwaliks and in parts of the Panjal and Dharui talukas ; the *hirak* (*Diospyros cordifolia*) ; the *jablota* (*Jatropha curcas*)—the wood is useless ; the fruit a powerful purgative ; the *jaman* (*Syzygium cumini*) ; the *kakkar* (*Pistacia khinjuk*)—a fine grained yellowish wood, useful for cabinets ; the *kamal* or *kyamal* (*Lannea coromandelica*)—wood used for door frames ; the *kamila* (*Maltotus philippensis*)—the red powder from the fruit is used as a dye ; the *kangu* (*Flacourtia indica*)—wood principally used for making combs ; the *karal* or *kachnar* (*Bauhinia variegata*)—has pretty blossoms ; leaves useful for fodder ; the *khair* (*Acacia catechu*)—the wood is hard and tough, and white ants are said to dislike it ; the *khirni* (*Manilkara hexandra*)—a few are found near Hoshiarpur ; they are umbra geous ; the fruit is sold in the bazars ; the *kinnu* (*Diospyros exsculpta*) though these trees are common in the Shiwaliks very few with the ebony heart, which is so much prized, are found ; the *lasura* (*Cordia dichotoma*)—the wood is not of much use but the leaves are used for fodder and trenchers, and the fruit is eaten ; the *maulsari* (*Mimusops elengi*) ; the *mowa* (*Madhuca indica*)—wood used for building : an oil is extracted from the seed and a spirituous liquor from the flower ; the *nagadaun* (*Staphylea emodi*)—a few specimens found in the Chintpurni Range : a stick of it kept by any one is supposed to drive away snakes, hence the name ; the *nim* (*Azadirachta indica*)—the leaves are used medicinally ; the *palah*, *chhachra*, or *dhak* (*Butea monosperma*)—the leaves are considered good fodder for cattle, especially to improve the milk of buffaloes : they are also largely used as manure, and for keeping land under young sugarcane cool during May and June ; the *patajan* (*Drypetes roxburgii*)—wood used for building and agricultural purposes and leaves for fodder ; the *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) ; the *rajain* (*Holoptelea integrifolia*)—not a common tree ; the *sal* (*Shorea robusta*)—found in Lohara and Dharui ; has a straight trunk and is used for scantlings ; the *saler* or *siali* (*Pueraria tuberosa*)—a climber common in the hills ; the yam-like roots are eaten, and the leaves considered good fodder ; the *simbal* or cotton tree (*Bombax ceiba*)—wood not much used ; leaves useful for fodder, and the cotton for stuffing pillows ; the *sohanjna* (*Moringa oleifera*) ; the *tamarisk* or *farash* (*Tamarix aphylla*) ; *pilchi* or *jhau* (*Tamarix trouplii*) is also very common in alluvial river lands ; the twigs make good baskets ; the *tun* (*Toona ciliata*)—grows best in the hills ; wood very good for building and furniture.

The common shrubs are: the *garna* (*Carissa spinarum*)—a thorny bush, especially common in the hills; the fruit is eaten and the bush cut and largely used for hedging; the *mendar* (*Dodonaea viscosa*)—very common in the Shiwaliks: the wood is used for firewood; the plant injures other vegetation, and where it is most prolific the hills contain scarcely any other shrubs; the *basuti* (*Adhatoda vasica*)—a common shrub in both hills and plains. the leaves are used as manure; the *ak* (*Calotropis procera*)—grows in poor soil, and is of no use.

The principal grasses are the bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) and *Bambusa bambos*. Three kinds of bamboo are grown—*magar*, a very thick kind; *bans*, and *nal*, thinner varieties. The *bans* grows in the Government forests of Karnpur and Bindraban (Tahsil Dasuya) and the *nal* are the kinds most commonly used for the various purposes to which the bamboo is put; the *kharkana* (*Saccharum bengalense*)—most useful plant. the leaves (*khur*) are used for thatching; the sheath of the stalk (*munj*) for ropes, the stalk (*kana*) for *chiks*, Chairs, sofas, stools, etc., while the tapering tops of the stem form what is called *sirki*, a kind of thin thatching: the young shoots which grow from the stumps in spring are eaten by cattle: *kahi* (*Saccharum spontaneum*)—the leaves of this are also used for thatching and pens cut from the stem the *khabal* (*Cynodon dactylon*)—the best grass for fodder; the *bagar* (*Dichanthium annulatum*)—useful for making ropes; the *bui-a* fine grass, growing in poor sandy soil, and not eaten by cattle; the *haru* (*Sorghum halepense*)—good for fodder; the dib or bulrush (*Typha angustata*)—the leaves are used for mats; the *nara* (*Arundo donax*)—the stems are made into *hukka* tubes, *chiks* and baskets. This reed, when planted along the edges of *chos*, often prevents the cutting away of the banks; its roots bind the soil where it grows, and quickly spread.

(f) Fauna (Zoology)

The fauna of the district presents no peculiar features. Hare, partridges, pigeons and doves are found in the fields and jungles throughout the district. Wild boar and hog deer are found in the areas near River Beas. In Shiwalik area, barking deer, spotted deer and sambhar are also found.

The Punjab Wild Life Preservation Act, 1959, and the rules framed thereunder aim at the protection and preservation of wild life. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, has been enforced in the State of Punjab with effect from April 1, 1975, which affords protection to the wild animals and birds. For this purpose, strict vigilance is being kept by the wild life staff under the supervision of an Inspector posted at the

district level. The people are also being educated through the media of press, platform, radio, etc., on the utility, usefulness and preservation of wild life.

Special mention may be made of Pinjra Pol—a mini hospital for birds at Hoshiarpur, where injured birds are healed, fed and eventually given back their freedom to fly about. Located in the vicinity of Chah Khazanchian and Bazar Sarafan, it is run by the local S.S. Jain Sabha in tune with the ideals and doctrines of Jainism.¹

The different zoological types found in the districts are detailed below :

(1) **Fishes**—The different varieties of fish available in the district are: *Labeo rohita* (rohu), *Catla Catla* (theil), *Cirrhinus mrigala* (mori), *Labeo calbesu* (kalouch), *Tor putitora* (mohsir), *Heteropneustes fossilis* (singhi), *Wallago attu* (mulee), *Mystus seenghala* (singhara), *Notopterus chitola* (pari), *Channa marulius* (saul), etc.

(2) **Amphibians (Frogs and Toads)**.—The amphibians found in the district include bull frog, shipping frog, and paddy field frog, and marshy toad, Anderson's toad and common Indian toad.

(3) **Reptiles**.—Snakes are found all over the district, but more especially in the hills. The most common of these are the dreaded *kharapa* (cobra), *sankhchor* (*Ophiophagus elaps*) and *karait* (*Bangarus Coeruleus*). Sometimes crocodiles are reported in the River Beas. Lizards, turtles and tortoises are also found in the district.

(4) **Birds**.—The birds commonly found in the district are of two types, viz., resident birds and migratory birds (which visit the area in winter), as given below :

Resident Birds.—Himalayan jungle crow, house crow, common peafowl, common red jungle fowl, bush quail, Indian button quail, common quail, black breasted quail, black partridge, hill partridges, gray partridge, *chakor* (partridge), common coot, black-winged kite, parrot, night jar (*chapaki*), etc.

Migratory Birds.—Comb Duck, various species of goose, demoiselle crane, ruddy sheldrake, gadwall, widgeon, common teal, pintail, shoveller, sun bird, white-eyed poachard, large whistling teal, mallard, etc. These birds visit the riverine, ponds and *chhambs* in winter.

¹The Tribune, Chandigarh, dated May 12, 1976.

(5) **Mammals.**—Those found in the district are : jungle cat, large Indian civet, common Indian mongoose, Indian wolf, Indian jackal, nilgai (blue bull), fruit bat, Indian porcupine, squirrel, rats and mice, wild boar, black buck, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer sambhar and common Indian hare. Among these, barking deer, spotted deer, hog deer, black duck, wild boar, common peafowl are getting extinct in the district.

(g) Climate¹

(i) Climate Divisions and Seasons and Their Duration

The climate of this submountane district with a hilly terrain in the major part is on the whole somewhat milder than that of the adjoining districts to the south. But in the valleys and the terrain strip to the south-west of the Shiwalik Range it is more like that of the plains of the Punjab. The cold season is from November to March. The period from April to June is the hot season. The south-west monsoon season is from about the beginning of July to the first week of September. The succeeding period lasting till the beginning of November is the post-monsoon or transition period.

(ii) Temperature and Humidity

Temperature.—There is no meteorological observatory in the district. The description which follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts. After about the middle of March temperatures begin to rise steadily till June which is usually the hottest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 39° C and the mean daily minimum about 24° C. In May and June, the maximum temperature may be on individual days exceed 45° C. With the advance of the south-west monsoon over the district early in July the day temperatures decrease appreciably while the nights are nearly as warm as the nights in the summer season. With the increase in the moisture in the air during the south-west monsoon season the weather is often sultry in between the rains. After about the middle of September temperatures begin to decrease, the fall in night temperature being more rapid. January is the coldest month of the year with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 19° C and the mean daily minimum at about 5° C. In the wake of passing western disturbances in the winter season cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature may go down to a degree or two below the freezing point of water, and frosts may occur.

1. Material supplied by the Deputy Director General of Observatories (Climatology and Geophysics), Poona.

Humidity.—In the south-west monsoon season the humidities are high. In the rest of the year the air is comparatively drier. The driest part of the year is the summer season when in the afternoons the relative humidities are less than 25 per cent.

(iii) Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 5 stations, for a sufficiently long periods. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 833.5 mm. About 77 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the short monsoon season—July to September. Rainfall amounting to about 17 per cent of the normal is received during the cold season in association with passing western disturbances. The rainfall in the district, in general, increases from the south-west towards the north-east and varies from 635.4 mm at Tanda to 1017.2 mm at Una (Himachal Pradesh). The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the district is appreciable. During the 50-year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 178 per cent of the normal occurred in 1917 while the very next year had the lowest annual rainfall which was only 52 per cent of the normal. The annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 12 years in this 50-year period. Two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred thrice. Considering the rainfall at individual stations 3 and 4 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Garhshankar and Tanda, respectively. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the district was between 600 and 1,100 mm (i.e. within about 30 per cent of the annual) in 37 year out of 50.

On an average there are 41 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm or more) in a year in the district. This number varies from 29 at Tanda to 49 at Una (Himachal Pradesh).

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 360.7 mm at Hoshiarpur on August 19, 1878.

(iv) Atmospheric Pressure and Winds

Cloudiness.—During the monsoon season and for short spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances the skies are partly too heavily clouded and occasionally overcast. During the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds.—Winds are generally light with some increase in wind force during the late summer and monsoon seasons. In the post monsoon and

winter seasons, winds are light and variable in direction in the mornings and mainly from the west to north-west in the afternoons. In April and May, winds are mostly from directions between north-west and north-east. By June, easterlies and south-easterlies also blow and in the south-west monsoon season winds are more commonly from directions between north-east and south-east.

Special Weather Phenomena.—Western disturbances affect the district during the cold season causing widespread rain. Duststorms and thunderstorms occur in the latter part of the summer season. Thunderstorms also occur in the cold season and rain in the monsoon is often associated with thunder. Occasional fog occurs in the cold season.



TABLE I

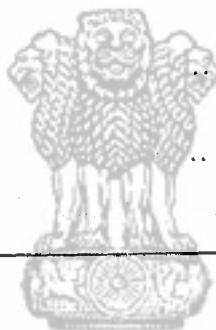
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall in the Hoshiarpur District



सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE
Normals and Extremes

Station	Number of years of data		January
Dasuya	.. 50	a	43.4
		b	3.1
Una (Himachal Pradesh)	.. 50	a	51.3
		b	3.2
Garshankar	.. 50	a	42.2
		b	2.7
Hoshiarpur	.. 50	a	44.2
		b	3.0
Tanda	.. 39	a	30.0
		b	2.1
Hoshiarur District	..	a	42.2
		b	2.8



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of Rainfall in the Hoshlarpur District

February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
43.7	38.1	17.8	17.8	51.6	229.9	236.7	105.2
2.9	2.6	1.8	1.3	3.2	9.9	9.2	4.0
49.5	39.9	19.8	17.8	68.8	310.6	273.3	140.7
3.5	2.7	1.8	1.5	4.0	11.9	11.3	5.5
38.1	31.7	17.3	16.3	57.9	241.1	212.6	120.4
2.9	2.5	1.4	1.4	4.0	9.9	9.1	4.4
44.5	35.8	18.5	16.3	60.5	205.7	239.3	122.2
3.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.8	10.5	9.4	4.5
37.6	20.6	10.4	13.2	40.6	217.4	151.4	93.2
2.6	1.6	0.9	0.9	2.5	8.3	6.0	2.9
42.7	33.2	16.8	16.3	55.9	249.9	222.7	116.3
3.0	2.4	1.5	1.3	3.5	10.1	9.0	4.3

(a) Normal rainfall in mm

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm or more)

सत्यमेव जयते

TABLE

Normals and Extremes of

Station		Number of years of data	October
Dasuya	.. 50	a	11.2
		b	0.7
Una (Himachal Pradesh)	.. 50	a	14.5
		b	0.9
Garhshankar	.. 50	a	11.2
		b	0.7
Hoshiarpur	.. 50	a	13.5
		b	0.9
Tanda	.. 39	a	3.8
		b	0.3
Hoshiarpur District	..	a	10.8
		b	0.7



सत्यमेव जयते

Rainfall in the Hoshiarpur District

November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year*	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year*	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours **	
					Amount (mm)	Date
4.3	25.1	824.8	176 (1917)	48 (1934)	278.6	1894 June 19
0.4	1.6	40.7				
3.6	27.4	1,017.2	168 (1917)	52 (1918)	276.1	1947 September 26
0.4	1.8	48.5				
4.3	21.3	814.4	173 (1909)	34 (1918)	284.5	1888 July 10
0.4	1.7	41.1				
6.1	23.9	875.5	230 (1917)	55 (1949)	360.7	1878 August 19
0.5	1.7	43.0				
2.0	15.2	635.4	210 (1914)	47 (1918)	186.4	1960 July 12
0.1	1.1	29.3				
4.1	22.6	833.5	178 (1917)	52 (1918)		
0.4	1.6	40.6				

(a) Normal rainfall in mm

(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

*Based on all available data upto 1970

**Years of occurrence given in brackets

TABLE—2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the Hoshiarpur District

(Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm	No. of years
401 - 500	1	901 —1000	9
501 - 600	6	1001 —1100	4
601 - 700	9	1101 —1200	0
701 —800	8	1201 —1300	3
801 —900	7	1301 —1400	2
		1401 —1500	1



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

(a) Ancient Period

Recent excavations at various sites in the districts of Hoshiarpur and Rupnagar (Ropar) have revealed that the entire area near the Shiwalik foothills was selected for habitation not only by the early palaeolithic man, but also by those in the protohistoric and historic periods. The perennial supply of water and patches of good agricultural land and pastures ensured them a living. It is in these regions that the link between the earlier Stone Age and protohistoric periods-neolithic period may probably be found. In the explorations, seven early Stone Age sites at Atbarapur, Rehmanpur and Takhni, 30—40 km north of Hoshiarpur at the foot of the Shiwalik Hills, have been discovered where the stone artifacts have been found. These artifacts include hand-axes, stone implements, chopping-tools and cleavers and can be type-technologically dated to 4,35,000 — 1,50,000 years¹.

Besides these excavations, among the archaeological remains in the Hoshiarpur District the remains of temples at Dholbaha, 24 km north of Hoshiarpur, and especially the local legends throw much valuable light on the ancient history of this district.

The legends refer to the district having a direct connection with the dawn of Indian History and, thus, associate several places in the district with the Pandavas, and Sri Pandain, 12.5 km north of Hajipur, which contains a well and a temple. Dasuya is mentioned in the epic of Mahabharata as the seat of King Virata in whose services the Pandavas remained for thirteen years during their exile. Even today, Dasuya is called *Virat Ki Nagri*. Bham, about 11 km west of Mahalpur, is said to be the place where the Pandavas spent their exile. Lasara, about 19 km north of Jaijon, also contains a stone temple stated to date back to the time of the Pandavas.

From scattered notices of Kalhana's *Raja Tarangini*, the hints gained from inscriptions, and, above all, from the information left on record by the Chinese pilgrim, Hieun Tsang, it is surmised that the area, now called Hoshiarpur, was dominated by a tribe of Chandrabansi Rajputs who maintained an independent existence for centuries before the Muhammadan conquest. Jullundur was its capital and Kangra was an important stronghold. Considerable interest was attached to this tribe, to which

1. *The Tribune*, Chandigarh, August 10, 1977

its representatives were believed to belong as the petty Rajput kings of Kangra and the neighbouring hills in the early years of the twentieth century. These princes traced their generalogy from one Susarma Chandra, and asserted that their ancestors owned Multan and took part in the great war of the Mahabharata. After the war, they lost their country and retired under the leadership of Susarma Chandra to the Jullundur Doab. In the seventh century, the kingdom is described by Hieun Tsang as extending 167 miles (267 km) from east to west, and 133 miles (213 km) from north to south. If these dimensions be correct, the kingdom, as General Cunningham points out, probably included, in addition to the plains portion of the Jullundur Doab and the Kangra Hill States, Chamba, Mandi and Suket in the hills and Satadru of Sirhind in the plains. The country is referred to as Katoch, and Trigatha in the Puranas. At an unknown date the kingdom broke up into numerous petty principalities, and the Jaswan Rajas, a branch of the Katoch Dynasty, established themselves as the owners of these principalities in the Jaswan Dun.

Later, the tribe known as Tilabharas, also known as Tilakhalas occupied the area to the south of the Beas near Hoshiarpur and played a significant role in the history of the Punjab 1-A.

The district lay beyond the reach of the Macedonian conqueror, Alexander the Great, and is indiscernible in the faint light of the history of that period. In the Mauryan times, the Jullundur Doab formed part of the Magadhan Empire. After the dismemberment of the Mauryan Empire, the Indo-Bactrian Greeks invaded, and occupied the Punjab in the second century B.C.

(b) Medieval Period

The precise date of the Muhammadan conquest of the district is unknown. According to the poet Lalman, Ibrahim of the Ghorian Dynasty, who ruled from A.D. 1059—1099, penetrated Jullundur, and the plains probably came under the Muhammadan rule on the fall of Jullundur in A.D. 1088. The hills, however, remained under the Hindu Chieftains. In 1192, Ajmer and the whole of the Shiwalik Hills, along with the principalities of Ghuram, Hansi, Sarusti, Samana and other tracts, were subjugated by Sultan Muhammad Ghori, who further advanced to Dehli, but the City and its fort were saved by a relation of Khandey Rai, who submitted to the conqueror and paid a handsome tribute to him. The Sultan returned to Ghazni after entrusting the

Governor ~~won Chauram~~, as its capital, to his slave, Qutb-ud-din Aibak.²

Abu Bakar (A.D. 1389—1390)—Abu Bakar's authority remained established at Delhi for some time, but a serious rebellion broke out at Samana. The centurion officers rose against the Governor, Khurshid, a loyal adherent of Abu Bakar and put him to death at Samana. One of the Amirs, Junid of Samana, assassinated Khurshid and sent his head to Prince Nasir-ud-din Muhammad. The Prince, who was at Nagarkot, was earnestly solicited to come and assert himself by all the Afghan Amirs. He was then loitering in the Shiwalik Hills of Kangra to make another attempt to capture the throne of Delhi. Muhammad, having received the invitation, marched immediately to Samana, passing through Dasuya and Jullundur. He arrived at Samana and crowned himself Sultan in April, 1389. He started from Samana to Delhi with twenty thousand horses which swelled to fifty thousand on the way, but he was defeated by Abu Bakar.³

Amir Taimur (A.D. 1398-99)—This area faced a great devastation during the return journey of Taimur from Delhi, when he retreated along the outskirts of the Shiwalik Hills to Jammu. He had heard of Nagarkot and wished to capture it, but did not penetrate so far into the interior of the hills. The Hindu Rajas gave him a tough fight. He passed through Bajwara and Dasuya in the Hoshiarpur District. At that time, the Kokhars appear to have been powerful in the district.

In 1419, the peace of the Punjab was again disturbed by an adventurer, who appeared at Bajwara and pretended to be Sarang Khan, who had expelled Khaizr Khan from Multan in 1396, a little before Taimur's invasion. There was a big rising in Bajwara, as many interested people exhorted the ignorant people to join the pretender. Khizr Khan directed Islam Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, to march against the pretender and to crush the rising. Islam Khan marched from Sirhind and was joined by Zirak Khan, the Governor of Samana, and by Tughan Rais, the Governor of Jullundur Doab. The pretender was supported by Khwaja Ali Mazindrani, the Amir of Jath in Sindh. The pretender advanced from Bajwara to Rupar to meet the combined forces of the Governors of Sirhind, Samana and Jullundur. Islam Khan inflicted a crushing defeat on the rebels who retreated into the Simla Hills. The Royalists occupied Rupar. The pretender was further pursued, but he escaped to the Shiwalik Hills. Later, Tughan Rais waylaid the pretender and put him to death in February, 1419 and took possession of the wealth which he had amassed⁴.

² Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab under the Sultans (1000—1526 A.D.)* (Delhi) 1968, p. 30

³ *Ibidi* p. 59

⁴ *Ibidi*, p. 71

On the death of Taimur, Jasrat escaped from prison, returned home and assumed the leadership of his tribe and set himself up at Sialkot. Intervening in the civil war in Kashmir between Ali Shah and Shahi Khan, while favouring the latter he gained immensely by his victory. Being enriched with wealth and equipment and fortified by the friendship of the new King of Kashmir, he conceived of conquering Delhi. The joining of Tughan Rais, after his defeat at the hands of Khizr Khan's general, Zirak Khan, further strengthened his hands and emboldened him in his designs. Availing himself of the opportunity provided by the death of Khizr Khan, he crossed the Ravi, the Beas and the Satluj, swooped down upon the Governor of Ludhiana, Rai Kama-ud-Din Firoz Mian, at Talwandi, defeated him and drove him to the east. Encouraged by that victory, he ravaged the country as far as Rupar and, recrossing the Satluj, laid siege to Jullundur, worsted and imprisoned the Governor, Zirak Khan. From there, He marched on Sirhind, but the rains delayed his plan of conquest.⁵

Mubarak Shah (A.D. 1421—1434)—In July, 1421, when Mubarak Shah reached Samana, he heard that Jasrat had raised the siege of Sirhind and had returned to Ludhiana. Mubarak Shah seems to have spent some time here, strengthening his forces and waiting for the rains to give him breathing-space. When he advanced on Ludhiana in the second half of September, he found that Jasrat had abandoned the City and had crossed to the other side of the river, taking all the boats he could lay his hands on. For forty days, both the armies remained in camp on the opposite banks of the river. When the rains ceased a little, Mubarak Shah marched on Qabulpur on his side of the river. Jasrat naturally crossed the river to reach the opposite bank to keep the enemy in sight. Now there followed a Strange Sight : the two armies marching the opposite sides of the Satluj, each trying to keep the other in sight. When the rainy season was over the river became fordable at places. In October 1421 a wing of the royal army took Jasrat by surprise on his side of the river at Rupar. As Jasrat was putting his forces in battle array he found that Mubarak Shah had crossed the river a little higher up and was thus threatening his other flank. He sought safety in slipping through the royal army and crossed the river to reach Jullundur. From there, he hastened back to his strongest fort at Talwara. There Mubarak Shah followed him with the help of Raja Bhim of Jammu. Mubarak Shah captured the fort at Talwara and razed it, but not before Jasrat had escaped farther into the mountains.

5. Fauja Singh, *History of the Punjab, Vol. III (1000—1526 A.D.)*, (Patiala, 1972), pp. 220—21

In 1432 Mubarak Shah transferred Julundur and Lahore from the charge of Nusrat Khan to that of Malik Allahdad Kaka Lodi. When the Gakhar Chief heard of the transfer of Nusrat Khan from Lahore, he once more came out of his retreat from the hills. He wanted to try his strength once more against the new Governor of Lahore, Malik Allahdad Kaka Lodi; who was yet on the way to Lahore to take over the charge. Jasrat marched against the new Governor, who was compelled to seek shelter at Kothi situated between Jaijon and Mahalpur, about 16 Km to the south of Bajwara in the Hoshiarpur District⁶. Mubarak Shah was murdered on the 19th February 1434.

Bahlol Lodi ascended the throne on 27 Muharram 855 (approx.-A.D. 1501). During this period, the Punjab ceased to be a problem tract for Delhi. There is no reason to believe that Bahlol Lodi made any changes in the headquarters of the local administrators in the plains. As before, Samana, Sunak, Hansi, Hissar, Panipat, Karnal, Ludhiana, Jullundur, Lahore, Dipalpur, Bhatinda and Bajwara continued to be the centres of local administration, though it is possible that Bahlol Lodi might have combined two or more charges under a trusted commander, without, thus, disturbing the seats of authority.⁷

The peace of the Punjab was very much disturbed during 1520—1524 when Babar, the first Mughal Emperor, started his expeditions against Hinsustan. Taking advantage of this confusion, Ibrahim Lodi sent an army against Daulat Khan Lodi. His army was completely broken up at Bajwara in the Hoshiarpur District and the Sultan had to eat an humble pie.⁸

Babar (A.D. 1525—1530).—In 1525, leaving Shah Mir Hassan and some officers to guard Lahore, Babar moved ahead with his troops with all possible speed and reached Kalanaur, 26 km west of Gurdaspur. He was anxious to overtake Daulat Khan Lodi and Ghorri Khan who were seized with panic and had shut themselves up in the Fort of Malot near Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District. He ordered Muhammad Ahmedi and Kutlaq Qadam to pursue them and they were strictly instructed to intercept every move into and out of the Fort of Malot, so that the garrison might not escape. Babar crossed the River Beas opposite Kahnuwan, and encamped at the mouth of the valley of the Shiwalik Hills in which lies the Fort of Malot⁹. Babar took the fort and made

6. *Ibid*; pp. 181—192

7. *Ibid.*, pp. 98—99

8. Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab Under the Great Mughals (1526—1707 A.D.)*, (Bombay, 1968) p. 14

9. *Ibid.*, p. 15

Daulat Khan prisoner. Here, Dilawar Khan seems to have joined him. He was probably hiding in the hills. Babar marched via Bajwara, Rupar, Sirhind and Sunam. Daulat Khan, Ali Khan, Ismail Khan and some other leading men were handed over as prisoners to Kita Beg, who set out with the prisoners for the Fort of Malot. Babar continued to advance on Delhi via Dun and reached Rupar¹⁰.

Humayun (A.D. 1530—1556).—In 1555, on arriving at Kalanaur in the Gurdaspur District from Lahore, Humayun despatched a strong body of troops under Bairam Khan and Tardi Beg to attack Nasib Khan the Afghan General, who lay encamped at Panj Bhain near Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District. Bairam Khan pushed on to Hariana which, after a slight skirmish, was surrendered by Nasib Khan and much valuable plunder as well as the families of the Afghans fell into Bairam Khan's hands. Bairam Khan marched to Jullundur from Hariana via Sham Chaurasi where the Afghans had taken up position. The Afghans retreated on his arrival for such was the terror which the Afghans at that time had of the Mughals. Though thousands in number, when they saw the approach of the Mughals, they instantly turned tail and fled.

Akbar (A.D. 1556—1605).—On March 10, 1557, Akbar was at Delhi when the news reached that at the instigation of Mulla Abdulla Sultanpuri, Sikandar Sur had descended upon the plains of Jullundur Doab and had started collecting the revenue. Khizr Khan the Governor, handing over Lahore to Haji Muhammad Khan set out to oppose the enemy. On December 17, 1557, the imperial forces immediately advanced through Jullundur to the Shiwalik Hills and encamped at Dasuya in the Hoshiarpur District and moved farther to Nurpur. The hill Rajas, who had sided with Sikandar Sur, deserted him and submitted to Akbar.

After Bairam Khan was defeated by the imperial forces at Gunachaur, he went to Talwara, the capital of Raja Ganesha. There a great battle was fought between the imperialist and Bairam's troops. Sultan Hussain Jalair, one of the most trusted friends of Bairam Khan, died in the battlefield. A half-hearted rebel, Bairam driven to dismay and despair at the defeat of his friend. The royal troops besieged the fortress of Talwara. Bairam Khan, after a brief resistance, offered to surrender on the condition that he would be assured of safe conduct. The Emperor offered Bairam Khan the alternatives of service as his companion, or as a Jagirdar of Kalpi and Chanderi, and the pilgrimage

to Mecca. Bairam Khan, therefore, threw himself at the mercy of the Emperor in October 1560 at Hajipur. The Emperor consoled him with kind words and presented him with his own robe. At Hariana in the Hoshiarpur District, Bairam Khan was pardoned by the Emperor. Thereafter, he left for Mecca.¹¹

At the death of Aurangzeb, in 1707, the Punjab was divided into six Doabs. Jullundur Doab had 69 Mahals. In this Doab the important towns, falling in the Hoshiarpur District, were Sham Chaurasi, Tanda, Mukerian and Hoshiarpur.¹²

The Sikh Gurus and the District.—With the downfall of the Mughal Empire and the rise of the Sikh power, the district saw its most stirring scenes. The history of the Sikh Gurus in this district mainly revolves round the towns of Kiratpur and Anandpur Sahib which formed part of it before the reorganization of the Punjab in November 1966.

The first five Gurus of the Sikhs appear to have had no contact with the district. It was after the birth of Hargobind, the sixth Guru of the Sikhs, in 1595 that this district also became the centre of religious and military activity. The execution of Guru Arjun Dev, father of Guru Hargobind, caused great indignation among the Hindus and the Sikhs of the district. Guru Hargobind is regarded as the first champion in arms who consolidated his army to save Sikhism from the wrath of the Mughals. With a view to strengthening his army, the Guru undertook several tours of various places in the Punjab, preaching religion and military resistance. He also visited Mukerian, from where he recruited able-bodied persons for his army. In almost all the six battles which the Guru fought against the Mughals, the soldiers in the army from the district played a significant role in achieving victory for the Guru.

The Guru visualized that the struggle of the Sikhs against the Mughals was not going to end soon. He, therefore, thought of finding a place which could serve as centre from the point of view of military strategy. In this exigency, he thought of Raja Dharam Chand of Hindur and deputed his eldest son Gurditta, to him. The Raja immediately agreed to allow him to choose a suitable place. He selected a site near the borders of the Kahlur State, the present-day Bilaspur (now in Himachal Pradesh). He built a few houses there and named the place Kiratpur¹³, the headquarters of the Guru.

11. *Ibid.*, pp. 28—37

12. Bakhshich Singh Nijjar, *Punjab Under the Later Mughals, 1707—1759 A.D.*, (Jullundur, 1972), p. 31

13. Hari Ram Gupta, *History of Sikh Gurus* (New Delhi, 1973), pp. 120—21

Guru Hargobind spent the remaining five years of his life at Kiratpur. There, he was not disturbed by the Mughal Government. The reason seems to be that the Guru had lost almost all his worldly goods. He had persuaded a large number of his soldiers to revert to the plough. Most of the Kangra hill chiefs were in revolt against the Mughal Government and so the attention of the Emperor was directed towards them. Many Hindus and Musalmans of the neighbourhood were becoming his disciples and were strengthening Sikhism. Guru Hargobind died at Kiratpur in 1644.

After the death of Har Krishan, the eighth Guru of the Sikhs, in 1661, Tegh Bahadur was installed as the ninth Guru at the age of 43. Owing to harassment by the Mughals, the Guru was not allowed to live at one place, and he was on the move, administering to the spiritual needs of the people. He went to Kiratpur—the town founded by his father. Shortly after that, he proceeded on tour to Dacca and Assam, and after returning to the Punjab, he did not like to stay at Kiratpur on account of rivalries, conspiracies and intrigues. At a distance of 8 km to the north below the Hill of Naina Devi and close to the village of Makhawal, the Guru purchased a piece of fallow land from the Raja of Bilaspur. He called it Nanki Chak after his mother. The portion of the town to the south-east was later named Anandpur. Here, an event of historic significance took place.

Sher Afghan Khan, the Viceroy in Kashmir, started killing Kashmiri Hindus who would not embrace Islam. The Pandits asked for a respite of six months to make up their minds about their conversion to Islam. The time limit was granted and when it was about to end, they were in a fix. They all approached Guru Tegh Bahadur who was then at Anandpur, and related to him their tale of woe. The Guru told them to go in a body to Delhi and make the following representation to Aurangzeb : “Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru is the protector of the Hindu faith and religion. First make him a Musalman and then all the Hindus, including ourselves, will, of our own accord, adopt the faith”.

At this representation, the royal summons was despatched to the Guru at Anandpur and he went to Delhi under guard. There he was arrested as a public enemy. He was tried as unbeliever. He was, beheaded on November 11, 1675 and his headless body was taken away by a Labana Sikh, Lakhi Shah and cremated it at the place where now stands Gurdwara Rakab Ganj at Delhi. His head was stolen by a faithful Sikh, Bhai Jaita, who carried it to Anandpur Sahib, where it was cremated and now Gurdwara Sis-Ganj stands at this place.

The execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur was the most serious event that strained the relations between the Sikhs and the Mughals to the breaking point. It set the hearts ablaze not only of his Sikhs but of all the Hindus. They now believed that any attempt at reconciliation with the Mughal Government was impossible. It was realized that the people themselves must find their own salvation against the cruel and corrupt Government. This task was taken up by Guru Gobind Singh, son of Guru Tegh Bahadur. His succession ceremony was performed at a place at Anandpur, called Damdama Sahib¹⁴.

Like Guru Tegh Bahadur, his son, Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth and last of the Sikh Gurus, maintained active contact with the district on account of the religio-political role assumed by him. His lifelong exertions to fulfil the twofold mission—to avenge the death of his father and to rid the people of the tyranny of the Muslim rule—had obliged him to confine his activities to the comparatively inaccessible area along the Shiwaliks. To facilitate his military campaigns and afford him a safer place, he had made Anandpur, the newly founded fortified town, his headquarters. It is here that in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa to fight against the tyranny of the Mughals.

The Creation of the Khalsa, 1699.—At the behest of the Guru, thousands of people congregated on the hill of Anandpur, where now Gurdwara Keshgarh Sahib stands. The Guru made the most stirring speech on saving religion which was in great peril, and about his divine mission. The Guru explained that in order to safeguard their spiritual and temporal rights, the people should not depend on fate. They should individually feel any national wrong done and collectively organize means to withstand it. The Guru then initiated five Sikhs, namely Daya Ram, a Khatri of the village of Dall in the Lahore District, Dharam Das, a Jat of the village of Jatwara in the Saharanpur District, Sahib Chand, a barber of the village of Nangal Shahidan in the Hoshiarpur District, Himmat Chand, Kahar of Sangatpura in the Patiala District and Mohkam Chand Chhimba, of Buriya in the Ambala District. All these five Sikhs had responded to the call of the Guru for a supreme sacrifice he demanded, i. e., their heads. The Guru baptized them by making them drink from a common bowl the *Amrit* (the nectar of immortality) he had prepared by dissolving lumps of sugar (*patase*) in water and sanctifying the sweetened water by stirring it with a double-edged sword (*khanda*), reciting at the same time five *banis* (compositions) from the *Adi Granth* and the *Dasam Granth*. By so doing, he converted them into singhs (lions) from men of ordinary calibre and designated them as Panj Pyare (the Five beloved ones.) After administering to them the baptism of steel, he stood before the five Beloved ones

14. *ibid*, pp.132, 144

in a spirit of utter humility and requested them to baptize him as he had baptized them. On that day Gobind Rai became Guru Gobind Singh. Such an example of a Guru's becoming the disciple of his own disciples is unprecedented in world history and makes Guru Gobind Singh one of the greatest figures, of whom the world is rightly proud. The tenth Guru transformed a section of the lifeless Hindu society into brave and fearless soldiers, called the Khalsa. He created the Khalsa not for any territorial gains, but to protect helpless people to defend themselves against the onslaughts of fanaticism and tyranny of the worst kind. The Guru's Khalsa consisted of three *Shudras*, one high-caste Hindu and one Jat. Now a Singh was supposed to wear five K's, i.e., *kesh* or long hair, *kangha* or comb, *kirpan* or sword, *kara* or steel bangle and *kachha* or a pair of short drawers¹⁵. The Guru fought eight battles against the Mughals at Anandpur Sahib in the pre-and post-Khalsa period.

The exploits of Banda Bahadur.—On being commissioned by Guru Gobind Singh from the Deccan to the Punjab in 1708 to punish those who had persecuted the Sikhs and executed his father and innocent children, Banda Bahadur used the Jullundur Doab as a base from which he led expeditions against the Mughal forces. The Jullundur Doab remained a centre of his exploits till 1711. As Banda carried on his activities in the Punjab, he received some newly converted Sikhs from the village of Unarsa in Jalalabad, who complained against the persecutions of the Hindus by Jalal Khan, the founder and Faujdar of Jalalabad. Banda marched forthwith towards Jalalabad, capturing on his way, Saharanpur, and killing the Peerzadas of Behat for their anti-Hindu activities. Messengers were sent to Jalal Khan to release some Sikhs whom he had imprisoned. The messengers were badly insulted, and this attitude of Jalal Khan enraged Banda, who ordered the siege of Jalalabad. However, the heavy rains, the inundation from the Jamuna River, and the urgent calls for help from the Jullundur Doab obliged him to abandon the siege, and he ordered a retreat.

As Sirhind had been captured, and Banda was carrying his activities far and wide, the Sikhs in the Jullundur Doab felt that their day of deliverance had arrived. They ousted the Muslim officials and in their place appointed the Sikhs, and sent a *parvana* to Shamas Khan the Faujdar of the Jullundur Doab, to effect certain reforms and hand over his treasures personally to the Khalsa. The Faujdar appealed to the Muslims of the Doab for a *Jehad* against these infidels, and about one lakh Muslim, collected and marched towards Sultanpur, the capital of the Doab where

15. *Ibid.*, pp. 180—85

about seventy-five thousand Sikhs had collected. An urgent call at this juncture was sent to Banda in the Gangetic Doab and he soon joined them. The Sikhs retired to Rahon. The Muslims chased them, and the Sikhs were besieged. But in the darkness of the night, they escaped, and the next morning, seeing that Shamas Khan had retired to his capital, they attacked the Muslims in the fort suddenly and after a bloody battle, they drove them out on October 12, 1710. Consequently, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur were captured by the Sikhs without much effort and they became now masters of the Jullundur Doab¹⁶.

In February-March, 1711, Banda Bahadur began to extend his influence in other parts of the Punjab. After over-running the towns of Raipur and Bahrapur and subjugating the *parganas* of Kalanaur and Batala in the Gurdaspur District, Banda Bahadur wanted to advance upon Lahore, but as he was chased by the Imperial Generals, Muhammad Amin Khan and Rustam Dil Khan at close quarters and the Emperor himself was not far off, campig at Hoshiarpur on 9th June, 1711, he crossed the Ravi into the Rachna Doab and went towards the hills beyond the reach of his pursuers. On his way to Lahore, it is from the Hoshiarpur District that the Emperor crossed the River Beas on 23rd June, 1711.

Persecution of the Sikhs

The first news of the victories of the Sikhs reached Emperor Bahadur Shah on May 30, 1710. A peace was forthwith made with the Rajputs and attention was turned towards disturbances in the Punjab. While at Sonapat on October 26, 1710, the army received a letter from Shams-ud-Din Khan, Faujdar of the Jullundur Doab, intimating that he had defeated the Sikhs on October 12, 1710. On October 30, 1710, at the next stage, Saria Kanwar, Rustam Dil Khan reported to the Emperor that on 26th October, Feroze Khan Mewati had fought against the Sikhs between Indri and Karnal. Before these successes were obtained the road from Delhi had been blocked for many months. Bayzid Khan, an Afghan of Qasur near Lahore, and the then Faujdar of the Jammu Hill Country, was on his march up-country with a retinue of several thousand men. On reaching Panipat, his further progress was stopped by the Sikhs. But with the advance of Feroze Khan, Faujdar of Sirhind, he drove the Sikhs away. He was also assisted by his nephew, Sahms-ud-Din, Faujdar of the Jullundur Doab, who advanced from Bajwara, in the Hoshiarpur District, as far as Sirhind. The Sikhs were driven towards Sirhind in disorder. There, they took refuge in a fort, and were besieged.

16. G.S. Chhabra. *The Advanced Study in History of the Punjab*, Vol. I [Jullundur, 1960], pp. 330-31

On June 11, 1711, Hamid Khan Bahadur returned to the headquarters, then at Hoshiarpur, and then at the same time it was reported that Isa Khan Mian, the Deputy Faujdar of Bist Jullundur, had inflicted a severe defeat on the Sikhs. In these operations against the Sikhs, great excesses were committed.

The Sikhs continued to create chaos in the Punjab after the death of Emperor Bahadur Shah at Lahore in 1712. Yahya Khan, the Governor of Lahore (1745—1747) continued the persecution of the Sikhs. He confirmed Lakhpat Rai in his post of Diwan, Lakhpat Rai became a sword enemy of the Sikhs. His brother Jaspat Rai, the Faujdar of Emenabad, in the Gujranwala District, was his staunch supporter.

Adina Beg.—In 1730, the depredations of the Sikhs increased, because the invasions of Nadir Shah had disorganized the Government. This gave rise to the prominence of Adina Beg. He was made Governor of Bahrapur by Zakriya Khan, Governor of Punjab (1726—1745) and subsequently placed incharge of the Jullundur Doab. He held this post as Governor of the Jullundur Doab during the tenure of the office at Lahore of Yahya Khan and Shah Nawaz Khan, sons of Zakriya Khan. He remained at this post throughout the reigns of Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah (1748—1754) and Alamgir II (1754—1759). On the invitation of Shah Nawaz Khan in 1747, Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded India, but was repulsed in the following year near Sirhind and was driven across the Indus.

The conciliatory policy of Diwan Kaura Mal brought respite to the Sikhs for a short period, during which they recouped their strength and consolidated their organization. They attracted the oppressed peasantry and the down-trodden menials. The number of the baptised Khalsa increased, and they enlisted themselves under their different leaders. At the same time, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia moved into the vacuum created in the central Punjab by the Mughal-Afghan conflict. He defeated Adina Beg at Hoshiarpur and arrived in triumph at Amritsar in time to celebrate the Baisakhi fair¹⁷.

In 1755-56, with the return of Abdali, Adina Beg lost his Governorship of the Jullundur Doab. In 1758, with the assistance of the Sikhs he recovered the Governorship and defeated a force sent from Lahore, to drive him out. He was, however, compelled to retire on the approach of Wazir Jahan Khan in person. The Sikhs under Jassa Singh Ahluwalia

17. Bakshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab Under the Later Mughals, 1707—1759 A.D.*, (Jullundur, 1972), pp. 136—37

were now strong enough to drive the Afghans out of Lahore and tried to get rid of Adina Beg. Adina Beg retaliated by calling in the Marathas, who, with the assistance of Adina Beg, drove out Taimur Shah from Lahore and put in their ally as the Governor of the Punjab. The Majha Sikhs now turned against him but were defeated by his troops ; but in the same year, 1758, in which Adina Beg rose to the maximum of power he was seized with colic and died at Khanpur, a village near Hoshiarpur, and was buried there.

The death of Adina Beg boosted the power of the Sikhs, and they soon spread over the country.

Sikh Mis's and Maharaja Ranjit Singh.—The repeated invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali had not only exposed the hollowness of the Mughal Empire, but had given the Sikh *mis/s* the long-awaited chance of proclaiming their independence and assumption of political power in whatever territory they could lay their hands on. Ahmed Shah Abdali realized that they would occupy the north-western region as soon as his hold became weak. On the withdrawal of the Afghan holds from the north-western region of the country, the tract was divided among the Sikh leaders of various groups who were organized as *mis/s* or confederates. These *mis/s* continued to fight against one another all through the troubled times in the eighteenth century until Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the leader of the Sukarchakia *mis/s*, appeared on the scene.

The history of the Hoshiarpur District, during the period 1739—1811, degenerates into an account of the struggles of the rival Ahluwalia, Ramgarh'a and Kanhaya *mis/s* for supremacy in the Jullundur Doab. These *mis/s* were closely associated with the district.

AHLUWALIAS

Ahluwalias, under the leadership of Jassa Singh, played a significant role in the history of the Hoshiarpur District. when India was attacked by Nadir Shah in 1739, he spread terror in the country, and carried away an enormous amount of money as his booty. While Nadir Shah was returning to his country, his rear was plundered at several places by the Sikhs. The Ahluwalia Chief, Sardar Jassa Singh, played an important part in relieving Nadir Shah of his spoils. Shortly afterwards, Jassa Singh built the Fort of Dalewal on the bank of the Ravi, and in 1743, he attacked and carried away a large treasure which was being carried by the Mughals from Emenabad to Lahore. Zakriya Khan, the Lahore Viceroy, was shocked when he received the news, and he ordered Adina Beg, the Faujdar of the Jullundur Doab, to march against the Sikhs and

punish the Ahluwalia Sardar. Jassa Singh, however, fled to the Satluj, while barbarous persecution against the Sikhs continued. Hundreds of them were captured and brought to Lahore and were tortured to death at Shahidganj. In the meanwhile, Jassa Singh appeared on the Satluj, punished the Muslim officers and captured an extensive territory. In 1747, he attacked Kasur. Just at that time, Ahmed Shah Abdali appeared in the Punjab and the Sikhs suffered heavily at his hands in the neighbourhood of Sirhind. After the Durrani chief retired from the Punjab, Jassa Singh fell upon Gurdit Mal, the deputy of the new Lahore Governor, Muin-ul-Mulk, near Hoshiarpur.

The Lahore Government started persecuting the Sikhs once again. In 1753, Aziz Khan was sent at the head of a large force, but routed by Jassa Singh. In 1755, the Ahluwalia Sardar defeated Adina Beg at Kadr, and wrested from him the territory of Fatehabad. Just about this time, the Sardar slew Umed Khan, Commander of the Lahore troops, in a battle. Shortly after that, he defeated Aziz Khan, who had been sent by Adina Beg.

During the third battle of Panipat in 1761, when Ahmed Shah Abdali was fighting the Marathas and there was a complete political breakdown at Lahore, the Sikhs under Jassa Singh got yet another opportunity to spread their plundering activities over the whole Province, and to occupy the different territories, Sirhind was sacked once again, and the Sikhs occupied Dagar and Nypal in the Ferozpur District, and Jagraon and Kot Isa Khan on the left side of the Satluj, together with Hoshiarpur.

When Ahmed Shah Abdali retired from India, after defeating the Marathas at Panipat; he made Khwaja Obed Governor of Lahore. Jassa Singh attacked Lahore and subdued the Governor.

In 1778, the Afghan invasions were stopped and the Muslim authority in the Punjab was destroyed. Delhi was in confusion; the Sikhs who had parcelled out the major portion of the Punjab among twelve of their divisions called the *misls*. They now started fighting among themselves. There was a clash between the Ahluwalia and the Ramgarhia *misls*. In 1776, the Ahluwalia Chief invited the Sukarchakias, the Kanhayas and the Bhangis to his assistance, Jassa Singh Ramgarhia was defeated and fled to Haryana in the Hoshiarpur District, leaving his possessions north of the Satluj into the hands of the allies. Jassa Singh Ahluwalia died in 1783¹⁸.

18. G.S. Chhabra, *The Advanced Study in History of the Punjab*, Vol. I (Jullundur, 1960), pp. 467—69

RAMGARHIAS

When Muin-ul-Mulk died in 1753, the Punjab was thrown into utter disorder. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia took an advantage of the situation, and rebuilt the fort of Ram Rauni of Amritsar. Under Taimur, the Durrani Governor of Lahore, the fort was destroyed again. But when Taimur was expelled from the Punjab by the combined forces of the Sikhs, Marathas and Adina Beg the fort was once again built and Jassa Singh played, again, a significant role in it.

The confusion that followed the death of Muin-ul-Mulk offered the best opportunity to the Sikhs to expand their territorial acquisitions. Jassa Singh also took an advantage, and joined his ally, Jai Singh Kanhaya. After the death of Adina Beg in 1758, the Sikhs spread once again over the whole of the Punjab. Jassa Singh, with the help of the Kanhayas, occupied several places in the districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur. After this, Jassa Singh added to his possessions some territories in the neighbourhood of Hoshiarpur. *Parganahs* of Maniwal, Umar Tanda, Sarh and Maini in the Jullundur Doab were occupied.

As the contest for occupation of territories between the *misls* developed, and as almost all the neighbouring territories were occupied by one or another among them, the Ramgarhia Chief now diverted his attention towards the hill territories. He made Raja Ghumand Chand, the ruler of Kangra, his tributary; Prithvi Singh, the ruler of Nurpur, and Raj Singh the ruler of Chamba, accepted his overlordship. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia occupied Datarpur and Hajipur in Tahsil Dasuya. Now his possessions included almost the whole of the hill country between the Ravi and the Beas, and the vast territories of the Jullundur Doab in the plains.^{19*}

In 1796, Sada Kaur, whose husband, Gurbaksh Singh Kanhaya, had been killed in a battle with Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, attacked the Ramgarhia Chief at Miani in the Hoshiarpur District, with the aid of Ranjit Singh, her son-in-law. Being hard pressed, Jassa Singh entreated Baba Sahib Singh Bedi to intercede on his behalf, but Sada Kaur was obdurate and did not listen to the advice of the holy man. It is said that the Baba cursed her. At any rate, what happened was no less than a miracle. In a few days, the River Beas was flooded and all the baggage of Sada Kaur and his son-in-law was carried away and it was with difficulty that they themselves escaped the onslaughts of misfortune. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia ruled in peace thereafter till 1803, when he died.

19. *Ibid*, pp. 484—86

KANAHAYAS

The founder of this *misl* was Jai Singh, son of a poor Sandhu Jat, named Khushali, a native of Kanha, a village about 24 Km from Lahore. The village of Kanha gave the *misl* its name. In 1763, Jai Singh Kanhaya joined the leaders of the Ahluwalia, Bhangi, and Ramgarhia, *misl*s in siege and plunder of Kasur. He was present at the siege of Jammu and took part in the conspiracy hatched for the assassination of Jhanda Singh Bhangi. Having removed one formidable rival, Jai Singh conspired in collusion with Jassa Singh Ahluwalisa to remove Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, against whom the Ahluwalia Chief had a score of his own to settle. The Ramgarhia Chief was driven to the wastes of Hansi and Hissar, and Jai Singh became paramount in the Punjab.

Next, he marched to Sirhind and took part in the great battle in which Zain Khan, the Governor of Sirhind, was defeated and slain and the City was captured by the Sikhs. After that he took Garota, Hajipur, Nurpur, Datarpur and Saipah, getting tribute from the Rajas of the Hill States. He also seized Mukerian, in reducing the Awan rulers of the place to subjection after a desperate struggle and great slaughter.

In the war between Sansar Chand of Kangra and Jai Singh, Sansar Chand occupied a large territory of Jai Singh including Mukerian and Hajipur. He also attacked the Fort of Atalgarh which was however bravely defended by a slave girl of Jai Singh and Sansar Chand had to raise the siege. The war however continued for a long time till ultimately Sada Kaur an ambitious and artful lady approached Maha Singh, the rising star for the restoration of friendship between the Kanhayas and the Sukarchakias. Sada Kaur's only daughter Mehtab Kaur has betrothed to Maha Singh's infant son, Ranjit Singh. And thus being strengthened Sansar Chand was approached by the Kanhayas for a compromise. An arbitrator was appointed by Sansar Chand. The former recommended the restoration of Kot-Kangra and Mukerian and Hajipur to Jai Singh. Sansar Chand also entered into an agreement to help the Kanhayas against the Ramgarhias in the case of a war.²⁹

The power of the Ramgarhia *misl* was broken in 1808 and of the Kanhaya *misl* in 1811 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Hoshiarpur District was not intimately connected with the life of the Maharaja, except that during his campaigns against the Jullundur Doab and Kangra, some places in the district were affected.

²⁹. *Ibid*, pp. 491-92

After having conquered Daska and Chiniot (Pakistan) in 1799, the Maharaja marched into the Jullundur Doab, plundering and making annexations. He proceeded to Phagwara (in the Doab), which was held by a rich widow of one Chuhar Mal. He forced her to retire to Hardwar and occupied her territory, which was bestowed upon Fateh Singh Ahluwalia. In 1803, his target was Sansar Chand of Kangra who had been trying to occupy the Jullundur Doab. Ranjit Singh expelled him from Hoshiarpur and Bajwara and checked his designs on Jullundur.

To dominate the Hill States between the Satluj and the Ravi, it was essential that the Maharaja should occupy Kangra. Previous attempts of Sansar Chand, the ruler of Kangra, to occupy Hoshiarpur having failed, he attacked Kahlur, the Chief of which appealed to Nepal and thus Sansar Chand was sandwiched, between the Gurkhas and the Sikhs. The Gurkhas defeated Sansar Chand at Mahal Mori in 1806. Sansar Chand was now forced to make an appeal for help to the Maharaja, who demanded the Fort of Kangra in return. Sansar Chand did not agree to meet the demand. Ranjit Singh deputed his famous General Mohkam Chand to have a dialogue with Sansar Chand. Mohkam Chand referred the whole case to the Maharaja, but the latter refused to agree to the scheme. In the meantime, in connection with the mission of Metcalfe to Ranjit Singh, a delicate situation developed in the Anglo-Sikh relations, to forestall which, Mohkam Chand was recalled by the Maharaja²¹.

(c) British Rule

The district was annexed by the British along with the rest of the Jullundur Doab at the close of the First Sikh War in 1846. John Lawrence became the first Commissioner of the trans-Satluj States in March, 1846, and the division was administered by him in direct correspondence with the Supreme Government until 1848, when the Commissioner was made subordinate to the Resident at Lahore. In 1849, the rest of the Punjab was annexed to the Board of Administration. The Hill Chiefs were disappointed when the British rule began, because they did not get back the possessions which they had held before Ranjit Singh laid hands on them. When in 1848, the Second Sikh War began, the Rajas of Jaswan and Kangra (Himachal Pradesh) and of Datarpur (Hoshiarpur District) raised the standard of revolt. John Lawrence, who happened to be at Pathankot, swept down the Dun rapidly with 500 men and 4 guns. The Raja of Datarpur was made prisoner without a blow, but the Jaswan Raja resisted and his two positions at Amb and

²¹. G.S. Chhabra, *The Advanced History of the Punjab, Vol. II.* (Ludhiana, 1962), pp. 37—43

Akhrot (Himachal Pradesh) were attacked and carried with some little loss. The Rajas were deported, their palaces were razed, and their possessions confiscated. Bedi Bikrama Singh of Una (Himachal Pradesh) also joined the insurgents and marched towards Hoshiarpur. He had halted at Maili, about 13 km from that place, when he heard of the defeat of the Raja of Jaswan, and fled to the camp of Sher Singh. His possessions were confiscated, but at the end of the war he gave himself up and was allowed to reside at Amritsar.

I. Abolition of female infanticide.

The first most important social welfare measure adopted by the British was the abolition of female infanticide. The Bedis, being the revered priestly class among the Sikhs, were reluctant to offer their daughters to other sub-castes of Khatries because of an incident culminating in great disrespect by the father of the bridegroom to the august house of Baba Nanak at the marriage of the daughter of Baba Dharam Chand, the Guru's grandson. Before 1851, the police made strenuous efforts to uproot this evil practice but in vain. It was in 1851 that the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdaspur brought to the notice of the Government that the Bedis killed their daughters and were known as *kureemars* (daughter-slayers). Consequently, all the Deputy Commissioners in the province were asked to furnish information on the prevalence of this practice in their respective districts. The returns of the various districts showed that, as in other districts of the province, this practice was very much prevalent in the Una* and Garhshankar tahsils of the Hoshiarpur District. The returns also revealed that not only the Bedis but also other Khatries and Muhammadans and also Rajputs resorted to this practice. The Government, therefore, decided to put down this vice and for this purpose sought the co-operation of the public. In 1853, John Lawrence who was the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab (1850—58) called a meeting of the representatives of all classes at Amritsar. At this meeting, the evil practice of female infanticide was frankly discussed and all the classes condemned this practice unequivocally. Resolutions were passed to uproot this vice. The decisions of this conference were conveyed to every district in the Punjab. By 1856, this vice practically ceased to exist.

II. The Great Uprising of 1857

The Great Uprising of 1857 did not greatly affect the Hoshiarpur District. However, a number of precautionary measures were taken by

*Una Tahsil was transferred to Himachal Pradesh on the reorganization of the Punjab State in 1966

the British authorities, the account of which is included in the **Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer, 1904**, as follows :—

“Some native troops were quartered at Hoshiarpur, and the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, proceeded to strengthen the Tahsil, and remove into it two guns from the lines of the native troops of Horse Artillery, where they were in dangerous proximity to the 33rd Native Infantry. The Post Office was removed from Cantonments to the Civil Lines, and a system of night patrolling was organized by the Deputy Commissioner with his Assistants, Lieutenants W. Paske and F.J. Millar. The station was guarded by about 800 men of the Ahluwalia, Rajauri, Mandi and Tiwana troops, by new levies, and by part of the Sherdil Battalion of the Bajwara Fort, which was adapted to answer the use of a jail and fortress, and garrisoned by police instead of by the usual guard of the 33rd Native Infantry. A conspiracy was discovered amongst the prisoners, and the five ringleaders were executed. The only disturbances in the district were caused by servants from Simla, who spread exaggerated reports of the panic at that station, and by a party of the Jullundur Mutineers, who marched 130 miles (208 km) in 54 hours, and escaped along the hills across the Satluj before notice had reached headquarters. The internal administration was continued as usual ; the people of the district subscribed a lakh of rupees towards the six per cent loan ; and the town of Hoshiarpur was illuminated on the news of the capture of Delhi’.

III. The Struggle for Freedom

Namdhari Movement,—On April 12, 1857, Baba Ram Singh founded a socio-political sect, called Namdhari, popularly known as Kuka, in the Punjab with its headquarters at the village of Bhaini Sahib in the Ludhiana District. In the beginning, the districts of Sialkot (Pakistan), Amritsar, Hoshiarpur and Ludhiana formed the chief centres of Namdhari activities, but later on their activities spread to other districts as well.²² The Namdharis launched a campaign against the social evils of *Sati*, child marriage and infanticide which had entered the stronghold of the Khalsa society. The innocent village people had forgotten the message of their Gurus and were visiting tombs and graves for the alleviation of their troubles.

²². *Ibid.*, pp. 368—70

At the early stage, the movement was peaceful, but later on it took a revolutionary turn. It was in 1863 that the British authorities received reports of revolutionary activities of the sect. The most ardent Namdharis committed several acts of aggression in the Hoshiarpur District. Many arrests were made and the Namdharis also courted imprisonment.

The British suppressed the movement ruthlessly in 1872. Many influential members of the movement were arrested and Baba Ram Singh was deported to Burma, where he died in 1885.²³

Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress, 1900.—The Punjab made great strides to catch up with the national movement in the rest of the country with the dawn of the twentieth century. The Sixteenth Session of the All-India Congress Committee was held at Lahore in December 1900. Delegates from the Hoshiarpur District and also from other parts of the Punjab attended the session.

After this session, no political activity of significance appears to have occurred in the Punjab till the partition of Bengal in 1905 which agitated the people all over the Province with the rest of the country.

Unpopular Policies of the Government raise a political storm in the Punjab.—The storm raised by the partition of Bengal (1905) and the message of freedom, and the revolutionary ideas broadcast by the leaders of the freedom struggle across the length and breadth of the country added to the political discontent among the people of the Punjab. Economically also, this period was of great crisis.

In 1897, the first outbreak of plague, originally imported from China, occurred in the village of Khatkar Kalan of the Jullundur District and in the succeeding years this epidemic was entirely confined to the adjacent parts of the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts, but in November 1900, it spread to the neighbouring districts also. It took a heavy toll of human lives.

On the other hand, the Government did not pay any attention to the disaster and continued increasing the land revenue with each settlement. It also inflicted severe penalties on the defaulters. Consequently, the peasants in the Punjab were compelled to mortgage their land holdings, sell their cattle and implements and go abroad. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900, saved the agricultural land from passing into the hands of the moneylenders, but it did not solve the problem of rural indebtedness.²⁴

23. Fauja Singh, *Bajwa Kuka Movement* (Delhi, 1965), pp. 39—55

24. Bakhshish Singh Nijjar, *Punjab Under the British Rule* (1849—1947), Vol. I, 1849—1902, (Delhi, 1974), pp. 157—61

One of the main factors responsible for political unrest in the Punjab was the economic hardship resulting from legislation, such as like the Punjab Alienation Act Amendment Bill, the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Bill, and the enhancement of the occupiers' rates in the Bari Doab, which were promulgated by the Government of the Punjab. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900, took on a communal character. A large number of Muslims and Sikhs were included among the 'agricultural tribes' but the Hindus were excluded. The Punjab Land Alienation Act Amendment Bill, 1906, was a further attempt at strengthening the alienation restrictions. Its main aim was to entitle exclusively the 'statutory agriculturists' to acquire land under the Act (1900) and empowered district officers to disallow gifts of land for 'religious purposes', if such gifts seemed suspect.

Like the Punjab Land Act Amendment Bill, the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab), Bill, 1906, further weakened the communal ties. It provided to the leaders of public opinion an occasion to mobilize support for anti-Government activities. After the 1857 uprising, the Government had rewarded the ex-soldiers (who had helped the British cause) by grants of wasteland which became, in due course, a fertile colony. A major section of new settlers came from the more densely populated districts of Lahore, Amritsar, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur and Ferozpur. These settlers had been given the rights of occupancy, heritable but not transferable, on certain conditions. The Punjab Government, owing to its ex-soldiers' loyalties, had a particular 'paternal interest' in this little area and introduced the Colonization of General Lands (Punjab) Bill 1906. The Bill introduced the law of primogeniture. It was proposed to check the subdivision of land and this proposal was resented by the people as an unjustified interference in their time-honoured customs and traditions.

The economic hardships and privations perpetrated by nature produced widespread resentment against the authorities. The 'Political Temperature' rose high in the first two months of 1907. Many largely attended public meetings were held at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur and other places. Lala Lajpat Rai a prominent Punjab leader, visited several places in the Punjab, organized public meetings and published articles on the economic discontent prevailing in the Province.

The deportation and arrest of Lalaji on 9th May, 1907, without any substantial charges made against him, stirred up the revolutionary movement, particularly in the Punjab. This act of high-handedness of the Government in arresting one of the most respected leaders shook the faith of the educated classes in constitutional methods. Meanwhile,

the Punjab Government was disturbed over the anti-Government propaganda carried on in the revolutionary literature. According to the Government, appeals were addressed to the frontier tribesmen to wage a *jehad* against the British, and money was being raised for this purpose.

The news of Lajpat Rai's release in November, 1907, was received with great excitement and relief in the political circles of the Punjab. The news was first published in *The Tribune* and splashed dramatically; a holiday was at once declared at the D.A.V. College, Lahore; the Arya School at Hoshiarpur was closed for two days; school buildings were illuminated and sweetmeats were distributed among the students.²⁵

The most important device adopted by the Government was the prosecution of the press. *The Tilak*, a newspaper published from Hoshiarpur, was prosecuted for publishing a *ghazal* by 'Ram', which appeared in the issue of May 6, 1909. The press at which the paper was printed was also confiscated on 30th June, 1909. But these measures could not curb the revolutionary activities of the people. Ultimately, the British authorities realized their mistake and the Governor-General Lord Minto (1905-1910), vetoed the bill. The land tax and the water rate were also reduced.²⁶

The Ghadar Movement, 1913-15.—The Ghadar Party with its headquarters at San Francisco in the U.S.A., was formed by the Punjabi migrants in 1913 to liberate India by force. The first President of the movement was Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna. The Executive Committee of the Movement included Munshi Ram and Pandit Jagat Ram of Haryana of the Hoshiarpur District. The main reason for forming it was the humiliating and discriminatory treatment meted out to the Indian emigrants in the U.S.A. In order to accelerate the freedom movement, a large number of Ghadarites came to India. Despite the strict measures adopted by the British against the entry of the Ghadarites, many of them reached Punjab and visited the Hoshiarpur District where they carried on their revolutionary activities. These Ghadarites exhorted the people to rise against the British, but the movement did not meet with much success.

The British authorities adopted legal measures to control the entry of the Ghadarites into India and suppressed them with a heavy hand. A large number of them were arrested and tried by special tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act, 1915. The list of the Ghadarites, belonging to the Hoshiarpur District, tried and convicted, is given in the Appendix on page 55.

25. S.C. Mittal, *Freedom Movement in Punjab (1905—1929)*, (Delhi, 1977), pp. 40—56

26. *Ibid.*, p. 66

Formation of the District Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur, in 1917

With a view to stimulating political activity in the Punjab, District Congress Committees were set up. Accordingly, the District Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur was formed in 1917. The delegates of this Committee attended the Provincial Political Conference held at Lahore the same year.

Anti-Rowlatt Act Agitation, 1918-19.—During the World War I (1914-18), Prime Minister Lloyd George and President Wilson had repeatedly declared that the Allies were fighting for the right of every nation to determine its own political destiny. When the War ended, the Indian National Congress demanded that the principle of 'national self-determination' should be applied to India. The British response to this demand was the Rowlatt Act which was passed in March 1919. It made serious inroads on the civil liberty of the people of India, e. g. imprisonment without trial and summary procedure for trials even though the War had ended. This repressive measure, which was a challenge to the national self-respect of India, was the signal for the emergence of Gandhiji's dynamic leadership of the Indian National Congress. Gandhiji gave a call for a country-wide *hartal*, which was observed with great success on March 6, 1919.

The Punjab found itself in full agreement with Gandhiji in his opposition to the Rowlatt legislation. Meetings against the Rowlatt Act were held at several places in the Punjab.

Hoshiarpur, like other towns in the Province, responded with equal fervour to the call of Gandhiji. Lala Gowardhan Das, a veteran national leader of Hoshiarpur gave the lead. A *hartal* and fasts were observed on the 30th of March and a mass meeting was held on that day to protest against the Rowlatt Legislation²⁷.

Gurdwara Reform Movement, 1920-26.—The Singh Sabha Movement started in 1873 brought about political consciousness among the Sikhs and they began to assert their rights. Whereas the educated demanded their share in services and administration and local self-government institutions, the masses were eager to liberate the *gurdwaras* from the control of the *mahants* (Priests) who had asserted proprietary rights. For a good number of years, the Sikh associations carried on civil litigation against the *mahants*. The Ghadar and the national movements spurred the Sikhs into the jettisoning methods of petition and redress from law courts, followed by the Singh Sabhaites. The Government did not agree to the demands of the Sikhs regarding the transfer of the control of the shrines to the representatives of the Sikh community. Consequently, the Sikh League was inaugurated in 1919, with the avowed object of safeguarding the political

and religious interests of the Sikhs. The League was concerned about the mismanagement of the Golden Temple at Amritsar. Under the influence of the prevailing spirit of non-cooperation, resolutions were passed at a Sikh Conference in 1920, demanding the control by the Sikhs themselves of their religious and educational institutions without interference of any kind from the Government. As a result of these efforts, the Sikhs secured full control over the Golden Temple and the Khalsa College at Amritsar. It was followed by the formation of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee on November 15, 1920, and the organisation of the Akali Dal on December 14, 1920, which started agitation against the control of the *mahants* over the Sikh Shrines. Consequently, some *mahants* voluntarily surrendered their control over the Gurdwaras to the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, and a few other *gurdwaras* were occupied by force.

On February 20, 1921, there occurred a holocaust at Nankana Sahib (Pakistan), where in the bid to get possession of this rich shrine about 130 peaceful Akalis were burnt alive after sprinkling kerosene on them. This holocaust had repercussions all over the country. As in other districts of the Province, a big public meeting was organized at Hoshiarpur on February 23, 1921, under the auspices of the District Sikh League. At the meeting the delegates from all over the district vehemently condemned the atrocities perpetrated by the British authorities.²⁸

During the period of development of the movement for reforms in the Sikh shrines, the Sikhs made many daring sacrifices to capture other *gurdwaras*, Guru ka Bagh, a small shrine, about 21 km from Amritsar, had been erected to commemorate the visit of Guru Arjan Dev. Adjacent to the shrine was a piece of land on which trees were planted to provide firewood for the kitchen of the *gurdwara*. The Udasi *mahant* accepted baptism and accepted submission to the authority of an elected committee. Then without any specific cause, in the first week of August, the *mahant* lodged a complaint that the Akalis were cutting timber from the Gurdwara land. The police arrested the Akalis and charged them with criminal trespass. In contravention of the orders under the Seditious Meetings Act, the Akali leaders held a meeting at Guru ka Bagh. The police dispersed the meeting and arrested the leaders. The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee took up a non-violent course of action.

The Sikhs organized *jathas* (bands) of 100 Akalis each, who vowed oath at the Akal Takht to remain non-violent before proceeding towards Guru ka Bagh. A *jatha* of Akalis, representing the Hoshiarpur District, was rounded up, arrested and mercilessly beaten up at Amritsar.²⁹

28. *The Tribune*, Lahore, March, 19, 1921

29.—*The Tribune*, Lahore, September 9, and 10, 1922

All the Sikhs did not accept the cult of non-violence adopted by the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee. The repression by the police compelled some Sikhs to organize underground terrorist movement, known as the Babbar Akali Movement. Ultimately, in the face of the mounting agitation among the Sikhs, Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1925, placed all the historical *gurdwaras* in the Punjab under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee.

Non-cooperation Movement 1920—22.—To bring the British administration to a standstill and to compel it to grant freedom to the people of India, Gandhiji started in 1920 the 'Non-cooperation Movement' in alliance with the Khilafat leaders. The programme of non-cooperation included the boycott of elections and legislatures, law courts, government schools and colleges and foreign goods and the renunciation of Government titles. The programme envisaged the establishment of national schools and colleges for education, the use of private arbitration in place of government courts, the use of *swadeshi* goods and the revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving, and removal of untouchability.

The Punjab started making preparation for the non-cooperation movement even before its programme was accepted by the Congress at Calcutta in September 1920. Lajpat Rai revised his earlier stand of working the Reforms and initiated propaganda for the boycott of the Councils. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee accepted the Principle of non-cooperation at its meeting of August 8, 1920. A non-cooperation committee was formed in the province as a joint venture of the Congress, the Muslim League, the newly formed Khilafat Committee, the Sikh League, the Home Rule League and the Indian Association. Gandhiji himself visited several places in the Punjab to acquaint people with the technique of non-violent non-cooperation.

After the endorsement of the non-cooperation resolution at the Nagpur Session, the movement was pressed forward in the Province. Lajpat Rai replaced Harkrishan Lal as the President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. He was moving up and down the Province to secure support for the programme of non-cooperation. Meetings were held at various places in the province to rouse the people to actively come forward to make the movement a success. He also visited Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Multan, Lyallpur, Lahore (Pakistan), Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, Hariana (Hoshiarpur District). Meetings were also held at various places in the district in support of the Non-cooperation Movement.³⁰

³⁰ S.L. Malhotra, *Gandhi and the Punjab* (Delhi, 1970), pp. 117—20

The District Congress Committee, Hoshiarpur, arranged a public meeting at Hoshiarpur on July 23, 1920. It was attended by a large number of delegates from all over the district. Dr. Satyapal and Lala Gowardhan Das laid stress on the principle of self determination and the establishment of the Home Rule League at Hoshiarpur. Non-cooperation was also preached at this meeting³¹.

The Non-cooperation Movement went ahead in the Hoshiarpur District. The leaders of the movement urged the people to wear *khaddar* (hand-spun and hand woven cloth). The tailors in the district refused to stitch foreign made cloth. *Begar* (forced labour) and the habit of drinking began to be given up. Some of the village headmen renounced their titles.

On October 30 and 31, 1920, a District Conference was held at Hoshiarpur. A large number of delegates and members from all parts of the district attended the Conference. Such a great enthusiasm regarding the Non-cooperation Movement prevailed in the district that about 4,000 persons from the Una Tehsil (now in Himachal Pradesh) alone reached Hoshiarpur to participate in the Conference. Shaikh Jan Mohammad Rais of Hoshiarpur, Chairman of the Conference, laid great stress on the necessity of non-cooperation. The necessity of Swaraj and the means to attain it were also dealt within the sessions. The people present at the Conference signed in favour of boycott and *Swadeshi*, and pledges were taken to remove *begar* and untouchability. The Conference proved undoubtedly an unprecedented success and laid in the Hoshiarpur District the foundations of political work in the future³².

The Punjab devoted itself most vigorously to the boycott of the Councils. Voters were asked not to get themselves registered. As a result, the registration of voters became slack. During the elections to the Councils in 1920, only 85 voters out of 2,953 voted in the Hoshiarpur District³³. This boycott of elections was in support of the Non-cooperation Movement.

Gandhiji's programme of *Swadeshi* found favourable climate in the Punjab. On his arrival in the Province he felt happy to see that the spinning wheel had been very popular. He admitted that it made the solution of India's problem of poverty clearer to him. At Hoshiarpur, he was delighted to see hand-weaving cloth factories. He congratulated the People of the City³⁴ on establishing such factories. His message reached

31. *The Tribune*, Lahore, July 31, 1920

32. *The Tribune*, Lahore, November, 21, 1920

33. *The Tribune*, Lahore, December 12, 1920

34. S.L. Malhotra, *Gandhi and the Punjab* (Delhi, 1970), p. 147

the craftsmen of the Province. At Ludhiana, a person designed a ten-spindle spinning wheel that attracted Gandhiji's attention. Two spinning-wheels made of ebony and skilfully designed were presented to him by a gentleman from Hoshiarpur. Gandhiji was pleased to find Jullundur, Hoshiarpur, and Hariana (Hoshiarpur District) as centres of the spinning-wheel³⁵. He termed this development a step forward in the implementation of the programme of non-cooperation in the Punjab.

The Sikh Community in the Hoshiarpur District fully endorsed the Non-cooperation Movement of Gandhiji. A meeting under the auspices of the Sikh League was held on March 25, 1921 at Hoshiarpur. In his presidential speech, Bhai Dan Singh, a veteran leader of Hoshiarpur, exhorted the audience to follow Gandhiji's non-violent non-cooperation.

Another combined meeting of the Akali *Jatha* and the Sikh League was held at Hoshiarpur where non-cooperation was advocated and the arrest of the Sikh were condemned. Men as well as women were urged to use *khaddar*, boycott Government-controlled schools and colleges and law courts by setting up national institutions and establishing panchayats.³⁶

The Non-cooperation Movement was intensified in the Hoshiarpur District in the succeeding years. In the district, the leaders of the Movement, notably Lala Gowardhan Das, Lala Achharam Mal, Sheikh Jan Mohammad, Lala Milkhi Ram and Sheikh Abdul Aziz exhorted the people to support the Non-cooperation Movement. These leaders vehemently attacked the policies of the British and urged the people not to co-operate with the British Government in matters of administration. Consequently, the calm and quiet city of Hoshiarpur became a centre of active political activity. The Volunteer Corps were organized in the City. These volunteers clad in *khaddar* and with national flags paraded the main streets of the City preaching non-violent non-cooperation³⁷.

As all over the province, complete *hartal* was observed at Hoshiarpur on March 20, 1922 as a protest against the conviction of Gandhiji. In the evening at a big meeting, foreign clothes were freely discarded and bonfire made of them³⁸.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 148

³⁶ *The Tribune, Lahore*, March 31, 1921

³⁷ *The Tribune, Lahore*, February 1, 1922

³⁸ *The Tribune, Lahore*, March 29, 1922

A meeting of the District Congress Committee was organized at Hoshiarpur on July, 2, 1922 in support of the Civil Disobedience Movement. After reviewing the political situation, Lala Krishan Lal, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee, took a pledge that the Congress could sanction civil disobedience if and when the people fulfilled the constructive programme of non-cooperation ³⁹.

The British authorities took several repressive measures to suppress the movement in the district. Lala Ram Lal Jali of Urmar, a member of Indian National Service was convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for carrying of Non-cooperation Movement and anti-Government propaganda under section 108 C.L.A. Act. ⁴⁰. A large number of people in various parts of the district courted imprisonment.

Alongwith the political and constitutional agitations, the sporadic revolutionary attempts also continued.

Babbar Akali Movement.—The Babbar Akali Movement was mainly concentrated in the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts. In these two districts, the movement was regarded as an off-shoot of the combined grievances of the *Kamagata Maru* incident, the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, the Nankana Sahib tragedy and the Guru Ka Bagh episode. Kishan Singh Gargajj, a pensioned-off Havildar of 2/35 Sikhs from village Baring in the Jullundur District was its main leader. The leaders of the movement started a campaign of murdering officials and the loyalists. In 1921, a plan was made to murder Bowring of the Criminal Investigation Department and other officials. But the plot failed and out of eight suspects in the plot, six were arrested but Kishan Singh Gargajj and Master Mota Singh of Patara escaped.

The campaign of stirring rebellion and of threatening the loyalists continued. In the spring of 1922, it was decided to intimidate all those who were prepared to assist Government officers within formation. Razors were, therefore, purchased at the Jullundur Cantonment for the purpose of cutting of the noses and ears of the *jholichuks*. In May 1922, certain attempts were made to attack the loyalists. Some of the members of the Babbar Akali Movement were arrested, and pistols, cartridges and razors were recovered from in their possession. In June 1922 Mota Singh of Patara was also arrested.

In August 1922, a paper called the Babbar Akali Doaba appeared. Before his arrest, Kishan Singh Gargajj had delivered about 300 lectures

³⁹ *The Tribune*, Lahore, July 9, 1922

⁴⁰ *The Tribune*, Lahore, July, 19, 1928

in various districts, including Hoshiarpur, exhorting people to raise a banner of rebellion. February 1923, a dacoity was committed in the Village of Rahon by the Babar *jatha* and several informers and loyalists were murdered. A serious dacoity in the Jullundur District was committed on the night of the 10th March in which a loyal Lambardar and one of his grandsons were also murdered. In the last week of October 1923, Dhanna Singh a Babbar Akali, was arrested at Hoshiarpur carrying a bomb, but when he was about to be searched, the bomb which he was carrying apparently in his right hand coat pocket exploded, resulting in his death. Five policemen standing near him were also killed instantaneously and six others received injuries. Mr Horton, the Superintendent of Police, died there and then. After about a year, Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor, visited Hoshiarpur and unveiled a monument erected in memory of Horton and five policemen.

Mr. Tapp, the Additional Sessions Judge, delivered his judgement on February 2, 1925 in the main Babbar Akali Conspiracy case. He found 54 persons guilty; five, namely Sardar Kishan Singh Gargaji, Sardar Sant Singh, Sardar Nand Singh, Sardar Dalip Singh and another were sentenced to death and nine others were sentenced to transportation for life and forty to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 3 to 7 years. Altogether, 91 were put on trial. Of them 3 died during the trial. Those who were convicted raised loud shouts of *Sat Sri Akal*. On appeal, the number of those sentenced to death increased by one. All the six Babbar Akalis were hanged on February 26, 1926.⁴¹

Though the Babbar Akali Movement failed in its mission, yet it inspired the people of the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur districts to fight for Swaraj. It also created a feeling of terror and frustration among the British officials and lowered the prestige of the loyalists in the eyes of the public. The British failed to suppress the Non-cooperation Movement in the district and in the Province.

Boycott of the Simon Commission, 1928.—The British Parliament appointed the Simon Commission in 1927 to inquire into the working of the reforms introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919. When the Commission visited India early in 1928, there were protests and demonstrations all over the country. Lala Lajpat Rai led an anti-Simon demonstration at Lahore. To suppress the demonstration, the Police resorted a lathi-charge which severely injured Lala Lajpat Rai. Shortly after wards, Lalaji died and these incidents caused disturbances all over the Province.

41. S.C. Mittal, *Freedom Government in Punjab (1905—1929)*, (Delhi, 1970), pp. 212—14

Demonstrations and protest meetings were held in various parts of the Hoshiarpur District and the people shouted the slogan, "Simon go back".⁴²

First Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-31.—The British Government did not respond to the demand of the people of India for 'Swaraj' declared earlier by the Indian National Congress as its goal. Thus, to attain this goal, the Congress launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. Gandhiji's historic march to Dandi on March 12, 1930 to break the Salt Law was an indication for a mass movement at the national level. Strikes, agitations, the boycott of British goods, the adoption of *Swadeshi*, etc., were the methods adopted by the masses to compel the British to grant complete independence to the country. In this connection, the following events took place at various places in the Hoshiarpur District.

Swadeshi bazars were organized at Hoshiarpur to exhibit and supply all sorts of cloth and other articles manufactured in India to bring about an affective boycott of foreign goods.⁴³

The fourth session of the Doaba Political Conference was held at Mukerian in the Hoshiarpur District on March 28, 1930. Delegates from Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Alawalpur attended the Conference and assured full support to Gandhiji for the success of the Civil Disobedience Movement.⁴⁴

The cloth merchants organized a meeting at Hoshiarpur on April 15, 1930 and solemnly resolved not to place any orders for foreign cloth.⁴⁵

On April 28, 1930, the Salt Satyagraha commenced at Hoshiarpur. The volunteers disobeyed Salt Laws and proceeded to different parts of the district to propagate Civil disobedience.

The Government resorted to repressive measures to crush the movement and declared the Congress as an illegal organization. The British authorities arrested Gandhiji and thousands of other persons who favoured civil disobedience.⁴⁶

Lala Jamna Das, a veteran leader of Hoshiarpur, was arrested and jailed three times for encouraging civil disobedience and for inciting the people of the district to rise against the British authorities.⁴⁷

42. *The Tribune*, Lahore, February, 4, 1928

43. *The Tribune*, Lahore March 21, 19230

44. *The Tribune*, Lahore, April 1, 1930

45. *The Tribune*, Lahore, April 19, 1930

46. *The Tribune*, Lahore, April 25, 1930

47. *The Tribune*, Lahore, April 30, 1930

Gandhiji was arrested on May 5, 1930 and there was a nation-wide *hartal* to protest against his arrest. A large number of people, who went on strike in the Hoshiarpur District were arrested. The schools at Miani in Dasuya Tahsil of Hoshiarpur were closed down and protest meetings were held.⁴⁸

The Gandhi Day was observed at Hoshiarpur by the Provincial Congress Committee. The delegates from Mukerian attended the protest meeting and laid great stress on carrying out the Civil Disobedience Movement in Dasuya, Garhdiwala and Hariana in the district. The delegates also organized a similar meeting at village Khanpur in the district on June 7, 1930.⁴⁹

The British Government intensified the repressive measures in the district. The Police committed atrocities at Sirhala Kalan, tahsil Garhshankar, of the district, and arrested Sardar Harnam Singh, President of the District Congress Committee. The Police also beat several persons for actively participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement at various places in the district.⁵⁰

On the release of Gandhiji and at the conclusion of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact on March 5, 1931, the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off. All the political detenues were released.

Second Civil Disobedience Movement, 1932-34.—On January 4, 1932, Gandhiji was rearrested on his return from the Second Round Table Conference in London. The Civil Disobedience Movement was, thus, restarted and it continued till about the middle of 1934. Mass arrests of Congressmen and severe repressive measures adopted by the Government checked the spread of the movement and it subsided by the middle of 1934.

Individual Satyagrah, 1940-41.—The Congress refused to extend co-operation to the British Government during the world war II(1939-45). As a protest, the Congress ministries resigned in different provinces. This protest was followed by Individual Satyagrah. In the district, great enthusiasm prevailed among the people who signed the Satyagrah pledge and courted imprisonment.⁵¹

48. *The Tribune*, Lahore May, 6, 1930

49. *The Tribune*, Lahore June 8, 1930

50. *The Tribune*, Lahore, July 23, 1930

51. *The Tribune*, Lahore, January 2, 1941 and February 4, 1941

Quit-India Movement, 1942.—The circumstances in which Cripps negotiations (1942) had failed stirred the indignation of the people of India. The popular impression was that the Cripps episode was nothing but a propaganda stunt designed to placate British public opinion. On August 8, 1942, the Congress passed the Quit-India resolution to which the bureaucracy responded by resorting to ruthless repression. The inevitable reaction followed in the form of what is known as the 1942 Movement. It was a spontaneous movement and the people destroyed Government property and indulged in acts of sabotage on a large scale. The Government decided to strike immediately and on 9th August, 1942, Gandhiji and other Congress leaders were imprisoned. The Indian National Congress was banned and the police took possession of its offices. The British Government used repressive measures to crush the Congress organization. It resulted in a nation-wide political explosion. The people reacted voluntarily and rose spontaneously for action. A large number of people were arrested in the Hoshiarpur District, as they were backing the Quit-India resolution.⁵² The Government let loose unprecedented repression and gradually the movement lost its momentum.

Independence and the partition of the country, 1947.—After the failure of the Quit-India Movement, there was generally no widespread political unrest till 1945, as most of the leaders were in jail. Disaffection, which spread among the armed forces in 1945-46, dealt a serious blow to the prestige of the British Government and it led to the Independence of the country on August 15, 1947. As in the rest of the country, people celebrated the attainment of independence in the district with great enthusiasm.

52. *The Tribune*, Lahore, August 21, and September 13, 1942

APPENDIX

(Vide page 44)

GHADAR REBELLION OF 1915¹**Revolutionaries belonging to the Hoshiarpur District tried and convicted by Special Tribunals**

Name	Village	Tahsil	Penalty
Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the First Lahore Conspiracy Case:			
Harnam Singh	Kotla Naudh Singh	Hoshiarpur	—
Jagat Ram	Hariana	Hoshiarpur	—
Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the First Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case:			
Bir Singh	Bahawal	Garhshankar	—
Persons accused of the Second Lahore Conspiracy Case sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property :			
Kirpa Singh	Taung Majri	—	—
Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case:			
Bahu Ram	Fatehgarh	Dasuya	—
Nana	Fatehgarh	Dasuya	—
Persons awarded life imprisonment with forfeiture of property in the Second Supplementary Lahore Conspiracy Case:			
Batan Singh	Kahri	Hoshiarpur	—
Fazal Din	Fatehgarh	Dasuya	—
Persons awarded death sentence with forfeiture of property in the Mandalay (Burma) Conspiracy Case:			
Harnam Singh	Kahri	Hoshiarpur	—
Wasawa Singh	Warba	..	—

1. Khushwant Singh and Satindra Singh, Ghadar 1915, (New Delhi, 1966), pp.72, 75-76, 78-79, 89

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

(a) Population

(i) Total Population :

According to the 1971 Census, the total population of the Hoshiarpur District was 10,52,153 (comprising 5,53,946 males and 4,98,207 females). Of these 9,24,930 were rural people (comprising 4,85,853 males and 4,39,077 females) and 1,27,223 were urban people (comprising 68,093 males and 59,130 females).

Growth of Population.—The net increase in the population in 1971 compared to that of 1961 Census was 20.78 per cent, the highest in the last 70 years. The population of the district increased from 7,25,953 in 1901 to 10,52,153 in 1971. The variation in the population during the 70 year period is shown in the following table :—

Decennial Variation in population of the Hoshiarpur District, 1901—1971

Year	Persons	Decennial variation	Percentage decennial variation	Males	Females
1901	7,25,953	..	..	3,86,513	3,39,440
1911	6,73,540	—52,413	—7.22	3,68,399	3,05,141
1921	6,80,194	+6,654	+0.99	3,66,448	3,13,746
1931	7,57,041	+76,847	+11.30	4,05,584	3,51,457
1941	8,58,971	+1,01,930	+13.46	4,57,103	4,01,868
1951	7,94,879	—64,092	—7.46	4,23,577	3,71,302
1961	8,71,130	+76,251	+9.59	4,57,755	4,13,375
1971	10,52,153	+1,81,023	+20.78	5,35,946	4,98,207

Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p. 72)

The decade 1901—11 was marked by virulent epidemics of plague and malaria which took a heavy toll of human lives. The next decade 1911—21 also experienced a severe outbreak of plague in 1915, followed by three years during which the people were afflicted with many common ailments, but the last of them viz., 1918, had the severest epidemic influenza within living memory. The low rate in the increase of the population in the district was also partly due to the migration of the people to other places. Its population increased at a faster rate during 1921—31 than that of the Punjab Province as a whole. The decennial birth-rate was 4 per thousand in contrast with the death-rate of 28 per thousand. During

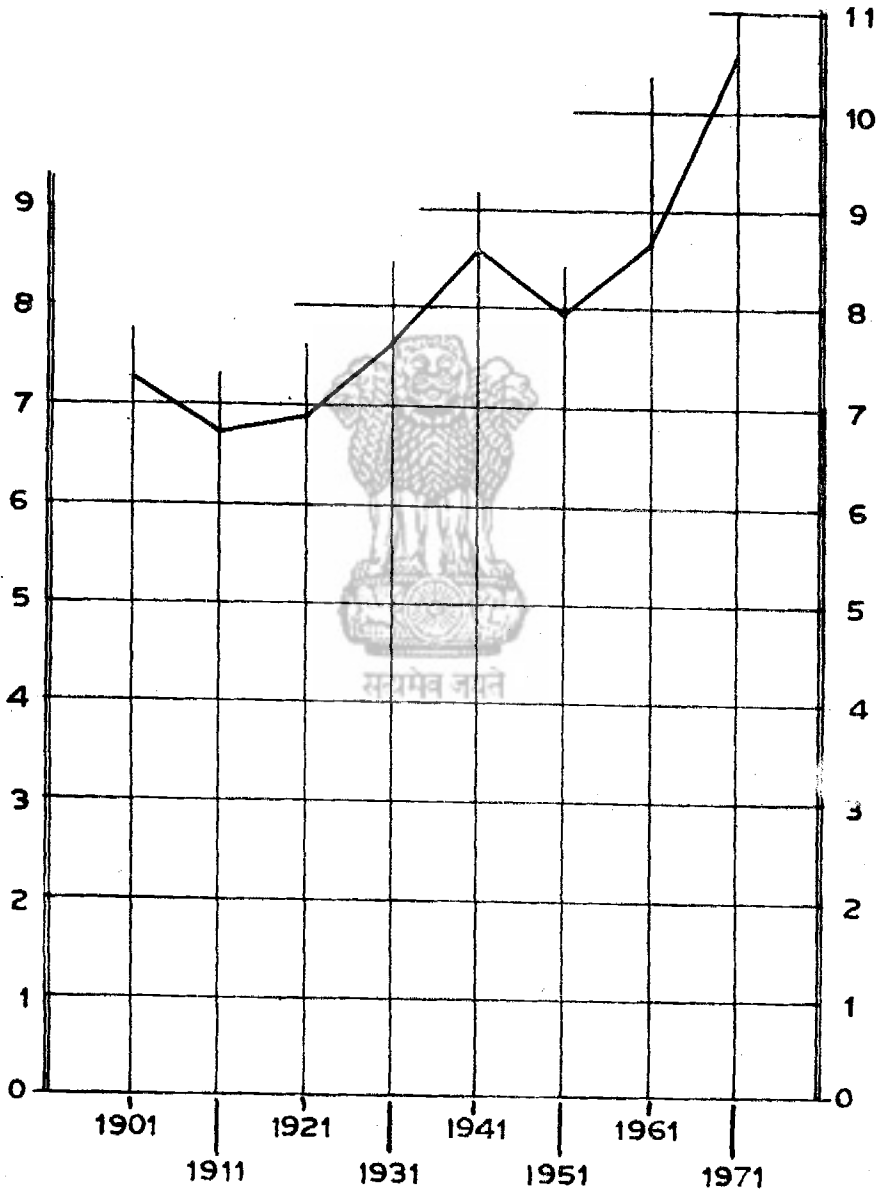
the decade, the people on the whole did not suffer from many diseases, except from the worst epidemic of plague during 1925-26. Malaria broke out in an epidemic form in 1928, but the district does not seem to have affected by it. The excess of births over deaths, calculated at 427 per thousand in the Hoshiarpur District, placed it among the few districts of the Punjab which enjoyed a high rate of natural increase in population. Whereas during 1931—41, the population of the province increased by 17.08 per cent, that of the district increased by a relatively low percentage of 13.46, though the increase in respect of this district was the highest among the seven decades under consideration. It was, however, lower than that in the Punjab as a whole. The decennial birth-rate had increased to 42 per thousand and the death rate had come down to 27 per thousand in the district. The relatively low increase in population can also be attributed to the migration of the people to other parts of Punjab. The decade 1941—51 witnessed an unprecedented holocaust of communal frenzy, leading to the mass exodus of the Muslim population to Pakistan. Most of the non-Muslim migrants from Pakistan did not choose the district as a proper place for their rehabilitation, as it did not offer them good trade and industrial facilities. This decade, accordingly, registered a 7.5 per cent decrease in population in contrast with only 0.2 decrease in the whole of the Punjab State. Owing to heavy rains and floods in 1950, the deaths per thousand from fevers, especially malaria, were recorded to be the highest (19.3) in the district. The decennial birth-rate too declined during this period. The decade 1951—61 was almost free from any major disease. The various health measures taken by the Government reduced the death-rate, whereas the birth-rate almost remained unchanged. During 1961—71 the population in the district increased by 20.78 per cent, whereas the total increase in the State was 21.70 per cent. During this decade, the district compared favourably to the State owing to the facilities in the fields of trade, commerce and industry.

Emigration and Immigration —According to the 1961 Census, out of 12,33,493 persons enumerated in the district, as many as 7,54,681 or 61.2 per cent were born at the places of enumeration. Among the rural population, this percentage works out to 64.8 and in the urban areas to 34.6, denoting a higher rate of migration to the towns.

Another interesting feature is the difference between the two sexes in this respect. Among the males, as many as 75.3 per cent were born at the places of enumeration, against 45.5 per cent among the females. The low figure for females is the result of their leaving the ancestral places after marriage.

GROWTH OF POPULATION HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT 1901-1971

FIGURES IN LAKHS



SOURCE:- Census of India 1971, Series-17, Punjab, Page 72

As much as, 22.9 per cent or 2,82,616 persons of the population were born at places other than those of enumeration. This percentage is 10.8 in the case of the males and as high as 36.4 in the case of the females because of the factor of marriage. Persons born in the Punjab districts other than Hoshiarpur numbered 80,356 or 6.5 per cent of the population. Even in this group, the percentage of the females was higher than that of the males.

The Punjab-born persons formed 90.6 per cent of the district population. The remaining 9.4 per cent hailed from areas shown below :

Place of birth	Number	Percentage to total Population
Other States of India ..	17,563	1.4
Pakistan ..	95,022	7.7
Other Countries ..	1,760	0.2
Information not available ..	1,495	0.1

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 9, Hoshiarpur District, p. 43)

Persons born in other Indian States were mostly from Uttar Pradesh (5,186), Jammu and Kashmir (3,094), Himachal Pradesh (3,092), Delhi (1,904) and Rajasthan (1,165). With the exception of migrants from Delhi, most of these persons were enumerated in the rural areas.

The Pakistan-born persons (95,022) were mostly those who migrated to the district in the wake of the partition of the country in 1947. The persons reported to have been born in countries other than Pakistan were mostly the children of the Punjabis who, in their youth, had gone abroad and had now come back or had sent their children home.

Density of Population—The following table shows the density of population in the district from 1901 to 1971 :—

Year		Density of Population per sq. km.
1901	..	173
1911	..	161
1921	..	162
1931	..	180
1941	..	205
1951	..	189
1961	..	214
1971	..	271

According to the 1961 Census, the density of population in the State was 269 per square kilometre as compared to 271 in the Hoshiarpur District.¹ Despite the transfer of hilly areas to Himachal Pradesh and certain other areas to the Rupnagar District on the re-organization of the former Punjab State on November 1, 1966, the district fared favourably, in density among the other districts of the State.

The tahsil-wise density of population of the Hoshiarpur District, according to the 1971 Census, is given in the following table :—

Tahsil/District		Density of population per sq. km.		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Dasuya Tahsil	..	299	263	2,182
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	..	264	215	5,639
Garhshankar Tahsil	..	271	263	5,294
Balachaur Tahsil	..	203	203	..
Hoshiarpur District	..	271	240	3,430

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p. 22)

Sex Ratio.—According to the 1971 Census, out of the total population of 1,052,153 of the district, 498,207 were females and 5,53,946 were males, i.e., a ratio of 47.3 : 52.7.

In the Punjab, there were 865 females per 1,000 males. The figure in respect of females was the lowest among the States of India, the corresponding figure for the Indian Union being 930. The Hoshiarpur District had a female population of 899, against 1,000 males, the proportion being the highest in the State.

During the last seventy years, there has been an overall improvement in favour of females in the district, as the following figures show : —

Females per thousand Males

Year	Hoshiarpur District			Punjab		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	878	877	891	832	836	804
1911	828	828	828	780	785	740
1921	856	859	804	799	808	750
1931	867	871	814	815	832	721
1941	879	885	825	836	855	750
1951	877	885	819	844	854	807
1961	903	910	845	854	865	817
1971	899	904	868	865	868	856

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p 69)

The sex ratio in the rural areas of the district in 1971 worked out at 984 and in the urban areas at 868 : the corresponding figures in 1961 were 910 and 845 respectively.

Age Composition.—In the following table, the population of the district, according to the 1961 Census, is put into various age-groups. With a view to comprehending the comparative strength of these groups, the totals have uniformly been taken as 1,000.

Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex by Age Groups, according to 1961 Census, in the Hoshiarpur District

Age Group	Total Population			Rural		Urban	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—9	288.0	290.0	285.8	295.5	285.2	252.2	290.8
10—14	127.7	128.5	126.7	131.4	127.0	109.0	124.3
15—19	89.9	87.7	92.1	87.1	91.3	91.6	98.7
20—24	89.8	69.5	78.1	63.3	75.0	111.7	103.4
25—29	69.0	64.1	74.5	59.1	72.8	98.7	88.2
30—34	58.8	55.1	62.0	52.2	62.6	74.8	65.6
35—39	52.1	49.3	55.2	48.1	55.6	57.5	51.2
40—44	48.0	47.4	48.7	46.9	49.3	50.7	43.9
45—49	40.2	40.6	39.7	40.7	40.4	40.2	33.9
50—54	40.2	42.9	37.2	43.9	37.8	36.0	32.6
55—59	25.7	28.0	23.2	28.9	23.9	21.6	17.6
60—64	32.4	36.2	28.0	38.1	29.1	23.5	19.7
65—69	16.9	19.9	13.7	21.2	14.2	10.6	9.3
70 +	36.8	39.8	33.5	42.5	35.1	21.6	20.2
Age not stated	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.6

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 9, Hoshiarpur District, p. 40)

Much reliance cannot be placed on the references drawn from the figures given in the above table, since a district is a small geographical area and the inflow and outflow of the population may camouflage the true position.

With this reservation, some general remarks on the age-composition in the district are made below :

The age pyramid has a broad base and tapers rather obliquely : 288 persons per thousand are below the age of 10, and only 113 are 55 years old, and above. Roughly speaking, out of one hundred persons in the district, 41 are below the age of 15 ; 23 are between 15 and 29 years ; 16 are between 30 and 44 years ; 11 are between 45 and 59 years, and 9 are past 60 years. Males below 15 years are 418 per thousand males, the corresponding figure for females is 413. In the age-groups between 15 and below 55 years, the males number 457 per thousand and the women number 488. Among persons 55 years and above, the males number 124 in contrast with the females which number only 98 per thousand.

It is a common phenomenon that a large number of people shift from villages to the towns for education and for earning their livelihood. The low-paid among them leave their families in their village homes and they themselves live in the towns. When past the age of useful work, some from among them return to their villages. The effect of this type of movement is reflected in the statistics of the rural and urban age-composition. For the age-groups below 15, those between 15 and less than 55, and 55 years old and above, the distribution among the males those is 427, 441 and 131 per thousand males in the rural areas and 361, 561 and 78 in the urban areas. The corresponding figures for the females in the rural areas are 412, 485 and 102 and those for them in the urban areas are 415, 517 and 67.

Marital Status.—In the following table, persons in different age-groups in the district, according to the 1961 Census, are further classified, according to their marital status. To comprehend the significance of these figures, one thousand males and one thousand females, for the district as a whole and for the rural and urban areas are distributed according to the marital status :

One thousand males and 1,000 females, according to 1961 Census in the Hoshiarpur District, classified according to Marital Status

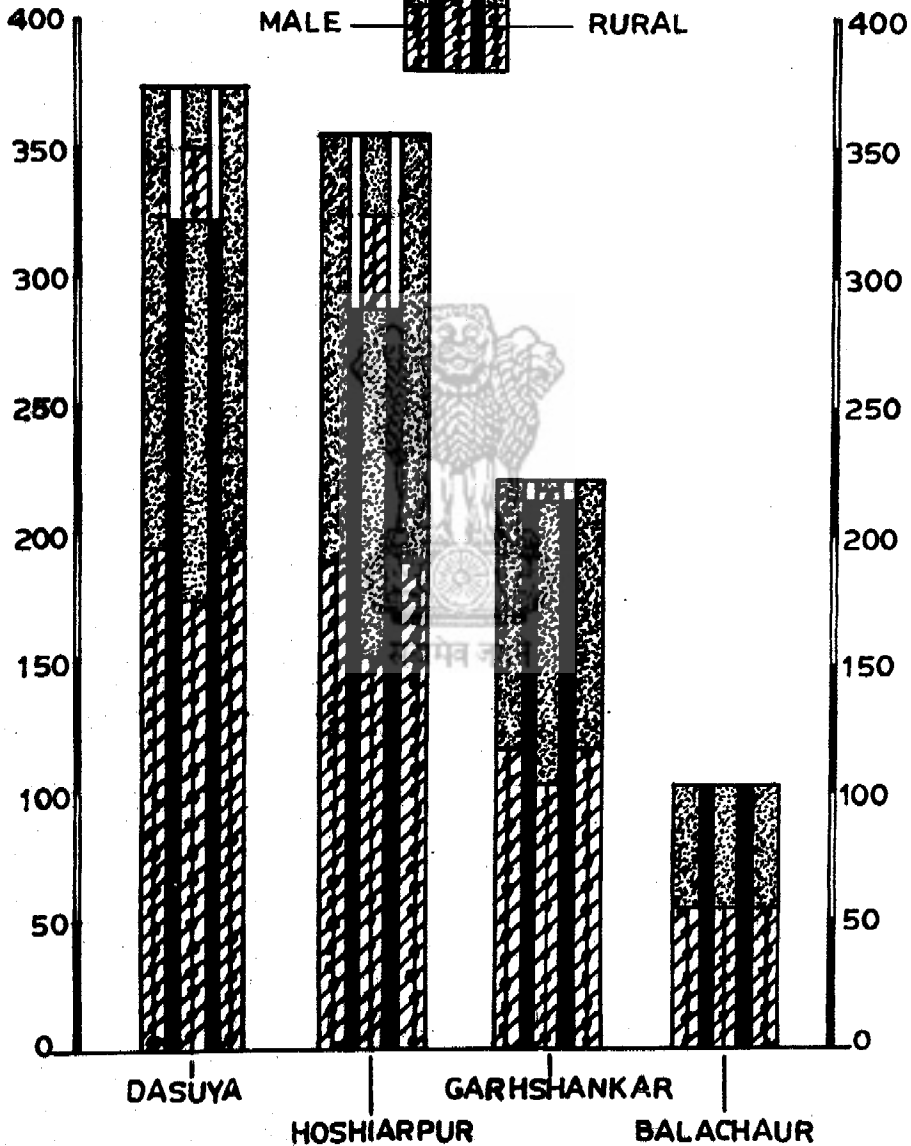
Marital Status	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Never Married	587.2	465.4	590.4	459.9	565.1	511.1
Married	354.8	445.9	348.3	448.6	399.0	423.9
Widowed	56.4	87.4	59.6	90.3	34.8	63.9
Divorced or Separated	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6
Unspecified Status	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 9, Hoshiarpur District, p. 40)

TAHSIL-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT 1971

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS

FEMALE ——— URBAN
MALE ——— RURAL



The above table shows that in 1961 in the district, as a whole, about 59 per cent of males and about 47 per cent of females were unmarried. The higher number of unmarried males was due to fewer females. Correspondingly, there was a higher proportion of the married among females than among males.

(ii) Distribution of Population between Rural and Urban Areas :

The following table shows the tahsil-wise distribution of population between the rural and urban areas in the district, according to the 1971 Census :—

District/Tahsil	Persons	Males	Females
Total District	10,52,153	5,53,946	4,98,207
Rural	9,24,930	4,85,853	4,39,077
Urban	1,27,223	68,093	59,130
Dasuya Tahsil	3,73,560	1,95,007	1,78,553
Rural	3,22,133	1,67,267	1,54,866
Urban	51,427	27,740	23,687
Hoshiarpur Tahsil	3,55,258	1,87,853	1,67,405
Rural	2,86,344	1,51,145	1,35,199
Urban	68,914	36,708	29,206
Garhshankar Tahsil	2,19,902	1,16,648	1,03,254
Rural	2,13,020	1,13,003	1,00,017
Urban	6,882	3,645	3,237
Balachaur Tahsil	1,03,433	54,438	48,995
Rural	1,03,433	54,438	48,995
Urban	..	..	..

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17—Punjab, Part II-A, General Population Tables, p. 36)

(iii) Displaced Persons :

The partition of the country in 1947 led to unprecedented migration of the minority communities from either side of the border. The Muslim population from the Hoshiarpur District migrated to Pakistan from where the displaced Hindus and Sikhs migrated and settled in this district.

In 1941, the population of the district was 8,58,971 and it decreased to 7,94,879 in 1951. In this district, there were 3,80,759 Muslims in 1941, but in 1951 their number was reduced to 1,359. The displaced persons who settled in the district numbered 1,46,935. Despite the transfer of 24 villages of the former Bhunga Tahsil of the Kapurthala District, the population of the district decreased. All the tahsils in the then district (1951) were evenly populated. The density of population in all the tahsils was affected with the migration of the Muslims. The rehabilitation of the migrants from Pakistan was the highest in the Dasuya Tahsil as compared to other parts of the district. It was 65,048 in Dasuya, 51,906 in Hoshiarpur, 22,562 in Garhshankar and 7,419 in Una (Himachal Pradesh) tahsils. It may be of interest to know the areas of Pakistan from where people migrated to this district.

The table given in Appendix on pages 99-100 shows the details of the refugees who settled in the Hoshiarpur District (on the basis of 1951 Census) according to the district of origin in Pakistan.

(b) Languages

According to the 1961 Census, as many as 46 languages were reported to be the mother tongues in the district. The relative importance of the more important ones is shown below:

Distribution of 1,000 Persons according to their Mother Tongues

Hindi	..	526
Punjabi	..	470
Pahari-Unspecified	..	2
Urdu	..	1
Others	..	1

The Jullundur Doab, lying between the rivers Satluj and Beas, includes the districts of Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala. The Punjabi of this tract spoken by the people is called *Doabi*. It has all the traits of the Punjabi language spoken in the Ludhiana District. In the hills to

the north and east of Hoshiarpur, the dialect locally spoken by the people was called Pahari. This dialect is also based on *Doabi*, with the admixture of certain words. Certain people inhabiting these hilly tracts also spoke Kahluri or Bilaspuri.

Thus we have both the words *vich* and *bich*, "in"; *hunda* and *honda*, "being". The letter *y* is often inserted after *i* before another vowel, or else substituted for the *i*. Thus *hoia* or *hoya* becomes *hondiya*, being (fem. plur.). In many cases, short *i* is substituted for long *i*, as in *hoia* for *hoya* (fem. pl.). Cerebral letters are employed capriciously. Thus *bald*, a bullock, but *nal* not *naal*, "with". So *hona*, not *honna*, "to be"; *ana*, "to come"; *bijena*, "to sow". Double letters at the end of a word are simplified. Thus *vich*, not *vicheh*, "in", but *vicheho*, from "in"; *gal*, not *gall*, a thing, a word, plur. *gallan*; *hath*, "a hand"; *ghat* for *ghatt*, "decrease".

In *Kamin-kan*, we have *kan* used as a sign for the dative. Compare the Lahnda *kan*. *Kuj* is 'anything', not *kujh*. As in Amritsar, 'these' is *ina*, not *inha*.

The form *hai* for the first person singular of the present of the verb substantive is peculiar to this part of the Punjab.

The contracted form *gaiyya*, "gone" (plur. fem.) may be noted.

On April 13, 1968, under the Punjab Official Language Act, 1967², Punjabi in *Gurmukhi* script was introduced as the official language of the State. The Act provides that Punjabi shall be used for such official purposes of the State and from such dates as may be specified by notifications to be issued from time to time. For official work at the district level and below, Punjabi has replaced English in almost all matters, except accounts, technical, etc.

(c) Religion and Caste

Principal Communities

The total population of the district, according to the 1971 Census, was 10,52,153. The Hindus account for 59.25 percent of the total population, which incidentally is the highest figure for any district in the State. The Sikhs are 39.38 per cent of the total population. The Hindus are in a majority in all the tahsil's of the district.

The Christians form the third religious community, found mostly in the villages of the Dasuya Tahsil. Their number, according to the 1971 Census, was 8,594.

2. The Act of 1867 repealed the Punjab Official Languages Act, 1960.

At the time of the 1941 Census, the Muslims in the district numbered 3,80,759, but in the wake of the partition (1947) they migrated *en bloc* to Pakistan. In 1961, there were 7,207 Muslims in the district and in 1971, their number decreased to 3,456. The religion-wise population of the district according to the 1971 Census, was as under:

Religions		Percentage to the total po- pulation	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus	..	59.25	6,23,413	3,29,359	2,94,054
Sikhs	..	39.38	4,14,323	2,16,924	1,97,399
Christians	..	0.82	8,594	4,561	4,033
Muslims	..	0.33	3,456	1,847	1,609
Jains	..	0.15	1,602	835	767
Buddhists	..	0.02	220	112	108
Religion not stated		0.02	196	109	87
Others	..	0.03	349	199	150
Total	..	100.00	10,52,153	5,53,946	4,98,207

(Census of India, 1971, Part II-C(I) and Part V-A, Distribution of Population by Religion and Scheduled Castes p. 18)

Hindus.—The number of Hindus in the district, according to the 1971 Census, was 6,23,413 (3,29,359 males and 2,94,054 females), which formed 59.25 per cent of the total population.

Hinduism essentially means the whole of Indianism. It is an experience, and an attitude of mind. It is consciousness of the Ultimate Reality and not merely a theory about God. The basic tenets of Hinduism are: belief in the transmigration and reincarnation of souls (*samsara*); and belief in an inexorable law of cause and effect which operates upon and determines the direction of successive reincarnations (*karma*). Through most of Hindu ideology, *Samasara karama*, and caste have been three facets of a single world view.

The *Shakti* cult, a part of Indian culture, is very important. *Shakti* means power. People worship goddesses (*devis*). There are many temples of *devis* in the district. The important shrines of Jawala Mukhi and

Chintpurni now fall in Himachal Pradesh. Still other important shrines, such as Dharampur, Rajni Devi, Kamaha Devi, are situated in the district. People worship these shrines. *Devi Puja*, primarily a cult of cultural importnace, has assumed the shape of a religion.

Caste is a distinctive feature of the Hindus. The castes and sub-castes found in the district are: Brahmans, Khattris, Jats, Rajputs, Sikhs, Bantias, Suds, Bhatias, and Aroras, mostly settled here after the partition. The population of the Scheduled Castes in the district is quite noteworthy. They form 28·85 per cent of the total population of the district.

The Brahmans in the district are mostly from the Saraswat stock. They derive this name from the River Sarasvati. Gaurs are another section of the Brahmans who originally migrated from Uttar Pradesh. The Sarawats inhabit the district in general. They are divided into *Dhai Gharas*, *Athwans* and *Baunjais*. The distinction among these groups has now disappeared and they now intermarry. The other notable groups are Munjhal Brahmans. They are mostly non-vegetarians and own lands. Previously, they married within their own caste. But now they have started intermarriages. The Brahmans are a handsome, and literate community and are engaged in Government and private services, business and agriculture. A small number of them perform priestly duties.

Khattris.—Next come the Khattris—essentially a trading class—who inhabit mostly the Hoshiarpur Tahsil and parts of the Dasuya Tahsil. They trace their origin from the Kashatriyas. They are divided into many groups and sub-groups such as, *Dhai Gharas*, *Char Gharas*, *Bara Gharas*, Sarins, Banujais and Khukhrain *biradari*. Whatever be their origin, their customs, taboos, etc. of the past times are no longer there. In short, they intermarry within the group or outside the group, but within their sub-castes like other Hindus. They are of good disposition and generally literate. Avocations are no bar to them but rather a matter of convenience. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, in private and government services, and also join the army.

Aroras.—Before independence, the Aroras did not constitute a sizeable population in the district. With the migration of the non-Muslim population from Pakistan to India in 1947, they settled here, though in small numbers. The Aroras were generally settled in West Punjab (Pakistan) and in the Firozpur District. Their representation in the eastern districts of the Punjab was not notable. According to Ibbetson, the Aroras are the Khattris of Ror (Rori Sukkur, Sindh, in Pakistan). Whatever be their origin, the fact is that they resemble Khattris in certain traits. In certain respects, they are even superior to them. They are also

divided into many groups and castes, Uchanda, Nichanda, etc., but in social life, these groups are of no importance. They intermarry in their groups like others. They also intermarry among Khatri. In the All-India meeting in 1936, held by the Khatri at Lahore (Pakistan), it was decided that the Aroras, Soods and Bhatias were Khatri for all intents and purposes. And, as such, they should be admitted to the Khatri stock. This interpretation did not find much favour then, but with the lapse of time, it has almost been accepted.

Soods.—Soods, as such, need not find special mention. They are however, migrants from the hilly tracts of the Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh). They are engaged in trade, commerce and industry, private and government services. They are, however, adept in business.

Banias.—The word 'Bania' is derived from the Sanskrit word 'baniya' or trade. As the name implies, they are primarily a trading class. They have deep-rooted links in trade, commerce and industry. Since they are able to carve out enviable fortune in business, they generally desist from the temptation of joining services. They are traders par-excellence, as this class is engaged in business for generations. Their main sub-castes are Aggarwals, Oswals, Mahesri, Saralia or Dasa. They trace their origin from Agroha in the Hissar District and claim to be the descendants of Raja Ugarsen.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.—The number of Scheduled Castes persons in the district, according to 1971 Census was 3,03,521 (1,61,859 males and 1,31,662 females), which formed 28.85 per cent of the total population. They are divided in groups, sub-groups, castes and sub-castes. Previously, like others, they did not marry in other groups but this rigidity is on the wane these days. A list of their castes and sub-castes is given in Chapter XVII, 'Other Social Services'. Formerly, their avocations were restricted and they could not change them. After independence, however, things changed. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are now at liberty to adopt any profession they like. They are engaged in trade, commerce, industry, private and government services, and even in the army. Since 25 per cent of the civil posts are reserved for them, the literate Scheduled Castes find it more lucrative to join civil services, which avenue further ensures them accelerated and out-of-turn promotions. Illiterate Scheduled Castes are generally engaged in agriculture. Before independence, they did not own land but, according to government policies, the surplus land with the government is being allotted to them at a nominal price.

Gujjars.—Both the Hindus and Muslim Gujjars are found settled on the alluvial land of the Beas and at the foot of the Shiwalik Hills.

Their main avocation was grazing and rearing of cattle. They used to sell surplus butter and ghee. In summer they migrate to the Chamba Hills and in winter retreat to the foot of the Shiwalik Range, mostly in the Una Tahsil (Himachal Pradesh) and other parts of the district. With the shrinkage of pastures, their gipsy character is disappearing. Moreover the lucrative rates of milk and its high demand have persuaded them to settle in the plains and follow the milk trade in the urban areas.

There are *Dhai gots* of the Gujjars—Kasna Gursi and Barkat—but there is no restriction in respect of marriage within these *gots*. A Gujjar can marry within his own *got* or in any other. Other chief *gots* in this district are *Chechi*, *Bhubhe*, *Pajar* and *Chauhan*.

Rajputs.—The Rajputs form a major portion of the population in the district. Previously, they were mostly found in the Kandi area, in the Una and Garhshankar tahsils. Since the Balachaur Tahsil has been carved out of the Garhshankar Tahsil, their representation is now very notabe in the new tahsil. The areas of Hariana and Sham Chaurasi of the Hoshiarpur Tahsil were mainly populated by the Muslim Rajputs who migrated to Pakistan after the partition. The population statistics have not been collected caste-wise after independence. However, the previous Census Reports (upto 1941) indicate that the Rajputs constitute a major portion of the Hindu population in the district. In the past, they were divided into many grades and each grade had many castes. A Rajput of the first grade would marry the daughter of a Rajput of the second grade, but would feel degraded in marrying away his daughter to a person belonging to the lower grade. There were other grades also, such as Mians, Ranans, and Tikas. It cannot be said with certainty how these grades came into existence. It is probable that a Rajput's offspring from *golis* (slave-girls) might be downgraded along with his wife. These *golis* were not their wives but they were all out to please their masters in whatever way they liked. In other words, they were their concubines. These *golis* had many offspring who could undoubtedly not compete with the legal children in respect of social status. Such offspring might have fallen into the lower grades without any fault of theirs. There could be other instances in which a certain Rajput was defeated by another. The victor would look down upon the vanquished and demand a daughter in marriage either for himself or for his brother or son. This system put the vanquished in a lower grade. There are certain castes of the Rajputs whose origin is not very old. For instance, the Bhanot sub-caste is a nomenclature of those who lived in the woods (*ban*) or away from others (*ot*). When they exercised some influence in and around the areas they lived, they proudly liked to be called 'Bhanots' though they are the brethren of the Naru Rajputs.

The rigid gradation among the Rajputs has waned. It might carry some conviction with the older generation, but is of no avail among the younger generation. At present, the Rajputs of all grades contract marriages in their own as well as in other grades. Rajputs were essentially from the ruling class. They held their sway in the Kangra Hills and in the lower, Shiwaliks. They had their principalities in this mountain range. They wielded great influence in the hilly tracts of the district. Since they thought they were from the royal stock, their standard of living, expenses on marriages and other rituals were very high. Their superiority complex would prevent them from cultivating land. Even if circumstances forced them to resort to farming, they would not perform many agricultural operations themselves. Their women would never come out to assist their menfolk, would never fetch water from the wells, and would not attend to menial jobs. Consequently, the Rajputs had to part with a sizeable portion of their produce to others, leaving hardly a sufficient portion for them to subsist on. Their condition was going from bad to worse. Anyhow, their sound physique and martial spirit have provided them with suitable posts in the army. There, they could show their worth and were able to maintain their position as a martial race.

In these days, the Rajputs are like other people. They are engaged in agriculture, government service, and are mostly in the army. They have little or no aptitude for trade and commerce. They still cling to their past glory and like to add 'Mian', 'Rana', 'Tikka', etc., as prefixes to their names.

Sikhs.—According to the 1971 Census, the number of the Sikhs in the district was 4,14,323 (2,16,924 males and 1,97,399 females). They formed 39.38 per cent of the total population.

Sikhism was founded by the first Sikh Guru, Baba Nanak. The *Granth Sahib* is the holy book of the Sikhs. It contains the poetical compositions of the Sikh Gurus. The tenth Guru Gobind Singh, put his composition in a separate book, in the *Dasam Granth*. Sikhism regards God as the Supreme Being endowed with omniscience, omnipresence and omnipotence. The Sikhs believe that it is only through a true guru (teacher or enlightener) that the truth about God can be revealed. By word and deed, the ten Sikh Gurus have demonstrated great humility and have regarded themselves as the lowliest of the lowly. The Sikhs have no faith in the theory of incarnations of God, but they believe in the *karma* and the transmigration of the soul. Sikhism attaches great importance to the institution of *langar* or free kitchen, according to which the high and the low have to sit side by side and dine together, thereby

annihilating all distinctions of caste and creed. Every Sikh to become a "Singh" (lion) has to receive *Amrit*, the baptism of the sword (*khanda*). After baptism, he has essentially to wear the five K's, viz. the *keshas* (unshorn hair), the *kachha* (short drawers), the *kangha* (comb), the *kara* (iron bangle) and the *kirpan* (sword). Guru Gobind Singh, the creator of the Khalsa, put a stop to the tradition of personal guruship and transferred this great honour to the *Adi-Granth* and enjoined upon all Sikhs to regard the Holy Book as the true guru.

The Namdnaris constitute an important sect of Sikhism. Although they have full faith in the ten Sikh Gurus, they believe that personal guruship is necessary and will continue. The headquarters of the Namdharis are at the village of Bhaini Sahib in the Ludhiana District and the present guru is Baba Jagjit Singh. A branch of the main headquarters has been opened recently at Jiwan Nagar in the Sirsa District. They wear white turbans, tied in a conspicuous and distinctive manner and keep a rosary around the neck. They cook and take their meals in iron utensils.

The peasants of the Punjab State in Majha, Doaba and Malwa are mostly Sikhs and are known as Jats. A special mention is to be made of the Jats inhabiting this district. After partition, the non-Muslim cultivators mostly Sikhs, belonging to Pakistan, settled here. They belonged to different *gots* (sub-castes) which are described in detail in the account that follows.

Jats

The Jats inhabit the plains of the district although they have their principal village of Pubowal, in Bet Manaswal. The vast majority of them are either Hindus or Sikhs. The principal clans, by position and influence, are the Bains Jats of Mahalpur, the Sahotas of Gardhiwala, and the Khungas of Budhipind. The heads of the first two clans are called Chaudhri, and all three are called *Dhaighar* Akbari, i.e., the 2-1/2 Akbari families, Mahalpur 1, Garhdiwala 1, and Budhipind 1/2. The story goes that when Emperor Akbar took in marriage the daughter of Mahr Mitha, a Jat of Majha, 35 principal families of Jats and 36 of Rajputs countenanced the marriage and sent representatives to Delhi. Three of these Jat families reside in this district; the remainder reside in Amritsar and other districts. They follow some of the higher castes in not allowing widow remarriages and in having *darbara*, i.e., giving fees at marriage to the *mirasis* of other Akbari families. It is also a custom for the *Parohits* to place on them, at their marriages,

the *janeo* (the sacred thread) and to remove it a few days afterwards. Below the Akbari Jats are the Darbari Jats, the descendants of those who gave their daughters to Emperor Jahangir, just as the Akbaris gave daughters to Akbar. Thus, some of the Mann Jats of Tuto Mazara are Darbaris, but they will take brides for their sons from non-Darbaris, provided the dowry (*dahej*) is ample.

The principal Jat clans, in point of numbers, are the Bains who have a *barah* of 12 villages near Mahalpur; the Gills of Kuk Muhin who have a *baiya* of originally 22 villages near Khararawal Bassi, Achharwal, Rajpur (a hamlet in Kukumatpur) and Lakhian; the Mann Jats are near Dhada; the Sanghe Jats are near Mugowal, and the Pote Jats near Barian Kalan. There are many other clans, but their numbers are insignificant, and they do not own clusters of villages, situated close together, as in the case of those mentioned above.

The Jats rank among the best agriculturists. The Sainis may be better for small plots of land and garden cultivation, but considering all points as farmers and growers of cereals, sugarcane, and other crops on extensive areas, few are so industrious and careful as the Jats, and they have the great advantage of getting the help of their women in field operations. Ploughing and reaping are carried out by men, but their women help them to weed the fields, watch the crops, and take the daily meals to them in the fields.

Sansis.—The ancestors of Sansis were once stated to be called "Sursenas" and the Yadu Rajputs of Mathura. From the Yadus descended the Bhatti Rajputs. The Bhatti Rajputs flourished in Rajasthan for some centuries before the invasions of Muslims and particularly before the invasion of Alla-ud-Din Khilji, who ransacked Chittor, and drove away some recalcitrant Rajputs. Of them, the Bhatti Rajputs wandered towards the Punjab. Of this stock, among others, there was a Sansi tribe named after its leader "Raja Sansmal of Sansi." This tribe kept wandering about for five centuries. Some of them settled in the Ferozepur and Bhatinda districts and in other parts of the Punjab. Kirtu Sansi and Raja Sansi of the Sansi Tribe were very prominent and powerful. The latter founded 'Raja Sansi' in Amritsar—the ancestral house of Sindhawalia—a Misl which was closely related to Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Before partition, the Sansis were governed under the Criminal Tribes Act (VI) of 1924. In villages, they were required to intimate their whereabouts to the police, should they decide to leave at any time. They were engaged in petty jobs. Even the independence could

not improve their status. The Criminal Tribes Act (VI) of 1924 was repealed in 1952, i.e., five years after independence.

Sansis are both Hindus and Sikhs. They speak their own dialect. They have their own customs, though they are now adopting fast the Hindu and Sikh customs. In the district, they are mostly Sikhs. They, however, inter-marry with Hindu Sansi. The notable castes of the Sansis inhabiting the district are Chohan and Niramala.

Christians—According to the 1971 Census, the number of the Christians in the district was 8,594 (4,561 males and 4,033 females) which formed only 0.82 per cent of the total population. The Christians are mostly concentrated in the City of Hoshiarpur. A few of them are also found in Hariana, Garhdiwala, Mukerian, Dasuya and Gohra-waha. A Church was, in the first instance, built in the Hoshiarpur Cantonment area in 1852. Later on, the shifting of the Cantonment from the district obviated the necessity of continuing the Church there. The Church was, as such, closed and the building dismantled. In 1862, a presbyterian church—a branch of the Ludhiana Church—was started. Christianity has been able to get a foothold in India on account of the social services performed by its dedicated missionaries, who also started educational and medical institutions. They were able to play with the emotions of and cater for the needs of the population by opening a Zanana Hospital and a Girls School. Before independence, the Christian converts could also seek better employment from the then rulers. Despite all this preferential treatment, they were not in a position to make adequate progress in the district. The converts were mostly from the lower classes of Hindus and Muslims. Some Muslim Rajputs, quite influential in their area and holding the title of Zaildar and Lambardars embraced Christianity, but they could not bring their brethren into its fold. With the passage of time, certain converts reverted to their original faiths. After independence, the circumstances changed radically. Any man can embrace any faith without coercion. The trend of the Christian missionaries now has changed. They have started assimilating the Indian Culture.

At present, there is a Church at Hoshiarpur. A hospital named Joseph Hospital, and a school have been opened by the Jullundur Mission in the Camp Colony on the Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar Road. The noteworthy festivals among the Christians are the New Year Day, the Easter Day, the Good Friday, and the Christmas Day.

Islam.—According to 1971 Census, the number of Muslims in the district was 3,456 (1,847 males and 1,609 females). They formed only 0.33 per cent of the total population.

Islam is the Arabic proper name of the Muhammadan religion. It means surrender to God's will and includes the acceptance of the articles of faith, commands and ordinances, revealed through Prophet Muhammad. The essential aspects of Islam are a vivid belief in the Last Judgement, along with the requirements of prayer (*namaz*) five times daily, attendance at religious services in a mosque, giving alms for the care of the poor, fasting during day time in the holy month of Ramzan, and, if possible, making a pilgrimage to Mecca sometime during one's lifetime.

The Muslims comprise two main groups, viz. Sunni and Shia. Before the partition, the Muslims inhabiting the district were Sunni, but their singular character has undergone changes as the Muslim population is extremely thin in the district and those settled here have come from different parts of the country.

Jainism.— According to the 1971 Census, the number of Jains in the district was 1,602 (835 males and 767 females). They formed only 0.15 per cent of the total population of the district. Jainism is essentially a faith of Indian origin and is still popular in the country. It had twenty-four leaders called *Tirthankaras*. The first of these was Rishabha and the last was Mahavir who was a senior contemporary of Lord Budha.

Jainism preaches the doctrine of *ahimsa* (non-violence) in the most systematic manner. Accordingly, violence is of three kinds, i.e., physical violence which covers killing, wounding and causing any physical pain ; violence in words which implies the bearing of ill feeling towards others. Besides, there are seven vows which help to develop in a person the good qualities of self-restraint, self-denial, and self-renunciation. In addition, there are five ordinary vows for layman, viz. not to kill, not to lie, not to steal, to abstain from sex and to renounce property. These vows are called *Anuvratas* in the ideology of the Jains.

The Bhabras are Jains and are an interesting community. They have two temples in the City of Hoshiarpur. Their other temples are at Jaijon and Miani in the district. Jaijon is undoubtedly an ancient Jain settlement.

(d) Social Life

The social life in the district is not very different from that prevalent elsewhere in the Doaba, but the special circumstances warrant an inevitable change. Hoshiarpur is primarily a land of *chos* (the rainy-season brooks). The *chos* have damaged the agricultural land to a considerable extent. The pressure of population on the land has been significant.

Vis-a-vis the growing population, the only alternative left for the uneducated persons was to go in for petty jobs and for the educated ones to seek employment elsewhere. This economic factor gave a great set-back to the institution of joint family. The younger generation had to live separately from the joint families. It cannot be said that the institution of joint family has disappeared totally. In certain cases, the younger generation keep their families with their parents or otherwise extend financial help to them in the time of need e.g. at the time of marriages, while repaying the outstanding debts, purchasing land, and building houses. They would often send their families to their parents or would keep the parents with them for a period convenient to both sides. In a proper sense, the link of the joint family did not break but strengthened. The younger generation had the benefits of both, i.e. single-family system and joint-family system. Also, those who had immovable property in the villages would retire to the villages when they could not earn more in the urban areas.

The *purdah* (veil) system is fast disappearing in the district. There are some cases in the remote corners of the district where certain women still observe *purdah*, but this custom is on the wane. After independence, the position of women has considerably improved, and they have gained substantially in status.

(i) Property and Inheritance

The property and inheritance were governed by the customary laws in the district. With the passing of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, things have, however, changed. Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists inherit property under this Act. The property of the deceased is distributed equally among his sons, daughters, widow, mother, etc. However, during his life time, a person may dispose of by will or other testamentary disposition, any property, which is capable of being so disposed of by him in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, or under any other law in force at that time and applicable to a Hindu. In case a person dies intestate, his sons, daughters, widow, and mother inherit the property equally. The adoption of children and the maintenance allowance to the wife are governed by the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Among the Muslims, the property of the deceased is inherited in equal shares by his sons, daughters and wife under the Shariat Act, 1937. The wife is the sole owner of the *mehr* given to her at the time of marriage. The inheritance among the Christians is governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

(ii) **Morals and Marriage**

Morals.—Morals do not differ in the district in any way from those in other districts of the State. With the migration of the Muslim population, the age-old institution of prostitution ended. No new licences were issued in the Punjab State. The institution was subsequently banned in the whole of India. The other moral offences of enticing away girls or women for immoral purposes are governed under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. Since the district is industrially backward and the number of persons working in it and who leave their families back is negligible, no moral problem is acutely felt.

Marriage.—Marriage is an important institution in India. The district is inhabited mostly by Hindus and Sikhs and the custom of marriage among them is almost a religious obligation. It is held that if a Hindu dies without a male child he would not attain salvation.

Manu made many gradations in marriages, such as, Brahama, Dava, Arsa, Praja, Patya, Asura, Gandhrava, Piksas and Paisaon. Of these, the first four are classified as good. These classifications are only of academic interest these days. Many Hindus and sikhs perform arranged marriages. Rajputs among the Hindus constitute a substantial majority. Previously, the system of hypergamy, i.e. marriage to a person of equal or superior caste prevailed. They were all out to choose a match of equal status for their daughters. It entailed serious implications. In the event of a suitable match not being available the Rajput girl could not be married. Under such painful circumstances probably hid the idea of infanticide. All these things have now changed, and the Rajputs, like others, marry away their daughters among Rajputs, without sticking to the age-old idea of hypergamy.

In the arranged marriages, the parents of the girl themselves, or through their friends or acquaintances, approach the parents of the boy. After the acceptance of the proposal, a brief religious ceremony is performed and the boy stands engaged. With the rise in the standard of living, the ways of obliging the boy's parents have increased manifold. For instance, affluent persons, *rokai*, *thaka*, *mangni*, etc. are performed before marriage. The date of marriage is fixed after *mangni* (betrothal ceremony) in consultation with a Brahman, who fixes the date after comparing the horoscopes of the boy and the girl, if available. On the scheduled date, the *brat* (marriage-party), leaves for the girl's house. After *milni*, sumptuous food is served to the *brat*. The marriage ceremony is performed mostly at midnight among the Hindus. The *brat* returns next morning along with the bride. Under the Punjab Dowry Prohibition

Amendment Act, 1976, the number of the members of the marriage party has been limited up to 25, exclusive of the minors and the members of the band. This Act has not been able to curtail the marriage expenses. The use of liquor and the performance of *Bhangra* (folk dance) by the members of the *brat* is almost an accepted norm. Marriage among Sikhs is similar, except that a *bhai* (usually a gurdwara priest) replaces the Pandit and the marriage ceremony is performed before the holy *Granth* in the morning instead of at night.

Marriage among the Jains is also similar to that among the people of other religions except that a Jain Muni replaces the Brahman to perform the religious rites. Marriages among the Christians are performed in a Church. One notable thing in the case of marriages among all the people at present is that in arranged marriages, the boy and the girl have generally seen each other, meaning thereby their mutual acceptance. Some conservative people and the rural folk, however, are against this practice.

Marriage among Muslims is a mutual contract. The preliminary ceremonies are almost similar. At the time of marriage, a *vakil* from the boy's side asks the girl if she accepts the boy as her husband. She conveys her concurrence through her friends. At the time of marriage the bridegroom is supposed to announce a certain guarantee in the form of money, called *mehr*. *Mehr* becomes the personal property of the bride and no one can misappropriate it.

Although the practice of giving dowry in marriage has had been much prevalent among all castes and sub-castes, it is being discarded slowly and slowly after the passing of the Punjab Dowry Prohibition Amendment Act, 1976.

Widow remarriage is not banned among the Hindus and the Sikhs, but in practice it is rarely solemnized. Many progressive institutions run by the Hindus and the Sikhs are in favour of it, but no tangible progress has been made in this direction. Among Jats, the custom of *chadarandazi* prevails and according to the customary laws, the elder or the younger brother of the deceased marries his widow. He places a *chaddar* (a white sheet of cloth) over the widow in a very simple ceremony and the remarriage materializes. Widow remarriage is common mostly among Muslims and Christians.

(iii) Birth and Death Ceremonies

Birth Ceremonies.—The society in India is custom-ridden. The ceremonies among the Hindus and the Sikhs start not only with the birth of a child but even when a woman is pregnant. It is known as *reet*. Accordingly, the father of the pregnant woman sends presents,

usually of dry fruits, to the in-laws of his daughter. The Sikhs in the urban areas also observe the *reet*. When a child is born, there are a number of ceremonies. An astrologer is consulted to confirm if the birth of a child is auspicious or not for the father and the mother. In case the child happens to be a *gandmool* (born under bad stars), certain remedies are suggested by the *pandit* after birth within twenty-seven days at the latest. In olden times, the children who were *gandmool*, were generally thrown away. But now this practice is legally banned. *Sutak* is maintained for forty days and women from outside are not allowed to enter the house during this period. However, this practice is on the wane. An iron-bangle or a lock are tied to the cot of the mother to turn away evil spirits. The mother would start feeding the infant on the third day. Before feeding, there is a ceremony and the child's aunt (father's sister) washes the breast of the mother with *dubh* grass after dipping it into water. The Muslim women also observe *sutak*, called *iqiqa* but its duration is only of thirteen days. After that, the mother would see the stars in the evening and her *iqiqa* would end. All these ceremonies are shelved or dispensed within these days, if the child is born in a hospital.

On the eleventh day after the birth of the child, among Brahmanas ; on the thirteenth day among the Khatrias ; on the eleventh day among the Rajputs, a Brahman is sent for. He performs the ceremony of *shudhi* (purification) and baptizes the child. Among the Sikhs, the baptism takes place a little later. Among the Muslims, a Mullah recites the *kalma* in the ears of the child for the performance of this ceremony. This practice is also prevalent among the Christians.

The *namkaran sanskar* (naming ceremony) is observed among the Sikhs. A *bhai* (Sikh priest) is sent for. He opens the holy *Granth Sahib* at random and the first letter of the first passage on the left page is taken as the first letter of the child's name. The *namkaran sanskar* is not observed these days, although a *pandit* is generally consulted by the Hindus in regard to the first letter of the child's name. The pronouncement of the *pandit* is, however, not always adhered to.

The *mundan sanskar* (ceremony of shaving the head of the child) is observed by the Hindus on the first, the third or the fifth year of the child. Instead of *mundan* ceremony, the Sikhs in the urban areas perform *kesi dahi* (washing the head with curds), ceremony. *Sunnat* (circumcision) is an important ceremony among the Muslims and is usually performed in the younger age. The child who is born circumcised is called *rasulia*.

Death Ceremonies.—Death ceremonies, with minor differences, are almost similar among all the communities. Hindus, Sikhs, and the Jains cremate their dead, whereas the Muslims and the Christians bury them. Among the Hindus, a little before death, a person is made to lie down on the ground. Some grains are kept towards the head of the dying person, and a lamp is lighted. Holy books such as the Gita, are read within the hearing distance of the dying persons, if time permits. These customs are also prevalent among the Sikhs, in whose case it is the holy *Granth Sahib* that is read. After death the person is bathed, using curds and perfumes. The dead body is laid on the bier for taking it to cremation-ground. This custom among the Hindus and the Sikhs is similar with only a difference that among the latter a *bhai* replaces the *pandit*. Sometime after the pyre is lighted, and the dead body has been burned partially, the ceremony called *kapal kirya* (the rite of breaking the skull with a pole) is held. Among the Muslims, the dead body is bathed and clothed. The Mullah recites the *namaz* (prayer) called *Namaz-i-Janaza*. The dead body is taken to the burial ground on a bier. After due ceremonies it is laid to rest in a grave, already dug a few hours earlier. Among Christians, the dead body is taken to the cemetery and the religious rites are performed by the priest. The dead body is put in the coffin and laid to rest in the grave. Among affluent Muslims and Christians, there is a custom to install an epitaph on the head side of the deceased. The usual mourning takes place among all the communities, except among the Jains. Among the Hindus and Sikhs, if the person dies on the cot, his *kirya* is performed at Pehowa (Haryana). The bones of the deceased, collected on the fourth day after cremation, are immersed in the river Ganges at Hardwar whereas the Sikhs generally immerse them in the River Satluj at Kiratpur (Rupnagar District). The last *kirya karm* is generally performed on the thirteenth day after death, but the period differs among different sections of the people. The Sikhs perform the *Bhog* ceremony on the tenth day.

(iv) Home Life

Dwellings.—The geographical conditions of an area and the economic status of its people determine the standard of its dwellings. The district of Hoshiarpur lies at the foot of the Shiwaliks. Rains in the district are normal. The area very near the Shiwaliks requires the slanting roofs for the houses. Slanting roofs can be made either by using straw, slates, iron-sheets, etc. Wood is available in plenty in these areas and, as such, it is freely used for the floors

and etc. ceilings, Bricks (unbaked) or pieces of stones are generally used for constructing the walls. The cheap structures in the semi-hill areas, resembling those of mud-huts, are known as *chhans*. Sometimes, a house is two-storeyed and a wooden ceiling is used to divide the two storeys. In these areas, the houses of well-to-do people are constructed with stones and bricks. In the past, lime was used, but it has now been replaced with cement. Mostly, the houses in the villages are small, without latrines and bathrooms. The kitchen is a multi-purpose structure and is used for cooking, sitting by the fire in the winter and even for bathing in the daytime. A separate *chan* or a small separate structure, *kachcha* or *pucca*, is used for keeping cattle. After independence, most of the villages have been electrified, but still a good proportion of the population in the rural areas is not tempted to get their houses electrified. The houses of the Rajputs speak of their higher position and are generally *pucca*. They have a separate drawing room (*baithak*). This was a necessity, as their women observed *purdah* and the visitor could have no access to the inner apartments. Houses in the urban areas are generally of the same style as prevalent elsewhere. As the district is economically backward and the people are not rich as compared with those of the other industrialized districts, the houses in the urban areas, however, lack beauty and finish. Some very good ultramodern houses are now being built at Hoshiarpur. Talwara, a township in the Dasuya Tahsil has an ultramodern housing complex. The township is divided into sectors, with drainage facilities. Dasuya is a very old town and appears to have been built on the *theh* (mound) of an old town and, as such, generally its streets are not even. Houses are otherwise *pucca*. Modern structures have come up on the other side of the town and compare well with the houses built in other towns. The towns of Tanda Urmār and Mukerian appear to be a compromise between the urban and rural areas. Some houses resemble those of the villages and others those of the urban areas. Hariana, Garhdiwala and Sham Chaurasi are old towns which have not progressed after independence. Very few new buildings have come up. These towns remind us of the types of houses built in the end of the nineteenth century. Houses are very small and people would prefer to erect the second storey according to their requirements instead of raising a structure on a separate plot. Mostly the houses in these areas or towns were not provided with latrine and bathrooms. But now the people have built them. Bathrooms are usually enclosed with stairs. In the urban areas, people also keep cattle and tether them at places convenient to them. Even streets are not spared. People tether their cattle with utter disregard of traffic. If the space in the courtyard permits, they do not hesitate to raise temporary sheds for the animals.

The house structure in the villages varies. For instance, houses in the villages very near to the Kapurthala and Jullundur districts are very much like those in the villages of these districts, whereas the houses in the areas adjacent to the villages in Himachal Pradesh resemble those of the villages of the State.

According to the 1971 Census, the number of occupied residential houses in the district was 1,81,287.

Decoration and Furniture.—The style of decorating the houses and the type of furniture to keep in them depend upon the status of the owner and his aesthetic tastes. The poor living in the villages would afford to have one or two coloured *pirahs* (low-stools). At least one stringed cot with colour-painted legs would be owned by a household. Calendars bearing the photographs of various types would be proudly hung to complete the interior decoration. While mud-plastering the exterior, they would raise certain birds in mud-plaster and would colour them roughly afterwards, to complete the exterior decoration. Well-to-do people in the rural areas would have that type of furniture for interior decoration which is in use in the urban areas. They, however, would not like to replace these items of furniture with the changing fashion. Similar is the case of other items, such as cots and couches. The type of utensils used also depends upon the economic position of a householder. Brass and steel are getting costlier. The poor rural folk are contented to have earthen or aluminium utensils. One or two brass *patilas* are invariably kept for cooking vegetables and pulses. One or two utensils of *kansi* (bronze) are also seen as the heritage of the past. In the houses of the well-off rural people, all the utensils, big or small, are of brass. Utensils of *kansi* (bronze) are also there. Even utensils of stainless steel are now owned by them. Since the rural people are averse to the idea of disposing of their out-dated belongings, their houses get cluttered up. Even the out-of-use utensils are kept along with those of daily use. The former are only used on special occasions in the village and the owner proudly lends them to those who need them. Small broken utensils might be exchanged for new ones.

Dress and Ornaments.—The dress used in the district is not very much different from that worn in the Doaba or the hilly tracts of the State. The villagers generally use the traditional apparel. They wear *kurta*, *teiband*, *kameez*, *pyjama*, *pagri* or *topi*. They do not wear undershirts. If at all an undershirt is used, it is made of *khadi*. Women generally wear *shalwar*, and *kameej* and a piece of cloth called *dupatta*, to cover the head and the shoulders. *Sari* is used on certain occasions. The school and collegegoing boys and girls do not stick to their traditional dresses, but

instead put on those in fashion used by their counterparts in the urban areas. In the winter, sweaters, pull-overs or rough coats of indigenous wool, blankets, shawls and lady shawls are in use. Since then woollens are getting expensive, these pieces of dress generally are preferred from shoddy or indigenous new or old wool. Small children are dressed according to the means and the aesthetic tastes of the parents. The dress in urban areas is the same as used by the people of the urban areas in other districts. It ranges from *kurta, teiband*, pyjama, pantaloons, jackets, *achkans*, suits, neckties and other accessories. The younger generation is more fashionable than the older one and its members put on all the ultramodern dresses of the Western type.

Hoshiarpur is known for the manufacture of *desi jutti* (indigenous shoe). It is very comfortable, as it has a broad toe. It is very much in use in the villages and even in the urban areas. The women in the rural areas use *chappals* and sandals. In the urban areas, English type of footwear are also used by both men and women. Shoes, boots, *chappals*, sandals, *desi juttis* or fine and embroidered, are all in use according to the status of the wearer. Similarly, the women use all types of footwear of the Western style. In the urban areas, the elevated double or triple-soled and very highheel footwear are in vogue. Since these are very costly, uncomfortable and not very durable and require trousers, they have not caught the fancy of the masses.

It may be of interest to mention those ornaments which were used in the district more than half a century back. At that time owing to lack of the means of communications, a particular area had a peculiarity in respect of an ornament. Adequate means of communications and with the shunning of the habit of sitting at home, tastes have been integrated. Now ornaments of all types are used in the district. For instance, necklace of Maharashtrian origin, particularly *mangal sutar*, nose-ring of Muslim origin and the multi-rings joined by a bracelet of marwari origin. In the past, the middle class and the rich used gold ornaments and the poor were satisfied with ornaments and jewellery of silver or brass. Previously, gold ornaments were considered a financial security and were heavier. Now owing to the prohibitive price of gold, the ornaments are of light-weight but have good designs. These ornaments are made for the use on special occasions, and not for financial security. Still women may have a passion for the ornaments and jewellery and may possess them to the extent they can afford. Even unmarried girls, boys and men wear ornaments.

Jewellery is not very much distinctive from ornaments. If jewels are added to the ornaments, they are called jewellery. Artificial jewellery is very much common in these days. Jewellery is perhaps beyond the reach of a person of average means. Rings for the fingers, nose and ear, and necklaces are very much in use and, therefore, their designs are soon changed. Heavy ornaments rarely change in design.

Food.—The climatic conditions and the geographical factors determine the food habits of the people of a particular region. Further, it is more important as to what is available. The district of Hoshiarpur forms a part of Doaba. Parts of its area are at the foot of the Shiwaliks. The food habits of the people of these areas would naturally tally with those of the people living in the Simla Hills. Owing to sufficient rains, maize was previously grown in abundance. People ate this cereal in plenty. Now maize cultivation is being replaced by paddy in the marshy tract right from Mukerian to Tanda Urmar. The consumption of rice in these areas is on the increase. Milk is not consumed by the people to the extent it was done during a decade and a half back. This decline in consumption is due to the network of roads making it possible for the people to sell it in the urban areas at a lucrative price.

By far, wheat continues to be the staple food in the district. Maize, too, is used in winter. In certain areas at the foot of the shiwaliks, rice forms the staple food of the people. Pulses of all kinds are used, but preference is given to those which are grown in these areas or are easily procurable. Gram, and gram pulse are very commonly used. In the area at the foot of the hills, *kulth*—a pulse, almost exclusively used by the hill people—is also used. In the rural areas, those vegetables which are locally grown are commonly used. In winter, mustard or sarson leaves are cooked and relished by the people both in the rural and urban areas. Vegetables of all kinds, are grown locally or obtained from elsewhere, are commonly used. Meat is not the staple diet. Even non-vegetarians relish vegetables. Food is cooked generally in hydrogenated vegetable oils or refined vegetable oils. Ghee is used only by the rich who can afford it. The district is not habituated to the use of very spicy foods. The exorbitant, rather prohibitive, price of milk has made it impossible for the poor or the persons of average means to use it in plenty. The rich, however, consume it in good quantity. *Lassi* (butter-milk), is not as popular a beverage with the rural people, as it was in the past. The paucity of milk prevents them from preparing it. Tea has now become perhaps the commonest beverage in the rural as well as in the urban areas. In the rural areas *kachhi lassi* (milk mixed in water and sugar or salt) may still be used in summer to quench the

thirst. Aerated water is a luxury for the rural people. In the urban areas, the beverages of all kinds, such as tea, coffee, soft drinks, and *shakanjin* (lemon squash) is commonly used, according to the season. Ice is used in summer in the urban as well as in the rural areas. People in the villages also use sweetened water (water with jaggery dissolved in it) as it is cooling and energising but the people in the urban areas do not relish it. *Gur* or crude brown sugar is used by the people in the urban and the rural areas alike in winter to get energy. There was a time when sweets commonly prepared in the Punjab only were sold. As the tastes are being integrated, the sweets prepared in other States are also now commonly available. The only difference in the rural and the urban areas is that those sweets are prepared in the rural areas which can withstand speedy decomposition, as the producers do not expect ready purchasers. *Ladoo*, *jalebi*, *missu*, *shakarparas* and sweets of *basin* are generally prepared in the rural areas. *Burfi*, however, can be purchased everywhere in the rural areas. In the urban areas, sweets of all kinds, such as Bengali, Sindhi or Maharashtrian origin, are available in plenty, since the sweetmeat sellers do not run the risk of their remaining unsold. They produce very costly and superior products. Sweets of English origin, such as toffees, biscuits, pastries, are freely used in the urban areas. People do not miss their traditional meals but very often eat bread and buns. Hoshiarpur is known for making superior varieties of *reories* (product of white sesame seeds and sugar or *gur*). The big round variety known as *reor* is also a speciality.

As in other parts of the State, smoking is very common in the district. In the villages, people use the traditional *hookah* or *chilm* in which indigenous tobacco mixed with molasses is used. In the urban areas, people generally smoke cigarettees and *bidis*. *Bidis* are also used in the rural areas. Although the people in the district are addicted to the use of liquor and opium, the Punjab Government through its policies is endeavouring to minimise their consumption.

(v) Communal Life

Fairs and Festivals.—Festivals of socio-religious nature provide the people with an atmosphere of devotion and enjoyment. Some festivals mark the seasonal changes and some are local in character and are associated with some place, saint or *pir*. The religious festivals are Shivratri, Holi, Janam Ashtami, Rakhi, Dussehra, Diwali and Tika. In the praise of a goddess, Navratras are celebrated with great zeal. The seasonal festivals are Lohri, Maghi, Basant, Baisakhi and Teej. Lohri indicates the prime of winter ; Basant heralds the spring and

Baisakhi is celebrated to mark the harvesting season. Teej is celebrated by women for enjoyment. Even the newly married girls return to their parents' homes to celebrate it.

The national festivals are the Republic Day (celebrated on the twenty-sixth of January), Independence Day (on the fifteenth of August), and birthday of Mahatma Gandhi (the second of October). There are certain local fairs which are celebrated by the people in the district. At Rajni Devi, in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil, there is a shrine of the goddess of smallpox. Here, a fair is held every Tuesday in Chaitra (March-April).

Holi fair is held in the Thakurdwara at Sahi. On the Baisakhi day, a large number of people visit Dera Bahadurpur near Hoshiarpur. At Garhdiwala, fairs are celebrated at the Devi's temple in Chaitra and Asuj (September-October). Janam Ashtami is celebrated at Ram Titwali. The Thakurdawara is a fine building made of stone and is situated at the foot of the Shiwalik Range. In the Garhshankar Tahsil, a *mela* is held on the Baisaki day at Pachnangal in the temple sacred to Babal Kalu. The Baisakhi of Garna Sahib is also famous. At Achhalpur, people assemble at a Sidhi shrine in Maghar (November-December). In the Dasuya Tahsil, fairs are held at Dharampur in Chaitra, and at Kamahi Devi also in the same month.

*Gurpurb*s are celebrated with great solemnity by the Sikhs. Big *diwans* are held on the birthdays of Guru Nanak Dev and Guru Gobind Singh and the martyrdom days of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Tegh Bahadur.

The *Gurpurb* of Guru Ravi Dass is celebrated in February with great enthusiasm.

Among the Jains, Mahavir Jayanti is celebrated by taking out a procession of pictures of Lord Mahavir. The Jains observe fasts on that day. The Jayanti falls in the month of Chaitra.

Among the Muslims, the important festivals are Moharram, Bara Wafat, Shab-i-Brat, Ramzan, Id-ul-Fitr and Id-al-Azha. Moharram is celebrated on the 10th of Ramzan in the memory of Hazrat Imam and Ussain who laid down their lives fighting against the tyranny of Yazid. Bara Wafat is celebrated on the 12th day of Rabi-ul-awal. On the birthday of Prophet Hazrat Mohammad, the teachings of Islam are explained to the people and the holy Koran is recited. On Shab-a-Brat, the Mohammadans distribute food among the poor and offer ablutions to their deceased forefathers. Ramzan is the holy month throughout which purificatory fasts are observed. Id-ul-Fitr marks the end of the fasts

on termination of Ramzan. Id-al-Azha falls on the 9th and 10th Zilhij. People on this occasion proceed on Haj to Mecca and Medina.

Games, Sports and Recreations.—Almost all sorts of modern games and sports are played in schools and colleges, the more important among them being hockey, football, volley-ball, cricket, basketball, etc. nowadays, girls are taking as much interest in games and sports as boys. Among the indigenous games, mention may be made of wrestling and *kabuddi*. Playing-cards, chess, *chaupat*, kite-flying, etc. are the common pastimes. Dramas, cultural shows, including *bhangra*, dance, cinema, etc. form the usual means of entertainment.

Folk-Songs and Cultural Life.—The folksongs express the ideas and sentiments of the people. These are sung on different occasions. Brief extracts from some of the folk-songs, (both in Punjabi and Roman scripts alongwith their English rendering) common in this region, are given below :

1. ਉਠ ਨੀਂ ਰਵੇਲ ਘੋੜੀ

ਉਠ ਨੀਂ ਰਵੇਲ ਘੋੜੀ, ਬਾਬੇ ਵਿਹੜੇ ਜਾ।
 ਬਾਬੇ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਸ਼ਾਦੀਆਂ, ਤੇਰੀ ਦਾਦੀ ਦੇ ਮਨ ਚਾ।
 ਘੋੜੀ ਚੁਗਦੀ ਹਰਿਆ ਘਾਹ, ਘੋੜੀ ਪਈ ਸਵੱਲੜੇ ਰਾਹ।
 ਘੋੜੀ ਸਾਂਵਲੀ ਸਈਓ

Uth Ni Rawel Ghori

Uth ni rawel ghori, babey wehre ja,
Babey de munh shadian, teri dadi de munh cha,
Ghori chugdi harya gha, ghori payee sawalre rah,
Ghori sanwli sayeo.....

Get up, O Tamed Mare

Get up O tamed mare, go to the courtyard of the grandfather,
 The grandfather is overjoyed, and so is the grandmother.
 The mare grazes, goes on an even path,
 Dear friends really it is a beautiful mare with a dark-brown hide

2. ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੋਲੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਂਦੇ

ਕੋਲੋਂ ਕੋਲੀ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀ ਪੱਖੋਵਾਲ ਪਹਾਲੀ।
 ਉਥੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਦੋ ਕੁੜੀਆਂ ਸੁਣੀਂਦੀਆਂ, ਇੱਕ ਪਤਲੀ ਇੱਕ ਭਾਰੀ।
 ਪਤਲੀ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਉਧਮੀ, ਭਾਰੀ ਦਾ ਕਰਤਾਰੀ।
 ਸਬਜ਼ ਮੋਤੀਆ ਲੈਗੀ ਉਧਮੀ, ਨਰਮ ਰਹੀ ਕਰਤਾਰੀ।
 ਬੋਤਾ ਮੋਲਕ ਦਾ, ਜਿਹਨੂੰ ਖਲਕਤ ਜਾਣੇ ਸਾਰੀ

Kolo Koli Pind Suninde

*Kolo koli pind suninde, Pakhowal Prali,
 Othe dian do kurian sunindian, ik patli ik bhari,
 Patli da na Udhmi, bhari da Kartari,
 Sabz motia laige: Udhmi, narm rahi Kartari,
 Bota molak da, jinhun khalqat jane sari*

Adjacent Villages Heard Of

The villages of Pakhowal and Prali are heard of as located adjacent to each other,
 Of these villages, two girls are heard of,
 One is slim and the other is plump,
 The slim one is named Udhmi and the plump one, Kartari,
 Udhmi is most imposing, beautiful and fresh, whereas Kartari has just missed beauty,
 Molak's camel is well spoken of all around

3. ਹਿੰਮਤ ਪੁਰੇ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਬੰਬਲੇ

ਹਿੰਮਤਪੁਰੇ ਦੇ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਬੰਬਲੇ, ਸੱਤਾਂ ਪੱਤਣਾਂ ਦੇ ਤਾਰੂ।
 ਸੁਇਆਂ ਕੱਸੀਆਂ ਤੇ ਕਣਕਾਂ ਬੀਜਦੇ, ਛੋਲੇ ਬੀਜਦੇ ਮਾਰੂ।
 ਇੱਕ ਮੁੰਡੇ ਦਾ ਨਾਂ ਫਤਿਹ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ, ਦੂਜੇ ਦਾ ਸਰਦਾਰੂ।
 ਗਾਮਾਂ, ਬਰਕਤ, ਸੌਣ, ਚੰਨਣ ਸਿੰਘ, ਸਭ ਤੋਂ ਉਤੇ ਦੀ ਬਾਰੂ।
 ਸਾਰੇ ਮਿਲ ਕੇ ਮੇਲੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ, ਨਾਲੇ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਨਾਹਰੂ।
 ਬਸੰਤੀ ਰੀਝਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦਾ ਚਾਉ ਉਭਾਰੂ

Himmatpure De Munde Bamble

*Himmatpur de munde bamble, satan patnan de taru,
 Suian kasian te kankan bijde, chhole bijde maru,
 Ik munde da na Fateh Muhammad, Dujee da Sardaru,
 Gama, Barkat, Saun, Chanan Singh, sabton utte de Baru,
 Sare mil ke mele jande, nale janda Nahru,
 Basanti rijhan nun, giddhe da cha ubharu*

Stalwart and Grown-up Boy of Himmatpur

The stalwart and grown-up are the boys of Himmatpur,
 They are the swimmers of seven rivers,
 They sow wheat on fertile land, and gram on rainfed land,
 One boy's name is Fateh Mohammad, and those of others are Sardaroo,
 Gama, Barkat, Saun, Chanan Singh, and Baroo surpasses them all,
 All of them go to the fair together, also accompanying them is Nahroo,
 The desires of the spring season are evoked in them by the girls folk-dance....

4. ਮਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਗੁੱਤ ਕਰ

ਮਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਗੁੱਤ ਕਰ, ਧੀਏ ਭੈਣੇ ਚੁੱਪ ਕਰ।
 ਮਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਵਿਆਹ ਕਰ, ਧੀਏ ਭੈਣੇ ਰਾਹ ਕਰ।
 ਮਾਂ ਮਾਂ ਜੰਵ ਆਈ, ਧੀਏ ਭੈਣੇ ਕਿਥੇ ਆਈ।
 ਆਈ ਪਿੱਪਲ ਦੇ ਹੇਠ, ਨਾਲੇ ਸਹੁਰਾ ਨਾਲੇ ਜੇਠ।
 ਨਾਲੇ ਮਾਂ ਦਾ ਜਵਾਈ, ਖਾਂਦਾ ਲੂਚੀ ਤੇ ਕੜਾਈ।
 ਸਉਂਦਾ ਲੇਫ ਤੇ ਤੁਲਾਈ, ਪੀਂਦਾ ਦੁੱਧ ਤੇ ਮਲਾਈ।
 ਭੈੜਾ ਹੁੱਸ ਹੁੱਸ ਜਾਂਦਾ, ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਪਿਆ ਦਵਾਂਦਾ।
 ਆਲ ਮਾਲ ਹੋਇਆ ਥਾਲ

Maan Maan Gut Kar

*Maan maan gut kar, dhiye bhaine chup kar,
 Maan maan viah kar, dhiye bhaine rah kar,
 Maan maan janj aayee, dhiye bhaine kithe aayee,
 Aayee pipal de heth, nale sauhra nale jeth,
 Nale maan da jevai, khanda loochi te karahi,
 Saunda lef te tulai, peenda dudh te malai,
 Bhaira rus rus janda, sanu sharm peya dwanda,
 Aal maal hoiya thal.....*

O Mother Make my Pig-tail

O Mother, make my pig-tail; O Daughter, keep quiet!
 O Mother, marry me away; O Daughter, talk sense!
 O Mother, the marriage party has come; O Daughter, where has it come ?
 It has arrived and is now resting under the 'pipal' tree, with it are my
 father-in-law and my eldest brother-in-law,
 There is also your son-in-law, who eats luchi (fried loaf of bread),
 and halwa,
 He sleeps in cosy beds, drinks milk and eats cream,
 He is annoyed even with trifles and puts me in an awkward position,
 Thal (salver) a game is complete.....

5. ਕੁੜੀ ਦਾ ਸਹੁਰਾ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ

ਕੁੜੀ ਦਾ ਸਹੁਰਾ ਆਇਆ ਹੈ।
 ਮੰਜੀ ਡਾਹ ਬਹਾਇਆ ਹੈ।
 ਹੇਠਾਂ ਰੱਖੀ ਅੰਗਿਆਰੀ ਹੈ।
 ਉਤੇ ਫੂਕ ਮਾਰੀ ਹੈ।
 ਉਹਦੀ ਸੜ ਗਈ ਦਾੜ੍ਹੀ ਹੈ।

Kuri Da Souhra Aaya Ho

*Kuri da souhra aaya ho,
 Manji daah bahaya ho,
 Hethan rkhi angiari ho,
 Ute phook mari ho,
 Uhdi Sar gai dahri ho.....*

Father-in-law of the Girl has Arrived

Father-in-law of the girl has arrived,
 He has been seated on a cot,
 Beneath the cot a small fire has been lighted,
 It has been fanned by a heavy gust of breath,
 So, his beard has been burnt.....

6. ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੀ ਮੈਂ ਜੰਮੀ ਜਾਈ

ਦੁਆਬੇ ਦੀ ਮੈਂ ਜੰਮੀ ਜਾਈ, ਜੰਗਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਆਹੀ।
 ਦੇਸ਼ ਵਿਛੁਨੀ ਕੁੰਜ ਮੈਂ ਭੈਣੋਂ, ਜੰਗ ਨੂੰ ਗਿਆ ਮੇਰਾ ਮਾਹੀ।
 ਹਰ ਦਮ ਨੀਰ ਵਗੇ ਨੈਣਾਂ ਚੋਂ, ਔਣ ਦੀ ਚਿੱਠੀ ਨਾ ਪਾਈ।
 ਮੁੜ ਪਈਂ ਸਿਪਾਹੀਆ ਵੇ, ਮੈਂ ਜਿੰਦੜੀ ਘੋਲ ਘੁਮਾਈ

Doabe Di Main Jammi Jai

*Doabe di main jammi jai, jangal vich viahi,
 Desh vichhuni kunj main bhaino, jang nu gya mera mahi,
 Har dam neer vage nainan chon, aun di chithi na paai,
 Mur payeen sapahiya ve, main jindri ghol ghumai.....*

Born in Doaba

I was born in Doaba, was married off and sent to the southern wooded
 areas,
 I am like a goose separated from my land of birth, O sisters, my husband
 has gone to war,
 My eyes are full of tears all the time; he has sent me no letter intimating
 the time of his return,
 O soldier get back, I am prepared to sacrifice my life for you.....

7. ਪਿੰਡਾ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਂਦਾ

ਪਿੰਡਾਂ ਵਿਚੋਂ ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਂਦਾ, ਪਿੰਡ ਸੁਣੀਂਦਾ ਲੱਲੀਆਂ।
 ਉਥੋਂ ਦੇ ਦੋ ਬਲਦ ਸੁਣੀਂਦੇ, ਗਲ ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ. ਟੱਲੀਆਂ।
 ਨੱਠ ਨੱਠ ਕੇ ਉਹ ਮੱਛੀ ਖੀਜਦੇ, ਹੱਥ ਹੱਥ ਲੱਗੀਆਂ ਛੱਲੀਆਂ।
 ਬੰਤ ਦੇ ਬੈਲਾਂ ਨੂੰ, ਪਾਵਾਂ ਗੁਆਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਫਲੀਆਂ।

Pindan Vichon Pind Suninda

*Pindan vichon pind suninda, pind suninda Lallian,
 Othon de do baulad suninde, gal onah de tallian,
 Nuth nuth ke oh makki bijde, hath hath lagian chhalian,
 Bante de baillan nu, pawan guaray dian phalian.....*

A Village Heard of from Among Villages

From among villages, the village of Lallian has been heard of,
 Two bullocks of that village have been heard of, they have bells tied
 round their necks,
 They run fast and sow maize; the maize crop has borne cobs as long
 as a cubit,
 I would feed the bullocks of Banta on the pods of *guara* (cluster bean)...

8. ਤੇਰੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਘਰ-ਬਾਰ ਛੱਡਿਆ

ਤੇਰੀ ਖਾਤਰ ਘਰ-ਬਾਰ ਛੱਡਿਆ, ਖੂਹ ਤੇ ਛੱਡ ਲਏ ਆੜੂ।
 ਬਿਨਾਂ ਬਸੰਤਰ ਭੁਜੀਆਂ ਹੱਡੀਆਂ, ਹੈ ਨਹੀਂ ਰੋਗ ਦਾ ਦਾਰੂ।
 ਇਸ਼ਕ ਤੇਰੇ ਦਾ ਚੜ੍ਹਿਆ ਤੇਈਆ, ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵੈਦ ਉਤਾਰੂ।
 ਰੋਂਦੀ ਯਾਰ ਛੱਡਗੀ, ਤੈਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਮੁਕਲਾਵਾ ਤਾਰੂ.....

Teri Khatir Ghar-Bar Chhadia

*Teri khatir ghar-bar chhadia, khuh te chhad laye aaroo,
 Bina basantar bhujan hadian, hai nahin rog da daru,
 Ishq terey da charhia taiya, kehra vaid utaru,
 Rondi yar chhad gayee, tenu ki muklawar taru.....*

I have Left my Hearth and Home for thy Sake

I have left my hearth and home for thy sake, and left behind the peach-
 trees planted on the well,
 My bones are being roasted without fire; my illness defies all treatment.
 I am afflicted with the intermittent fever of separation; which physician
 will cure me of it ?
 While wailing, you left behind your lover, of what avail is now *muklawar*
 to you ?

9. ਘੁੰਡ ਦਾ ਭੋਲੀਏ ਕੰਮ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿੱਚ

ਘੁੰਡ ਦਾ ਭੋਲੀਏ ਕੰਮ ਕੀ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਵਿੱਚ, ਏਥੇ ਤੇਰੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਹਾਣੀ।
ਜਾਂ ਘੁੰਡ ਕੱਢਦੀ ਬਹੁਤੇ ਰੂਪ ਵਾਲੀ, ਜਾਂ ਘੁੰਡ ਕੱਢਦੀ ਕਾਣੀ।
ਤੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਮੈਨੂੰ ਦਿਸੇਂ ਸ਼ਕੀਨਨ, ਘੁੰਡ ਵਿਚ ਅੱਖ ਪਛਾਣੀ।
ਖੁਲ ਕੇ ਨੱਚ ਲੈ ਨੀ, ਬਣ ਜਾ ਗਿੱਧੇ ਦੀ ਰਾਣੀ।

Ghund Da Bholiae Kam Ki Giddhe Vich

*Ghund da bholiae kam ki giddhe vich, ithe terey sarey hani,
Jan ghund ladhde bahute roop wali, jan ghund kadhde kani,
Tun tan mainu disen shkinan, ghund vich akh pachhani,
Khul ke nach lai ni, ban ja giddhe di rani.....*

Why A Veil in a Folk-dance?

O ignorant and innocent woman, why a veil in a folk-dance, as all here
are of the same age-group as you.
Either the loveliest should veil herself or the half blind.
To me you look like a modern girl; I have seen through your veil
what your eye reveals.
Dance to your heart's content and become the queen of the folk-dancers..

10. ਰਾਹੀਆ, ਵੇ ਰਾਏ ਜਾਂਦਿਆਂ।

ਰਾਹੀਆ ਵੇ ਰਾਹੇ ਜਾਂਦਿਆ, ਦੇਈਂ ਸੁਨੇਹੜਾ ਜਾ।
ਆਖ ਦਈਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਢੋਲ ਨੂੰ, ਮਾਂ ਮੋਈ ਘਰ ਆ।
ਮਾਂ ਮੋਈ ਕੀ ਵਿਗੜਿਆ, ਵਿਹੜੇ ਦੀ ਗਈ ਬਲਾ।
ਮੇਮ ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ, ਮੈਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਨੀ ਸਕਦਾ ਆ।

ਰਾਹੀਆ ਵੇ ਰਾਹੇ ਜਾਂਦਿਆ, ਦੇਈਂ ਸੁਨੇਹੜਾ ਜਾ।
ਆਖੀਂ ਢੋਲ ਸਿਪਾਹੀ ਨੂੰ, ਪਿਓ ਮੋਇਆ ਘਰ ਆ।

ਪਿਓ ਮੋਇਆ ਕੀ ਵਿਗੜਿਆ, ਬੜੇ ਦੀ ਗਈ ਬਲਾ।
ਸਾਹਿਬ ਦੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ, ਮੈਂ ਛੱਡ ਕੇ ਨੀ ਸਕਦਾ ਆ।

ਰਾਹੀਆ ਵੇ ਰਾਹੇ ਜਾਂਦਿਆ, ਦੇਈਂ ਸੁਨੇਹੜਾ ਜਾ।
ਆਖੀਂ ਮੇਰੇ ਕੰਤ ਨੂੰ, ਨਾਰ ਮੋਈ ਘਰ ਆ।

ਨਾਰ ਮੋਈ ਸੁਣ ਮੈਂ ਮੋਇਆ, ਮੇਰੇ ਦਿਲ ਦਾ ਰੁਕਿਆ ਸਾਹ।
ਕਿਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਪਗੜੀ ਸੁੱਟ ਦਿਆਂ, ਕਿਥੇ ਤਾਂ ਮਾਰਾ ਢਾ ?

ਕਿਲੋਂ ਤੇ ਪਗੜੀ ਸਾਂਭ ਕੇ, ਬੈਠ ਪਲੰਘ ਤੇ ਆ।
ਨਾਰ ਤੇਰੀ ਘਰ ਜੀਵਦੀ, ਵੇ ਬਹਿ ਕੇ ਦਿਲ ਪਰਚਾ।

ਵੇਖ ਚਲਿਤਰ ਨਾਰ ਦਾ, ਕਿਸ ਬਿਧ ਲਿਆ ਬੁਲਾ।
ਗੋਰੀ ਮੇਮ ਦੀ ਨੌਕਰੀ, ਪਲ ਵਿਚ ਦਿਤੀ ਛੁਡਾ।

Rahia, Ve Rahe Jandea !

Rahiu ve rahe jandia, daeen sunehra ja.
Aakh daeen mere dhol nun, maan moi ghar aa.
Maan moi ki vigrya, vehre di gayee bala.
Maim di kiti naukri, main chhad ke ni sakda aa.
Rahia ve rahe jandia, daeen sunehra ja.
Aakhin dhol sipahi nun, peo moya ghar aa.
Peo moya ki vigrya, thare di gayee bla.
Sahib di kiti naukri, main chad ke ni sakda aa.
Rahia ve rahe jandia, daeen sunehra ja.
Aakhin mere kant nun, naar moi ghar aa.
Naar moi sun main moya, mere dil da rukiya sah.
Kithe taan pagri sut dian, kithe taan maran dha?
Killi te pagri saambh ke, baith plung te aa.
Naar teri ghar jiwandi, ve beh ke dill parcha.
Vekh chalittar naar da, kis bidh liya bula.
Gori maim di naukri, pal vich ditti chhuda.

O Wayfarer on the Move

“O wayfarer on the move ! Deliver my message to my husband that his mother has died and that he should return home”.

“What loss is there, if my mother has died Only an evil has departed from the courtyard. I am in the service of an English lady and can not return home” .

“O wayfarer on the move ! Deliver my message, to my soldier-husband that his father has died and that he should come home”.

“What loss is there if my father has died ? Only an evil that always occupied the raised front of the house has departed,. I am in the service of an Englishman, I can not return home.”

“O wayfarer on the move ; Deliver a message to my husband that his wife has died and that he should return home” .

“The news that my wife has died has stopped my breathing and I am no more. Where should I throw away my turban and where should I go to let out my wails ?”

“Hang your turban on the peg and be seated on the cot. Thy wife is living, make merry with her.

See the guiles of thy wife how she has manoeuvred thy return home and has forced thee to leave the service of white men (English lady).”

(c) Rehabilitation

The partition of the country in 1947 brought untold miseries and turmoil to the people on both sides of the Punjab. Unprecedented Communal riots, arson and loot compelled the minorities to migrate to the other side of the border. The non-Muslim minorities, mostly the Hindus and the Sikhs of the West Punjab, migrated to the East Punjab (India) whereas the Muslim Population of the Hoshiarpur District migrated to the West Punjab (Pakistan). This unexpected event of colossal magnitude created numerous problems for the Government. The migrants were escorted safely up to the border and arrangements had been made to rehabilitate the migrants from Pakistan temporarily or permanently. First of all the Government was to ensure their safe arrival, and arrangements were also to be made for providing them with shelter, food, clothing and medical aid. Since the migrants were without belongings and money, the problem of rehabilitation was further aggravated. The matter of prime importance was to ensure the places where they were to be sheltered. They could not straightway be shifted to the villages, as it was not possible to provide them with free rations. The pre-requisite for making rehabilitation more effective was that they should be first concentrated at particular places. After making arrangements for allotting lands and creating avenues of employment or commercial facilities, they were to be dispersed. Since the accommodation for the very large number of migrants could not be arranged in a short time, the Government and private educational institutions were closed for an indefinite period and these places were used for housing the refugees. With a view to expediting rehabilitation, big camps were also established.

Before the partition, there were 3,80,759 Muslims in the district (1941 Census), but their number came down to 1,359 (1951 Census) after the partition. The number of displaced persons who settled in the district after the partition was 1,46,935.

As compared with other districts of the State, the displaced persons did not feel tempted to settle in the district of Hoshiarpur which was economically backward because of numerous *chos*. On one side, these *chos* considerably damaged the land and on the other, the land holdings left by the Muslims were small. Besides, the district lacked adequate industrial or commercial avenues. Hence the speedy settlement of the displaced persons was hampered to a great extent. The colonists or their ancestors who had previously migrated to places (which then fell in Pakistan) were tempted to settle here after the partition, as it was a policy that colonists will settle in

their home districts. Among the settlers in the district were also those who found industrial or commercial avenues here .

As per 1951 Census, the numbers of persons settled in each tahsil of the district were : Hoshiarpur Tahsil (51,906), Dasuya Tahsil (65,048), Garhshankar Tahsil (67,584) and, Una Tahsil (7,449), now transferred to Himachal Pradesh.

The rehabilitation of the displaced persons was of three types ; rehabilitation of the school-goers, of agriculturists, and of those engaged in trade, commerce and industry.

Educational Facilities.—All the educational institutions in the State were closed from July 1947 to February 1948. Consequently, one academic year of the students admitted to these institutions was lost. These institutions were reopened in March 1948 with the condensed period of study. From August 1948, the students were to be promoted to the next class. The next academic year was to end in 1949. The students were granted fee concessions, were provided with text books, and the examination fees were subsequently refunded to them. The college-goers were granted stipends and loans to enable them to continue their studies. All these arrangements were not sufficient to induce the displaced children to continue their studies. Some parents could ill-afford even to feed them, as they themselves were living on free rations. To meet the situation, vocational condensed courses were started at Hoshiarpur to enable the trainees to earn their livelihood after undergoing these courses.

Rural Rehabilitation

Settlement of Agriculturists.—The Muslims left 2,54,730 acres of cultivated land, the breakup of which is given as under :

<i>Nehri</i>	.. 18,730 acres
<i>Chahi and Abbi</i>	.. 20,353 ,,
<i>Barani and Sailab</i>	.. 2,15,947 ,,

Besides, the settlement of the agriculturists was done in three phases. The first of these was much easier. Crops were ripe and temporary allotment was made to them. They were given option to seek allotment in groups, keeping in view the conditions of insecurity then prevailing. People preferred to move in groups in the villages, as they knew one another from earlier days. Subsidies and grants were made available to enable them to repair the houses they were to live in, and to purchase cattle and agricultural implements. The second phase of the allotment was of quasi-permanent nature.

Quasi-permanent Allotment of Agricultural Land.—The conditions were almost settled by April 1948. Steps were taken to allot the land to agriculturists on a quasi-permanent basis. The land in the district was allotted to 37,364 persons who had left the cultivable land in Pakistan. They were to file their claims in respect of the land left by them. The Government of India had entered into an agreement with the Government of Pakistan, whereby each country had agreed to make available the land records of the claimants for verification of their filed claims.

Advance of Agricultural Loans.—The allotment of land was of no use, unless the cultivators were given loans for purchasing of cattle and agricultural implements. The total number of the evacuee villages in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil was 401, that in Dasuya Tahsil was 500 and that in Una Tahsil was 276. A loan to the tune of Rs 38,30,094 was advanced to the agriculturists up to 1956, when steps were taken to allot the land on permanent basis. This facility was necessary, as the cultivators could not undertake farming without loans and grants. The land left by the Muslims in the East Punjab formed only 62 per cent of the land left by their counterparts in West Punjab. Moreover, the land was not of the same type. A formula, 'Standard Acre Device', was, therefore, evolved. According to the formula, the land was assessed in terms of annas. For instance, an acre of land of top quality was assessed at 16 annas and four times the land valued at four annas was to be allotted instead. Another feature was that some landowners held small pieces of land; some were big landlords and the cut was the heaviest upon them. On the contrary, petty landholders suffered less. In accordance with the Displace Persons (Verification of Lands) Act, 1950, they were required to prefer their claims for verification. It was a colossal job and took a lot of time, as the claims were to be verified in consultation with the records obtained from Pakistan. The total evacuee land available for allotment was 1,71,231 standard acres, out of which the colonists from Amritsar were allotted 5,678 acres.

Allotment of Urban Immovable Property.—The houses, shops and the industrial establishments and other urban immovable built or unbuilt properties left by the Muslims were allotted to the displaced persons. Most of the houses left by the Muslims in the villages had become dilapidated owing to heavy rains. Some of them did not conform to the requirements of migrants. To cope with the urban housing shortage, a scheme for the development of a model town was chalked out. One hundred built-up houses were allotted and they were valued at Rs 13,65,882. Besides, 197 plots were carved out and were allotted to the displaced persons against their claims.

Loans amounting to Rs 4,67,500 were advanced to enable them to raise the structures. Thereafter, the built-up shops were sold out to them. Besides, 92 mud-huts were allotted to the poor at a total cost of Rs 7,360, costing Rs 81 each.

Ram Colony Camp situated at a distance of 4 km on the Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar Road previously accommodated 1,000 displaced persons. Afterwards, all the land-owing displaced persons shifted to their lands, leaving behind some persons from Jammu & Kashmir. Some widows and infirm persons reside there. The blocks, housing the widows, are now known as the Widows Home. The problem of widows and destitutes was considered with due attention, since they had no bread-earners with them. They were advanced loans to the tune of Rs 16,398 in 1952, Rs 13,616 in 1953, Rs 5,822 in 1954, Rs 1,690 in 1955 and Rs 640 in 1956.

The displaced persons, settled in the urban areas, were also required to prefer their claims according to the Act mentioned above. Those claims were also to be verified. Those who did not have urban property in Pakistan were also allowed to get the houses at the fixed price. Small urban loans and grants were introduced to help the displaced persons to restart their trade, commerce and industries. These loans were advanced at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent interest and its recovery started two years after the disbursement. The loans, together with interest, were to be realized over a period of six years.

The last and final stage of rehabilitation was the payment of the compensation to the claimants. The claims were verified under the Displaced Persons (Verification of Claims) Act, 1950, and the payment was to be made under the provisions of Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1955. The work of payment of compensation actually started in 1957. Payments were made to the claimants by imposing cuts as in the case of agriculturists. For instance, persons with the higher claims were paid less than the smaller claims. Persons with a claim of Rs 2,000 received 66 per cent, whereas those with a claim of a lakh of rupees received only 20 per cent. Thereafter, the percentage decreased sharply. It was only 11.11 per cent of the verified claim of 18 lakhs of rupees. The cut in the compensation in the permanent allotment of land was also affected on the basis of the graded-cut formula.

In the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1955, a provision was made to receive the claims from those who could not file their claims under the Displaced Persons (Verification

and Claims) Act, 1950 if they could justifiably maintain that they could not file their claims on valid grounds. There were certain cases in which the displaced persons had not entered India before 1950. Such persons were also entitled to file their claims. The claims were got verified on a priority basis and were finalized along with other claims.

There was another group of persons who had not taken possession of land allotted to them against their verified claims. Such persons were paid Rs 450 per standard acre as compensation against their verified claims. This payment was made to them after imposing the graded cut. There were certain immovable properties in the rural as well as in the urban areas, which were attached to certain Muslim religious bodies. Those properties were got vacated and handed over to the Wakf Board, Punjab. The Board manages these properties on their own.

There were certain rural as well as urban properties which were either not in the notice of the Government or were grabbed by the local or displaced persons. These were got vacated by the Government afterwards and disposed of. Certain cases are still pending and await disposal. By August 1, 1976, the Tahsildar (Sales) disposed of 6,716 standard acres of cultivated land, 10,728 ordinary acres of *banjar* land and 8,737 ordinary acres of *banjar qadim*. Similarly, he disposed of 4,981 houses and 4,427 sites. One thousand two hundred and thirteen standard acres of land and 5,815 ordinary acres of *banjar* and 19,556 ordinary acres of *banjar qadim*, 802 houses and 4,715 sites are still awaiting disposal.

Garden Colonies.—At the time of making allotment of land to the displaced persons, it was an endeavour of the Government to ensure that the garden colonies found due place in the district. Keeping this point in view, certain lands were reserved for garden colonies in the district. Those were to be allotted only to those claimants who were inclined to raise gardens in these lands. For this purpose, a village named Panam in the Garhshankar Tahsil was earmarked for allotment. Besides, there were 345 acres and 3 kanals of garden land left by the Muslims in the district. This land, too, was allotted only to those who were to raise the gardens.

Rural Housing.—The number of the displaced persons was smaller than the outgoing Muslim migrants. But still rural housing problem was there. Land holdings with the Muslims were very small and the displaced persons were allotted land on economic grounds. In this way, a peculiar situation arose. A few people settled in a big village and in a small village more persons settled if the land stood allotted to them.

Certain villages had more houses than the demand; in others, there were a few landholders. Every landholder was allowed to keep one house and a plot for his personal use. If he wanted more, he could have them on reserve price. In case no customer was forthcoming it was to be disposed of by open auction.

The Scheduled Castes.—Those Scheduled Castes who wanted to settle in the district were given house sites free of cost. Being economically very poor, they were also advanced grants to undertake repairs of the houses.

Widows and Destitutes.—There was another lamented section of women who was to be helped. They were the widows and the destitutes. All those persons, whose bread-earners were either killed or were missing in Pakistan were to be provided with claims even before their finalization. Their settlement was a moral obligation. The figures below indicate the amount distributed to the widows and destitutes from 1952 to 1956:

Year	Amount distributed (Rs)
1952	16,398
1953	.. 13,616
1954	.. 5,822
1955	.. 1,690
1956	.. 640

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

APPENDIX

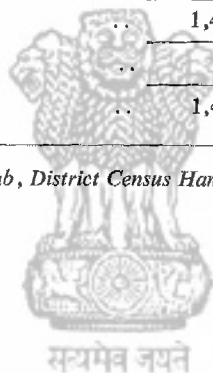
(Vide page 64)

Displaced Persons from Pakistan, etc. who Settled in the Hoshiarpur District on the Partition of the Country in 1947

District of Origin (Pakistan, etc.)	Persons	Males	Females
Lahore ..	6,859	3,707	3,152
Sialkot ..	27,559	14,332	13,327
Gujranwala ..	6,961	3,745	8,216
Sheikhupura ..	21,392	11,730	9,662
Gujrat ..	12,106	6,928	5,178
Shahpur ..	4,054	2,146	1,908
Jhelum ..	877	421	456
Rawalpindi ..	1,622	747	875
Attock ..	652	449	203
Mianwali ..	2,046	1,159	887
Montgomery ..	11,876	6,649	5,227
Lyalpur ..	23,122	12,050	11,072
Jhang ..	2,427	1,407	1,020
Multan ..	7,193	3,750	3,443
Muzaffargarh ..	1,165	764	401
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	501	328	173
Baluch Frontier Tract ..	59	9	50
Gurdaspur (Shakargarh Tahsil transferred to Pakistan in 1947) ..	3,737	1,841	1,896
Dadu ..	1	1	—
Hyderabad (Sind) ..	429	213	216
Karachi ..	262	119	143
Nawab Shah ..	24	24	—
Sukher ..	208	66	142
Upper Sind Frontier Tract ..	400	191	209
Sanghar ..	66	66	—
Hazara ..	365	184	181
Mardan ..	134	82	52
Peshawar ..	620	280	340

District of Origin (Pakistan, etc.)	Persons	Males	Females
Kohat ..	169	64	105
Bannu ..	238	115	123
Dera Ismail Khan ..	247	160	87
Quetta ..	321	260	61
Bulan ..	2	2	—
Bahawalpur ..	2,836	1,643	1,193
Baluchistan ..	38	21	17
Loralai ..	1	1	—
East Bengal (Bangladesh) ..	4	3	7
Total ..	1,40,573	75,557	65,016
Burnt Slips ..	6,362	3,201	3,161
Grand Total ..	1,46,935	78,758	68,177

(Census of India, 1951, Punjab, District Census Handbook, Vol. I, Hoshiarpur District
Table No. D. V)



CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture has been, and is the most important avocation of the majority of the people inhabiting the district. It has assumed great significance in the context of the urgent need for stepping up production for achieving self sufficiency in food.

According to the 1971 Census, 88 per cent of the population of the Hoshiarpur District was rural against the corresponding figure of 76 per cent for the State. Out of the total working force, 62 per cent was engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers. The break-up of persons engaged in agriculture in the district in 1971 was as follows:—

	Total	Males	Females
As Cultivators ..	1,20,204	1,19,689	515
As Agricultural Labourers ..	49,321	48,794	527
Total .	1,69,525	1,68,483	1,042

(Census of India, 1971, District Census Handbook, Series 17, Hoshiarpur District, p. 125)

(a) Land Reclamation and Utilization

(i) **Land Utilization.**—The utilisation of land resources forms a major item in any programme of economic planning especially in an economy which is predominantly agricultural. It reveals the various uses to which land is put and also indicates improved ways of exploitation of its resources for better production.

The following statement gives the classification of area by land use in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1965-66 to 1974-75 :—

Classification of area by land use in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1965-66 to 1974-75

(Thousand hectares)

Particulars	HOSHIARPUR									
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Total area according to village papers ..	397	396	396	396	391	391	391	391	391	391
2. Area under forests ..	5	4	4	5	6	5	6	21	21	29
3. Land not available for cultivation ..	134	135	136	135	128	127	119	104	106	88
4. Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land ..	15	14	12	12	12	11	10	10	9	16
5. Fallow land ..	18	15	10	10	4	4	3	2	2	4
6. Net area sown ..	225	228	234	234	241	244	253	254	253	254
7. Area sown more than once	84	95	92	88	89	103	121	140	151	118
8. Total cropped area (6+7)	309	323	326	322	330	347	374	394	404	372

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1972 to 1975)

The area, according to village papers is based on returns of area prepared by village staff for revenue purposes in the district, whereas area by professional survey is worked out by the Surveyor-General of India. There is some difference in the two sets of figures because of different methods adopted by them. In 1974-75, the area of the district was 391 thousand hectares.

The area under forests in the district during 1974-75 was 29 thousand hectares. This includes actually forested areas on the lands, classed or administered as forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests whether state owned or private except in areas not cadastrally surveyed. The area under forests given in this section does not tally with that of the Forest Department, owing to the fact that certain lands though not wooded, are taken as forest by the Forest Department, while these are not treated as such by the Director of Land Records, Punjab.

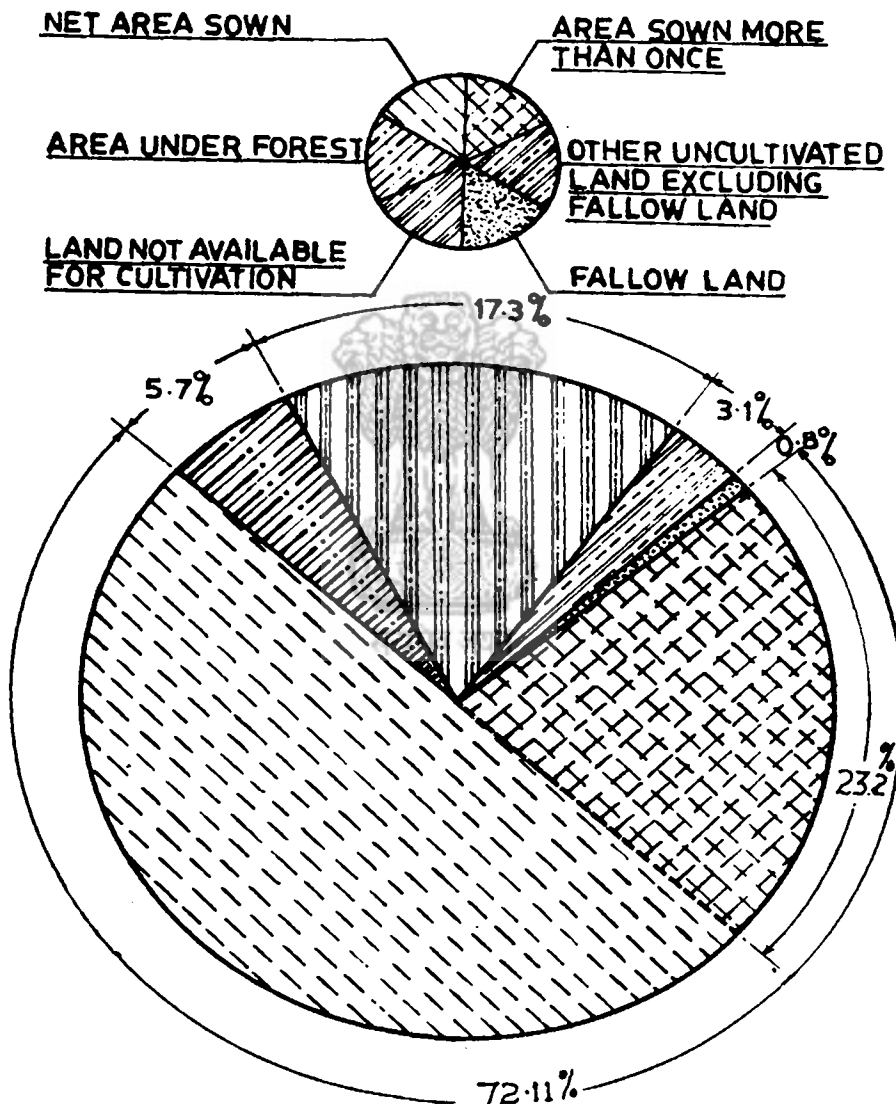
Land not available for cultivation includes absolutely barren and unculturable land like mountains, deserts etc. which cannot be brought under plough except at exorbitant cost, or land covered by buildings, roads and railways and water or otherwise appropriated for non-agricultural purposes. The total area of land not available for cultivation in the district in 1974-75 was 88 thousand hectares.

Other uncultivated land, excluding fallow lands denotes land available for cultivation, either not taken up for cultivation or abandoned later on for one reason or the other and includes culturable waste, permanent pastures, village common lands and other grazing lands, and lands under miscellaneous trees, crops and groves. In 1974-75, the area under this head was 16 thousand hectares in the district.

Fallow lands denote cultivable land which after abandonment remains uncultivated over a long period called 'old fallows' those kept uncultivated during the current year are called 'current fallows'. Fallowing is practised mainly to enable the land to recuperate. It also becomes necessary under too wet or too dry conditions when no crops can be sown. The area under fallow lands in the district was 4 thousand hectares. This area was under 'current fallows'.

Net area sown is the area on which sowing is actually done during the course of a year. In 1974-75, the net area sown in the district was 254 thousand hectares. The total cropped area is the gross area under all crops in a year and is the total of net area sown and area sown more than once. Such area in the district during 1974-75 was 372 thousand hectares. The cultivable area per agricultural

LAND UTILIZATION HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT 1974-75



SOURCE:-Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1975.

worker in the district, during 1974-75 was 1.47 hectare as against 1.72 hectare in 1960-61. The net area sown per agricultural worker also decreased in 1974-75 to 1.40 hectare from 1.52 hectare in 1960-61. The percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown in the district during 1974-75 was 46.46 whereas it was 29.64 in 1960-61.

(ii) **Reclamation of Waterlogged Areas, Swamps, etc.**—Waterlogging and the salinisation of the land which often accompanies it, occur when the sub-soil water table invades the root zone of the soil and comes up to within 5 feet of the surface. As a result, the soil which needs adequate aeration for its health begins to lose its fertility and ultimately becomes totally unproductive. Upto 1974-75, 149 hectares i.e. 105 hectares under salinity (*thur*) and 44 hectares under waterlogging (*sem*) was affected in the district. The major cause of waterlogging and salinisation is the seepage which occurs from unlined rivers, streams (*chos*), canals and distributaries.

Any strategy for tackling the problem of waterlogging will have to take note of fact that it will avail very little of new areas continue to become waterlogged while large sums of money are being spent on reclaiming existing waterlogged areas. The main concern must, therefore be to stop new areas being lost to waterlogging and salinity. The remedy for waterlogging consists basically in providing the land with adequate drainage. The pumping-sets can be installed in the affected areas to diminish the water-level. The problem of salinity may need additional treatment by way of leaching and soil amendments.

The area under *thur* and *sem* in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below:

(hectares)				
Year		<i>Thur</i>	<i>Sem</i>	Total
1970-71	..	105	44	149
1971-72	..	105	44	149
1972-73	..	105	44	149
1973-74	..	105	44	149
1974-75	..	105	44	149

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1973 and Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab)

(b) Irrigation

Irrigation is an essential condition for intensive agriculture and increasing crop yields. The development of irrigation also helps to rebuild the agricultural economy. It is, therefore, necessary to improve the water resources and utilize them properly.

(i) Rainfall.—More than two-thirds of the rainfall in the district occurs during July to September. The average annual amount of rainfall in the district during the last, five years from 1971 to 1975 was 73.11 centimetres. With the extension of irrigation facilities after the independence (1947), the failure of crops for want of rains has not occurred in the district. This fact is well borne out by the following statement :—



Rainfall in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970 to 1975

Year	Annual Rainfall (cm)	Rainfall during month of												Area under crops failed for want of rain (Hect- ares)
		January (cm)	Feb- ruary (cm)	March (cm)	April (cm)	May (cm)	June (cm)	July (cm)	August (cm)	Septem- ber (cm)	October (cm)	Novem- ber (cm)	Decem- ber (cm)	
1970	..	99.93	6.02	0.55	0.88	0.19	1.49	20.91	15.96	32.37	16.22	0.84	—	—
1971	..	80.71	0.67	3.71	0.24	1.01	3.93	11.57	26.29	25.33	5.72	—	2.24	—
1972	..	68.32	2.93	3.56	2.87	0.95	—	4.80	31.28	19.55	0.60	—	1.07	0.71
1973	..	86.65	5.02	3.76	0.54	0.07	2.32	14.99	22.25	26.71	4.44	1.72	—	4.83
1974	..	51.09	1.07	—	0.20	—	1.98	8.56	18.72	15.03	1.32	—	—	3.71
1975	..	78.78	4.00	4.10	3.16	1.60	1.59	5.27	23.48	21.00	11.03	0.99	0.42	2.14

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 197 to 1976)

(ii) **Irrigation Facilities.**—Almost all the major facilities of irrigation, i.e. canals, tube-wells, wells and pumping-sets are available in the district. The gross area irrigated during 1974-75 was 146.8 thousand hectares as compared to 140.5 thousand hectares in 1973-74. The gross area irrigated as percentage to the total cropped area in the district during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was 34.8 and 39.5 respectively. The table given below shows the net area irrigated in thousand hectares, alongwith the percentage to the net area sown through different sources of irrigation in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 :

Year		Government canals	Wells including tube-wells and pumping- sets	Other sources	Total	Percentage to net area sown
19 70-71	..	11.6	42.1	1.0	54.7	22.0
1971-72	..	11.7	43.7	1.0	56.4	22.0
1972-73	..	11.7	59.9	1.0	72.6	29.0
1973-74	..	11.8	62.5	1.0	75.3	30.0
1974-75	..	11.5	70.1	1.0	82.6	33.0

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1970 to 1975)

Canals

Canals are a major source of irrigation. There are two canals viz. the Shah Nahar Canal and the Bist Doab Canal in the district. The Shah Nahar Canal takes off from the river Beas near Mukerian in the district. Up till 1949, this canal was controlled by the District Board. With a view to developing canal irrigation in the district, the management of this canal was taken over by the Irrigation Department in 1949. Since then irrigation from this system has vastly increased.

The Bist Doab Canal serving the district takes off from the right bank of the river Satluj from the Rupnagar Headworks. Besides Hoshiarpur, this canal also irrigates the Jullundur and Kapurthala districts.

The following table shows the area irrigated by the Shah Nahar and Bist Doab Canals in the District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Area irrigated by Shah Nahar Canal (hectares)	Area irri- gated by Bist Doab Canal (hectares)
1970-71	.. 27,857	1,018
1971-72	.. 27,883	1,065
1972-73	.. 28,292	1,015
1973-74	.. 28,588	1,047
1974-75	.. 30,014	1,103

(Source: Executive Engineer, Madhopur Division, U.B.D.C. Gurdaspur, and Executive Engineer Bist Doab Division, Jullundur)

Wells (including Tube-wells and Pumping-sets).—Well irrigation is the most ancient and familiar form of irrigation in the district. Wells may be worked by cattle, electricity or diesel. Wells worked by power are called tube-wells. Tube-wells and pumping-sets were introduced in 1950.

Irrigation with wells, tube-wells, and pumping-sets has a superiority over canal irrigation since water from these sources is available all the year round and there is never overwatering of field as is quite often the case with canal irrigation. Well irrigation also does not bring forth the problems of waterlogging and rise of salts to soil surface. However, there is a great scope in this region for extension of well irrigation. Although tube-wells (including pumping-sets) have been introduced since independence, yet these cannot be installed in the sub-montaneous areas of the district. The water in the perennial streams (*chos*) is conserved through reservoir by installing embankments and check-dams and is stored as a result of these check-dams and embankments. Irrigation facilities are provided to the farmers through lift irrigation system. The loans for lift irrigation are given for a period of 15 years and subsidized to the extent of 50 per cent and later on they are recovered through 30 easy instalments. The number of wells (percolation) tube-wells and pumping-

sets installed in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Item	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Wells (Percolation)	11,799	11,172	11,695	9,412	9,412
Tube-wells and pumping-sets	7,661	13,306	17,900	18,382	18,599

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1971 to 1975)

The amount of loans granted by the Government for minor irrigation works, in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Item	1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)	1974-75 (Rs)
Wells (Percolation)	24,500	—	—	—	—
Tube-wells and Pumping-sets	5,00,000	—	22,66,000	—	—

(under Emergency Agricultural Production Programme).

(Source : Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(c) Agriculture including Horticulture

(i) **Set-up and Activities of the Agriculture Department.**—The department is represented in the district by the Chief Agricultural Officer, Hoshiarpur who is under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, Chandigarh. The Chief Agricultural Officer is overall incharge of the entire agricultural operations in the district. He is wholly responsible for the preparation and execution of district agricultural plans and is assisted by 1 Seed Development Officer, 1 Horticulture Development Officer, 1 Agricultural Information Officer, 1 District Training Officer, 36 Agricultural Inspectors and 45 Agricultural Sub-Inspectors, besides ministerial and Class IV staff.

To look after plant protection, an Assistant Plant Protection Officer is posted at Hoshiarpur also under the direct control of the Chief Agricultural Officer. He is assisted by 6 Plant Protection Inspectors all posted at Hoshiarpur.

The Agriculture Department guides the farmers in the layout of gardens, in the extension of new orchards, in controlling various pests and diseases affecting agricultural crops and gardens, in the management and procurement of fertilizers and good seeds, and in laying out demonstration plots to bring home to the cultivators the superiority of varieties recommended for cultivation in the district. It also helps the fruit-growers in getting enhanced supply of canal water for establishing and developing new orchards. Loans are advanced by the Government to the cultivators for repairing old wells and constructing new ones and installing tube-wells and pumping-sets. Besides, *taccavi* loans are advanced for the development of horticulture. Loans for the reclamation of land and for grape cultivation are also advanced to the cultivators.

(ii) Soils and Crops

Soils.—The soils of the Shiwalik hill region are sandy with occasional layers of clay and loam or granuly loam. The soils are developed from the weathering of sand stone and conglomerates and are light in texture and poor in potential fertility status. A number of gullies, *nalas* and *chos* (seasonal streams) are found in hilly and plain areas of the district. In hilly and plain areas, soil profile development varies with elevation and local factors affecting it.

Physiographically, the soils of the district can be divided into five physiographic units, the description of which is given as under:

(1) Lower Shiwalik Hill Soils

The soils are gently to moderately sloping (1—3 per cent). The soils on the beds of lower strips in Garhshankar, Mahalpur, Dasuya and Talwara blocks are cultivated. The major group of soils fall in Garhshankar block and this area is popularly known as 'Beet area'. The soils are deep sandy loam to loam at the surface and loam to clay loam in the subsurface layers. The soils adjoining the *cho* beds are slightly to moderately stony (15—20 per cent).

(2) Lower Shiwalik Foothill Soils (*Kandi* Area)

These soils lie at the foot of lower Shiwaliks and are called *Kandi* area. The soils are gently to moderately sloping (2—5 per cent) and are infested with seasonal *chos* with irrigation slope and excessive run off resulting in nutrient losses and poor water conservation. The soils are loamy sand to sandy loam at the surface and sandy loam in the subsurface layers, and cover major

portions of Balachaur, Saroya, Mahalpur, Hoshiarpur I, Hoshiarpur II, Bhunga, Dasuya, Mukerian and Talwara blocks.

(3) Soils of gently sloping Uplands—broken at places by seasonal 'chos'

These areas are in general, gently sloping (2-3 per cent) except for the areas around the 'chos' where the slopes may be up to 5 per cent. The areas cover major parts of Bhunga, Hoshiarpur I and Hoshiarpur II blocks and part of Mahalpur and Balachaur blocks. The normal intensively cultivated soils of this unit generally have sand to loamy sand texture at the surface and loamy sand to sandy loam below. Most of these soils are devoid of free carbonates and show weakly developed profiles.

(4) Soils of Flat Plains

These areas slightly at a lower topographic positions within the plain and are nearly level with slopes usually less than one per cent. The areas cover major parts of Mukerian, Dasuya and Tanda blocks and are sandy loam to loam at the surface and loam to clay loam below. The soils show the movement of clay, silt and soluble salts to the lower layers. Some of these soils also show the presence of clay coating in the pores. The soils are well to imperfectly drained, irrigated and intensively cultivated. The localised depression areas are subjected to flooding and waterlogging during monsoon season which have resulted in the development of saline sodic patches in localized areas in Tanda Block.

(5) Soils of Flood Plains—partly cultivated

These areas are gently to moderately sloping (3—5 per cent) and cover *bet* areas adjoining river Beas (Talwara, Mukerian and Tanda blocks) and Satluj (Balachaur Block). These soils are young, highly stratified and variably in texture. The soils are sandy to loamy sand around the river beds and sandy loam to clay loam away from the river beds. In Talwara and Mukerian blocks, the flood plain deposits contain lot of stones and boulders of varying sizes. These areas are occasionally subjected to flooding and water table in most of these areas may be within one metre during monsoon season.

Major and Subsidiary Crops.—The crops grown in the district fall into two main categories, viz. *kharif* (*sawani*), or autumn harvest and *rabi* (*hari*) or spring harvest. The *kharif* or rainfed crops are sown in monsoon from June to August and harvesting lasts from early September to late December. The *rabi* or irrigated crops are usually sown in October—November and harvested from mid March to mid May. The main *kharif* crops of the district are paddy, maize, sugarcane, groundnut, cotton, *moong*, *mash*, *til* (sesame) whereas wheat, gram, barley, and oilseeds are the principal *rabi* crops. Among vegetables, potato, tomato, brinjal, *bhundi* (lady finger) chilli, cauliflower, etc. also are *rabi* crops.

The detailed particulars regarding the area under different crops and their total production in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given in appendices I and II at the end of this chapter on pages 141 and 142. The important *kharif* and *rabi* crops are discussed as under :

Wheat

It is the most important among food crops and is the staple diet of the people. The best time for its sowing is from the middle to end of October, but can be sown up to the end of December. In the riverain villages land becomes fit for sowing in latter half of November. The harvesting starts generally on the Baisakhi day i.e. 13th April of the year. The area under wheat cultivation in the district during 1974-75 was 141 thousand hectares out of the total cropped area of 372 thousand hectares, which produced 292 thousand metric tons of wheat with a yield of 2,070 kilograms per hectare.

Paddy

It is cultivated on marshy lands or on lands which receive irrigation. The land is prepared by three or four ploughs. Its nursery is sown in May and June and the transplantation is done at the end of June and in July. The harvesting time is October-November.

The area under paddy cultivation in the district during 1974-75 was 34 thousand hectares, which produced 64 thousand metric tons of rice with a yield of 1,894 kilograms per hectare.

Maize

Maize is an important *kharif* crop of the district and forms the staple diet of the people, especially in winter months when it is available in sufficient quantities. Next to wheat, it occupied the largest area among the cereals, i.e. 76 thousand hectares during the 1974-75 and produced 117 thousand metric tons of maize. The yield per hectare was 1,533 kilograms in the same year.

The maize seed is sown after the first fall of rain in June or July. The crop requires constant weeding and hoeing. Moderate and frequent rain with alternating sunshine, is best for maize. In a few fields, two maize crops are raised in the same season.

Bajra

The cultivation of *bajra* has greatly decreased during the last two decades due to its low yield. However, it is sown in June-August and harvested in September—November.

Barley

Barley is not an important crop of the district. It is a *rabi* crop, sown from October to early January and harvested in April.

Pulses

The important pulses grown in the district are *mash*, *massar*, *moong*, and gram. *Moong* is less popular in this district and is sown as a secondary mixed crop with maize, *jowar* and *bajra*. Gram is the major crop. The area under this crop during 1974-75 was 22 thousand hectares and the production was 26 thousand metric tons.

Sugarcane

This is perhaps the only cash crop of the district. It is planted in February-March. The crop requires heavy manuring and irrigation. Its harvesting starts from the middle of November and continues till February or even later.

The area under sugarcane, during 1974-75, was 10 thousand hectares which produced 39 thousand metric tons of *gur*.

Oil-seeds

Among the oil-seeds grown in the district the most important are sesame, rape and mustard and groundnut. The total area under oil-seeds in the district during 1974-75 was about 10 thousand hectares which produced about 7 thousand metric tons of oil-seeds.

Berseem

It is an important *rabi* fodder crop. It is sown during the last week of September and the first week of October. *Berseem* is highly nutritious fodder and keeps on growing after repeated cuttings throughout the winter and early summer seasons. The crop gets ready within 60 days after sowing.

Vegetables.—Agro-climatically, the Hoshiapur District is very much suitable for the production of almost all types of vegetables. Because of the sub-montane situation of the district, it does not suffer from excessive heat during summer. The district is known for the raising of early variety of potato crop in autumn throughout the country. Major portion of the early harvested crop of potato is marketed in other parts of the country and generally fetches a good price to the growers and the State. In 1973-74, the area covered under the potato crop in the district was 5,700 hectares which rose to 8,565 hectares in 1974-75.

The total area under vegetables excluding potatoes, in the district, in 1973-74 was 880 hectares which rose to 1,486 hectares in 1974-75. The following vegetables are sown in the district :—

Summer Vegetables: lady finger (*bhindi*), bottle-gourd (*ghia kaddu*), ash-gourd (*petha*), pumpkin (*halwa kaddu*), brinjal round and long (*baingan*), tomato (*tamatar*), musk-melon (*sarda kharbuza*), bitter-gourd (*karela*), sponge-gourd (*ghia*), radge-gourd (*kali tori*), cucumber (*khira*), water-melon (*tarbuz*), chillies (*mirch*), arum (*arvi*), sweet-potato (*shakarkandi*).

Winter Vegetables : cauliflower (*phul gobhi*), cabbage (*band gobhi*), knolkhol (*gandh gobi*), carrot (*gajar*), raddish (*mul*), turnip (*shalgam*), funegrcek (*methi*), spinach (*palak*), onion (*piaz*), garlic (*lassan*), peas (*matar*), and potato (*alu*).

Fruit Crops and Gardens.—Fruits and vegetables are among the most important foods of mankind as they are not only nutritive but are also indispensable for the maintenance of health. From the point of view of the agriculturist also, they are of great importance as he is assured of high returns, from their cultivation even on a small area.

Fruits like mango, citrus, guava, pear, peach and almonds are grown in the district. The area under fruits in the district, during 1974-75, was 3,044 hectares.

To encourage grape cultivation, loans upto Rs 3,000 per acre are advanced to the cultivators. The amount of loans, thus, advanced, in the district, from 1970-71 to 1974-75. is given below :

Year	Amount of loans advanced for grape cultivation (Rs)
1970-71	60,000
1971-72	60,000
1972-73	55,000
1973-74	75,000
1974-75	—

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

(iii) Improved Agricultural Practices

Improved agricultural practices play a vital role in increasing productivity in agriculture. Increase in productivity is the result of increased irrigation facilities, use of improved and high yielding varieties of seeds, application of fertilizers, adoption of multiple cropping pattern, plant protection measures and use of improved agricultural implements, etc. But use of improved and high yielding varieties of seeds is the most important in bettering agricultural production. The high yielding varieties of different crops sown in the district are given below:

Name of crop	Variety
Wheat	.. Kalyan Sona, P.V.18, Sona Lika, W.G 357, S. 308 and C. 306
Maize	.. Ganga hybrid No. 5, Composite Vijay
Paddy	.. I.R.8, Jaya, Rice P.R. 106, Palman—579, H. M. 95, Basmati—370

(Contd.)

Sugarcane .. Co.J.64, Co. J. 58, Co. J. 67, Co. 975, Co. 1158,
Co. J. 46, Co. 1148

Gram .. C—235

Potato Kufri Chandermukhi, Kufri Sindhuri, Kufri Shakti,
Kufri Sheetman.

The area under high-yielding varieties of wheat, rice and maize, during 1974-75, was 85, 29 and 2 thousand hectares, respectively.

The percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to the total cropped area in the district for wheat, rice and maize during 1970-71 to 1974-75 is given below:

Name of crop	Percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to total cropped area in the Hoshiarpur District				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Wheat ..	47.33	41.45	44.52	48.98	60.28
Rice ..	22.58	45.95	60.00	72.97	85.29
Maize ..	5.19	1.30	1.23	3.37	2.63

(Statistical Hand Books of Punjab 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(iv) Farmer's Training Camps

The programme of farmer's training and education was introduced in the district in March, 1972 as a Centrally sponsored scheme. The District Training Officer, Hoshiarpur, is over all responsible for the efficient training of the scheme in the district. He is under the control of the Chief Agricultural Officer, Hoshiarpur, and is assisted by 1 Radio Contact Officer, 1 Training Officer (Male) and 1 Training Officer (Female).

The main object of the scheme is to increase agricultural production and also to popularise multiple cropping by involving a large number of farmers in the High-Yielding Varieties Programme and other agricultural activities. Under the scheme, farmers' training camps at district/block/

village level are organized at the start of crop season. The extension staff and progressive farmers are imparted training in the seminars attended by experts of the Punjab Agricultural University and Agriculture Department, Punjab. Practical Demonstration in respect of seed treatment, drill sowing, and efficient application of fertilizers are given during these camps.

(v) Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agency Development Scheme, Hoshiarpur

This scheme was introduced in the district in November, 1971 with the setting up of the Marginal Farmers' and Agricultural Labourers' Agency (MFALA) at Hoshiarpur. It was set up as a pilot project financed by the Government of India. The scheme covers farmers having holdings of less than 1 hectare and agricultural labourers having homestead and earning 50 per cent or more of their income from agricultural activities.

The agency aims at bettering the economic conditions of the small farmers. The recent breakthrough in agricultural production has brought about a certain degree of prosperity in the countryside, but relatively bigger and well placed cultivators have been able to take an advantage of the economic progress. As the small cultivators do not possess the essential pre-requisites for agricultural development there has not been proportionate improvement in their economic conditions. This agency's objective is to improve their lands, create minor irrigation facilities, improvement in land drainage, reclamation of saline/alkaline lands and encourage these farmers to take up horticulture, poultry, dairy farming, sheep rearing and piggy farming, proper marketing of the produce, apart from the facility of providing funds for the purchase of animals and construction of sheds, etc.

(vi) Agricultural Co-operatives

The co-operative movement seeks to protect the agriculturist both against economic evils and moral degeneration. The theory of co-operation is, that an isolated and powerless individual can, by association with others and by moral development and mutual support, obtain credit and other material advantages beyond his reach, if he works independently. In other words, co-operation emphasises the importance of self-reliance and mutual help for preventing material and moral deterioration of the downtrodden of the society.

The co-operative movement in India started with the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. The Act provided only for the formation of agricultural credit societies in the rural areas. Special stress was laid on rural rather than on urban credit in view of the greater importance of the former in India. There was a rapid growth in the number and activities of the societies between 1906 and 1911, but the Act of 1904 was found insufficient to meet the growing needs of the movement. The Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 was, therefore, passed which recognized three kinds of central societies in addition to the primary societies recognized by the Act of 1904. The Act also recognized co-operation in fields other than credit.

(1) **Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies.**—Finance is the hub of agriculture as in the case of industry. Farmers need short-term finance for purchase of seeds, manures and chemical fertilizers, insecticides and agricultural implements; medium-term loans for the purchase of livestock, sinking of well, etc. and long-term loans for redemption of land and for making other permanent improvements on it. For all these needs the farmer used to contract credit from the money-lender before the advent of co-operative movement. But now, most of the requirements of funds are met by the primary agricultural credit societies at cheaper rates of interest.

In the Punjab State, the short-term and medium-term credit structure is based on a three-tier system, i.e. Apex Co-operative Bank at the State level, Central Co-operative Banks at district/tahsil level and Primary Agricultural Credit/Service Societies at the village level. The major objectives of the primary agricultural credit/service societies are to supply agricultural credit, distribution of essential consumer commodities, provision of storage and marketing facilities and for light agricultural implements and machinery.

The Punjab State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank at the State Level and the primary co-operative land mortgage banks at the district/tahsil level advance loans to the farmers for long-term purposes.

The first Agricultural Co-operative Society in the composite Hoshiarpur District was registered in 1891—92 in the village Panjavar, Tahsil Una (now in Himachal Pradesh). It was registered under the Companies Act and later on in 1905 under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1904. In 1921, there were 775 societies with 23,742 members and a share capital of Rs 5 lakhs. By 1930, the number of societies had increased to 959, 1357 in 1950 and 1963 in 1960 and the membership was 36,000, 81,000 and 1,57,749 having share capital of Rs 5.81 lakhs, 41 lakhs and 105

lakhs, respectively. On June 30, 1975, there were 1,215 agricultural co-operative credit societies in the district, with a membership of 1,99,000. The loans advanced during the same year amounted to Rs 382 lakhs and the deposits to Rs 454 lakhs.

There was one Central Co-operative Bank functioning in the district with 20 branches at different places. This bank advanced loans amounting to Rs 507.83 lakhs during the year ending June 30, 1975. Four Primary Land Mortgage Banks, one each at Balachaur, Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur and Dasuya are functioning in the district to meet the demand for long-term finance of the agriculturists. These banks advanced loans to the farmers to the tune of Rs 95.95 lakhs during 1974-75 for the purchase of land, tractors, sinking of tube-wells and debt redemption, etc.

(2) Agricultural Non-Credit Societies.—These kinds of societies owe their origin to the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. Under this Act, not only credit societies, but any society which aims at the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, could be established.

These societies are set up for the purchase of agricultural requirements like, implements, machinery, manures and seeds; for sale of agricultural produce; for insurance of cattle, crops, etc. for purposes of cattle-breeding and for similar other purposes like village uplift, better farming and better living, etc. The number of agricultural non-credit societies in the district in 1974-75 was 144.

Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Societies

The art of marketing is more difficult than the art of production and hence it is not a matter of amateurs more especially so in the case of agricultural produce. The marketing of farm products should be so systematic, scientific and organized so as to enable the farmer to negotiate square deal and get a fair share of value of his produce. For this purpose, agricultural co-operative marketing societies are functioning at different places in the district. Besides, providing marketing facilities, these societies make arrangements for the supply of agricultural requisites and consumer articles in the rural area.

There is the Punjab State Co-operative Supply and Marketing Federation (MARKFED) at the State level, wholesale societies at the district level and marketing societies at the market level.

In 1974-75, there were 8 agricultural co-operative marketing societies in the district, with a total membership of 9,000. These societies marketed produce worth Rs 260 lakhs during the year.

Co-operative Farming Societies

A co-operative farming society is a voluntary organization based on the ideals of self-help and mutual aid. It is primarily intended to benefit the small farmers and landless cultivators. The members pool their lands and cultivate them jointly. They also pool their manpower and other resources. In 1974-75, there were 66 co-operative farming societies in the district.

Other Societies

Besides the above, there are a number of other co-operative societies in the agricultural and allied fields. Their number in the district during 1974-75 was as under :

Serial No.	Type of Societies	Number (1974-75)
1.	Co-operative Cold Stores	4
2.	Co-operative Labour and Construction Societies	51
3.	Co-operative Poultry Societies	16
4.	Co-operative Dairy Societies	120
5.	Co-operative Housing Societies	26

(vii) Progress of Scientific Agriculture

The progress of scientific agriculture in various spheres, including improved implements, seeds, crop rotation, fallow cultivation, fertilizers and manures is described below :

Agricultural Implements.—With the introduction of high investment intensive agriculture and multiple cropping pattern it has become essential to ensure timely farm operations of satisfactory quality that can only be achieved by using efficient and well-adopted machinery and implements. It is necessary to remove yield reducing handicaps like poor and delayed seed beds, land preparation and sowing, lack of uniform fertilizer placement, poor distribution of irrigation or protracted harvest, and threshing operations. And it is possible to do this with the improved, efficient, labour and time saving as well as durable implements and machinery which are available now. With the rapid change in agricul-

tural technology, the old type of implements have almost vanished. The only old implement which exists is *muna* plough used for sowing. Now the well-to-do farmers are taking to improved agricultural implements like tractors, disc-harrows, seed-drills, seed-cum-fertilizer drills, bund-farmers, potato-planters, combine harvesters for wheat and paddy, wheat thrashers, maize shellers, puddlers, disc-plough, bar-harrow, tillers, cultivators, levellers and hoes. A large number of diesel engines have also been installed. The wooden plough has been completely replaced by the iron plough, the pneumatic tyre cart has taken the place of wooden wheel cart.

Tractors constitute a tremendous source of farm power; they reduce the quantum of labour and time span normally involved in various agricultural operations. As a power unit, tractors have progressed from its original primary use as a substitute for the bullocks to the present position designed for multiple use. It is used both for agricultural operations and for transporting agricultural produce. There has been a great spurt in the demand for tractors during the last decade or so. The number of tractors in the Hoshiarpur District rose from 381 in 1966 to 2,215 in 1974-75.

Even though the tractors are getting popular with the farmers, yet draught animals like bullocks are kept in addition to tractors for doing some particular jobs. So far, tractors have not replaced bullock power entirely.

Seeds.—The development of agriculture depends to a great extent on agricultural inputs of which seeds form the most important part. The district agricultural authorities popularise improved types of seeds for various crops to improve the yields. The private agencies and the National Seeds Corporation also assist the farmers in the supply and distribution of various types of seeds. The Punjab Improved Seeds and Seedlings Act, 1950, provides for the use of pure seeds and seedlings recommended by the Department of Agriculture and makes it incumbent on cultivators, in any notified area, to use only improved varieties of seeds stored by authorized agents.

There are two Government seed farms in the district at Khiala Bulanda in Tahsil Hoshiarpur and Baghowal in Tahsil Dasuya.

Crop Rotation.—The rotation of crops alongwith the application of manures and chemical fertilizers can help in checking the tendency of diminishing returns on land and thus helps in maintaining the fertility of the soil, and as a result of this the production does not fall year after year.

The main rotation of crops generally followed by the farmers in the plains of the district are : paddy-wheat, maize-wheat, maize-potato-wheat, maize-potato, and maize-potato-sugarcane.

Fallow Cultivation.—The cultivation of land which was left fallow in the past for gaining fertility is called fallow cultivation. However, with the progress of scientific methods of cultivation, availability of irrigational facilities and fertilizers, etc. this method is losing its importance. In 1974-75, only 4 thousand hectares of land was left as fallow land in the district.

Fertilizers and Manures—Soil owes its fertility to certain chemicals like nitrates and ammonia. In course of time, soil which had been originally rich in nitrogenous matter and other ingredients necessary for the growth of plants becomes deficient in these ingredients. Then it is necessary to improve its condition with the application of manures and fertilizers which make up deficiencies.

Chemical Fertilizers

These are inorganic materials of a concentrated nature, applied mainly to increase the supply of one or more of the essential nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc. Fertilizers contain these elements in the form of soluble or readily available chemical compounds. This distinction is, however, not very rigid. In common parlance, the fertilizers are sometimes called 'chemical', 'artificial' or 'inorganic' manures.

The following table shows the use of chemical fertilizers in the district during 1970-71 to 1974-75 :—

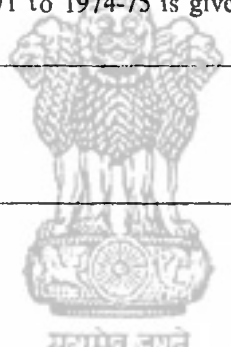
Year	Fertilizers used (Tons)
1970-71	46,124
1971-72	59,134
1972-73	67,223
1973-74	68,084
1974-75	49,928

(Source : Chief Agricultural Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Local Manurial Resources

Rural Compost and Cattle-Dung Manure.—Good quality farmyard manure is perhaps the most valuable organic matter applied to soil. It is the oldest manure used by man ever since he took to agriculture and is still the most popular of all manures. It consists mainly of vegetable substances mixed with animal dung and urine. The East Punjab Conservation of Manures Act, 1949 (Amended in 1950) provides for the setting up of manure conservation committees and empowers the State Government to notify particular areas for the purpose of conserving manure and makes it incumbent on cultivators to take such measures as may be necessary for the purpose. The rural compost scheme was made permanent in the State in October 1966.

The rural compost prepared in the district during the last five years i.e. from 1970-71 to 1974-75 is given below :



Year		Rural Compost prepared (in Metric Tons)
1970-71	..	46,984
1971-72	..	48,308
1972-73	..	43,403
1973-74	..	58,652
1974-75	..	84,698

(Source : Field Manure Officer-cum-Town Compost Officer,
Punjab, Chandigarh)

Green Manuring.— This is the cheapest and the best practice for building up soil fertility. It provides organic matter and nitrogen to the soils, besides, improvement of the physical properties of the soil and conservation of moisture. The popular green manure crops are *guara* or cluster bean, *dhaincha*, sann-hemp, *senji* and *berseem*.

The scheme for the extension of green manuring in the State was

introduced in April 1961. The area under green manuring in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Year	Area under Green Manuring (Area in Hectares)
1970-71	.. 16,961
1971-72	.. 16,289
1972-73	.. 16,046
1973-74	.. 14,609
1974-75	.. 19,846

(Source : Field Manure Officer-cum-Town Compost Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Town Compost and Sullage Utilisation

Town Compost.—The town compost scheme was introduced in the State in 1944. Under this scheme, all town wastes are collected and allowed to decompose in trenches. It yields organic manure of high quality. The quantity of town compost prepared in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Year	Town Compost Prepared (in Metric Tons)
1970-71	.. 813
1971-72	.. 491
1972-73	.. 430
1973-74	.. 862
1974-75	.. 906

(Source : Field Manure Officer-cum-Town Compost Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

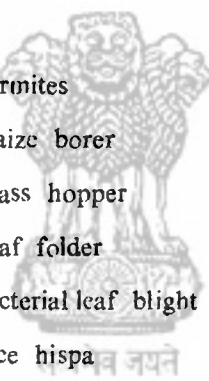
Sullage Utilization.—The water as well as the plant nutrients and organic matter supplied by sewage or sullage is highly useful for almost all crops. It is easily available for fields in the vicinity of towns.

(viii) **Agricultural Insect-pests and Diseases and Obnoxious Weeds**
Insect-pests and Diseases.—Protection of crops from pests and diseases fertilizers and assumes special significance in the wake of increased consumption of improved seeds. The high-yielding cereals grown largely with indigenous varieties are comparatively more susceptible to pests and diseases. Plant protection measures contribute significantly towards enhancing agricultural production.

The scheme of plant protection was launched in the district in June, 1972. Under the scheme, Plant Protection Inspectors, Agricultural Inspectors, *Beldars* and Mechanics are employed to guide the cultivators as to how to escape from these diseases which mitigate agricultural productivity.

The following are the major pests and diseases which damage crops, vegetables and fruits in the district :—

Crop Pests and Diseases



Wheat	Termites
Maize	Maize borer
Rice	1. Grass hopper
	2. Leaf folder
	3. Bacterial leaf blight
	4. Rice hispa
Sugarcane	1. Shoot borer
	2. Top borer
	3. Gurdaspur borer
	4. Mite
	5. Pyrilla
	6. Smut
	7. Wilt
	8. Red rot

Vegetable Pests and Diseases

Potato	1. Aphid
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	2. Potato cutworm	
	3. Early blight	
	4. Virus diseases	
	5. Late blight	
Tomato	1. Fruit borer	2. Virus diseases
Cabbage/ Cauliflower	1. Cabbage Caterpillar	2. Diamond back moth
Cucurbits	1. Red pumpkin beetle	2. Powdery mildew
	3. Downy mildew	
Fruit pests and Diseases		
Mango	1. Mango hopper	2. Mealybug
	3. Shoot borer	4. Blossom malformation
Citrus	1. Citrus psylla	2. Leaf miner
	3. Whitefly	4. Citrus canker
Peaches	1. Aphid	2. Leaf curl
Guava	Fruit fly	

Store grain pests

Rice weevil, lesser grain borer, *dhora*, *khapra*, etc.

Miscellaneous pests

Rats, sparrows, etc.

(ix) **Research Stations.**—The Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana is running two research stations, viz. Fruit Research Station at village Gangian, Tahsil Dasuya and Dry Land Farming Research Station at Saroya, Tahsil Garhshankar.

The Fruit Research Station, Gangian was set up in 1972. Previously, it was a Government seed farm. It is located at a distance of 3 km from Dasuya on the Dasuya-Hoshiarpur road in the submontane tract of the Punjab, which has a great potential for fruit growing. The main objective of this station is to preserve the sucking type of seedling mangoes as well as to conduct research on different aspects of litchi, citrus, pear, *ber*, peach, plum, apricot, almond, guava, sapota, and loquat. It has a beautiful designed laboratory-cum-office and a rest house. Besides, it has established a commercial nursery. Large number of fruit plants of different varieties have been supplied to the growers from this nursery.

A Dry Land Farming Research Station, functions at Saroya. Its main objective is to develop dry land technology for *kandi* and *bet* areas.

(d) Animal Husbandry, Poultry and Fisheries

Punjab is predominantly an agricultural State and its economy depends chiefly on its increased livestock production and its well-being.

The clarion call of the day, when the State is passing through green revolution, is to produce more milk, eggs, and wool to cope with the growing needs of the human population. This is being done through introduction of large-scale cross-breeding programme in the State and improved feeding and management practices and controlling the conflagration of contagious diseases.

The following table shows the number of livestock in the district from 1920 to 1972:—

Livestock and Poultry in the Hoshiarpur District, 1920 to 1972

		(hundreds)				
Particulars		1920	1940	1961	1966	1972
1. Livestock	..	7,701	8,115	6,526	5,434	6,961
Cattle (Cows)	..	4,001	3,310	2,999	2,321	2,599
Buffaloes	..	1,799	2,796	2,405	2,312	3,283
Horses and ponies	..	100	92	32	23	32
Donkeys	..	69	71	33	23	32
Mules	..	8	9	5	3	4
Sheep	..	184	195	35	35	39
Goats	..	1,543	1,620	1,010	710	959
Camels	..	17	21	6	5	4
Pigs	..	..	1	2	2	6
2. Poultry	..	..	336	725	1,460	4,094

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 9, Hoshiarpur District, and Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1972 and 1976)

At the district level, there is a District Animal Husbandry Officer at Hoshiarpur who is under the administrative control of the Project Officer, Intensive Cattle Development Project, Jullundur.

(i) **Animal Health Wing and Animal Breeding Wing** At the district level, the Animal Husbandry Department comprises two wings, viz. Animal Health Wing and Animal Breeding Wing.

Animal Health Wing.—It is under the charge of the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Hoshiarpur, who is assisted by 22 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 41 Veterinary Compounders and 19 Stock Assistants, besides Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main activities of this wing are; to treat animals for surgical incidences and against systematic disturbances; to publicise the hygienic milk production; to organise farmers training camps; to ensure hygienic meat supply; to deal with the vetrolegal cases; to regulate the supply of rice polish for poultry; to attend to contagious diseases outbreak reports; to promote poultry, piggery, sheep and goat raising; and to keep a book on the cattle fairs and cattle export, etc. These activities are carried out through 22 veterinary hospitals, 19 permanent outlying veterinary dispensaries, and 11 veterinary touring dispensaries.

Animal Breeding Wing.— On this side, the District Animal Husbandry Officer, Hoshiarpur, is assisted by 2 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 32 Livestock Assistants, 26 Bull Attendants, 21 Attendants, 5 Laboratory Assistants and 2 Inseminators.

The main activities of this wing are; to keep up the breeding efficiency of bulls; to produce semen from bulls and supply it to the key village units for artificial insemination; to organise camps for increasing the productive efficiency of the cows and buffaloes; to hold camps for calf health; to organise calf rally in villages; and to propagate enhanced high quality fodder production. These activities are carried through 9 Key Village Blocks under the charge of trained Veterinary Assistant Surgeons and 29 Key Village Units, under the charge of trained Stock Assistants. The particulars of these institutions for artificial insemination in the district are as under :

Key Village Block/ Artificial Insemination Centre	Year of opening	Key Village Units attached
Tanda	.. 1958-59	1. Miani 2. Munak Kalan 3. Bassi Jalal Khan 4. Ghani Pur Badhan 5. Masit Pal Kot

Key Village Block/ Artificial Insemination Centre	Year of opening	Key Village Units attached
		6. Zahura
		7. Khuda
		8. Kandhala Jattan
Hoshiarpur	.. 1965-66	1. Mehmowal
		2. Nasrula
		3. Powal
		4. Chohal
Dasuya	.. 1973-74	Terkiana
Garhdiwala		1. Raghwal
		2. Ambala
Haryana		Janauri
Garhshankar	.. 1973-74	1. Birampur
		2. Dhamai
		3. Haibowal
Mahalpur	.. 1973-74	1. Bham
		2. Jandoli
		3. Chaboha
		4. Menhgarwal
Mukerian	.. 1973-74	1. Bhangala
		2. Talwara
Nanda Chaur	..	1. Sus
		2. Sham Chaurasi
		3. Khandiala
		4. Badala Pukhta

Development of *Gaushalas*

This scheme was introduced in the Punjab during 1956-57. There were, in 1974-75, two *gaushalas*, one each at Hoshiarpur and Jaijon in the district.

Gosadans

There is no *gosadan* in the district.

Cattle Fairs and Shows

Though cattle fairs are held all over India, but the cattle fairs of Punjab are most important. These cattle fairs and shows serve a very useful purpose by bringing the buyers and sellers of the cattle in direct touch. The good quality cattle are also kept for demonstration. Besides, these yield revenue to the authorities. In 1967, the Punjab Government nationalized the cattle fairs throughout the State by promulgating the Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulations) Ordinance, subsequently replaced by the Punjab Cattle Fairs (Regulation) Act of 1967. In each district, a Cattle Fair Officer, with necessary supporting staff, organises cattle fairs. In the Hoshiarpur District, cattle fairs and shows are held at Mukerian, Tanda, Talwara, Bhunga and Mahalpur.

Castration

With a view to eliminating scrub bulls and inferior male stock, 2,344 animals were castrated during 1974-75, in the Hoshiarpur District.

(i) Control of Menace of Wild and Stray Cattle

There is no stray cattle in the district as the cross-breeding of cattle has tempted the owners to get their cattle cross-bred. The surplus cattle are lifted by the cattle traders from the cattle fairs held in the district.

(ii) Area Under Fodder Crops

Fodder crops have gained importance with the reduction in grazing facilities. Cattle feed can be divided into three broad classes, viz. concentrates, dry fodder, and green fodder. Dry fodder is mostly *bhusa* and straw which are the by-products of foodgrains. As the production of foodgrains increases, the quantity of straw also increases. Its supply is likely to keep pace with demand, but the straw has very low nutritive value. Quality cattle cannot live on it alone. The concentrates, which are grains oilcakes, cotton seed, etc. are more nutritious. Green grasses are generally available during the rainy season. *jowar (chari)*, *berseem*, oats (*javi*) and *guara* constitute the

main fodder crops grown in the district. The following table shows the area under fodder crops in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75 :—

(Area in hectares)

Fodder Crops	Years				
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Kharif Crops					
<i>Jowar (chari)</i>	.. 12,004	11,286	13,554	15,432	11,726
<i>Guara</i>	.. 5,777	6,450	681	8,488	5,178
Other Fodders	.. 15,666	15,045	18,687	20,218	22,430
Total	.. 33,447	32,781	32,922	44,138	39,334
Rabi Crops					
<i>Barseem</i>	.. 8,865	8,727	7,533	9,773	9,542
<i>Oats (Javi)</i>	.. 8	5	13	2	6
Other Fodders	.. 3,960	4,581	5,357	25,720	3,991
Total	.. 12,833	13,313	12,903	35,495	13,539
Grand Total	.. 46,280	46,094	45,825	79,633	52,873

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

(iii) Dairy Farming

Milk, one of the major products of animal husbandry, is an important item of food. The main source for the supply is buffalo and cow and of these, buffalo is the principal milk animal. Though sheep and goats are also source of milk but due to low yield, these are of little commercial importance. In 1972, the number of cattle (cows) and buffaloes in the district was about 2,59,900 and 3,28,300, respectively.

There is no regular dairy farm in the district, but a large number of people in adjoining villages and towns maintain small dairies for supply of milk to the townfolk. With milch cattle of good quality, dairy farming can be quite remunerative occupation. With the setting up of a milk plant at Hoshiarpur under the co-operative sector and a milk chilling centre at village Ghugial (Tahsil Hoshiarpur), dairy farming is getting popular.

(iv) Sheep Breeding

There is no sheep breeding farm in the district but a number of people in the villages keep sheep and goats. During 1972, the number of sheep and goats in the district was 3,900 and 95,900, respectively.

(v) Poultry Farming

In these days, interest in keeping poultry is on the increase, and many persons breed it on scientific lines. The Government advances loans for poultry farming. There is neither any government poultry farm nor any poultry extension centre in the district. However, the Government Service Centres at Mukerian, Dasuya, Tanda Urmar, Hoshiarpur, Mahalpur and Garhshankar give counselling on poultry farming. According to the livestock Census of 1972, there were 4,08,700 poultry birds in the district.

(vi) Piggery

Pig being prolific breeder and quick grower, is the animal of choice for meeting the growing demand of meat and meat-products. Because of quick multiplication and low feeding cost, need for piggery development has been recognised and for this purpose the Department of Animal Husbandry, Punjab, has set up six piggery farms in the State for the supply of boars and sows to the breeders. But none of these six piggery farms fall in the Hoshiarpur District. However, there are two private piggery farms at Mukerian and Nasrula and two under the Marginal Farmer's and Agricultural Labourer's Agency, Hoshiarpur.

In 1972, there were 600 pigs in the district.

(vii) Fisheries

The term fisheries is usually applied to all forms of life in the river and the sea. The life in water is a valuable source of protein as well as vitamins A and B. Fish is one of the important protective foods because of its high nutritive value.

The District Fisheries Officer, Hoshiarpur, is incharge of the fisheries in the district. He is under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Amritsar Circle, Amritsar. The District Fisheries Officer, Hoshiarpur, is assisted by 2 Fisheries Officers (one each posted at Talwara and Hoshiarpur), 4 Field Assistants, 2 Fishermen, besides Class IV staff.

There are two rivers of permanent flow in the district, namely, the Beas and Satluj and they flow along the northern and southern boundaries of

the district. These rivers abound in fish of which the *mahaseer* and *rohu* are considered the best. The smaller streams, the *Chhambs*, and some of the larger tanks also abound in fish.

From 1960-61 to 1974-75, 37.23 hectares of panchayat ponds in the district were brought under fish-culture. In 1974-75, the area stocked with 3,000 fish in the district was 1.42 hectares and the income from fisheries was Rs 55,206.

There is little scope for pisciculture in this district as the soil is almost sandy and does not retain water for the whole year. The main source of water supply is rain and most of the ponds and tanks go dry in the months of May and June. The fish culture is being done by the department on share basis with the owners. The different varieties of fish found in the Hoshiarpur District are mentioned in Chapter I 'General' in its section on 'Fauna'.

(viii) Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

Animal Diseases.—Diseases have always remained and will continue to remain an important factor in livestock improvement work as they reduce their productive capacity and lower their utility. The diseases common to the cattle in the district are *gal ghotu* (haemorrhagic septicaemia), *sita matla* or *mogh wah* (rinderpest), *rorah* or *muh-khur* (foot-and-mouth disease), *jokan* (fascialiasis), *saraha* (trypanosomiasis) and *lahu mutana* (babesiasis). There was no mortality due to these diseases in the district during 1974-75.

Veterinary Hospitals.—With a view to providing efficient health cover to the livestock and control conflagration of contagious diseases, there was a net-work of 22 veterinary hospitals, 19 permanent outlying dispensaries, 11 veterinary touring dispensaries and 10 artificial insemination centres in the district. The number of cases treated by these institutions, during 1974-75 was 1,12,169. Besides, 1,25,823 vaccinations were inoculated to the animals. The number of animals covered by artificial insemination and natural methods, during the same year was 25,310 and 549, respectively. The list of veterinary hospitals, dispensaries and artificial insemination centres is given in the following table :—

**Veterinary Hospitals, Permanent Outlying Dispensaries, Veterinary Touring Dispensaries and Artificial Insemination Centres in the
Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975**

Zila Parishad	Veterinary Hospitals		Permanent Outlying Dispensaries		Artificial Insemination Centres
	Municipal Committee	Government	Panchayat Samiti	Government	
Hoshiarpur	—	Tahsil Hoshiarpur Ahrana Kalan	Narunangal	Bhunga	Hoshiarpur
Bihala	—	Chabewal		Mahangarwal	Garhdiwala
Mukhaliana	—			Dallewal	Hariana
Bulhowal	—			Chambowal	Nanda Chaur
Bagpur	—			Nanda Chaur	
Hariana	—				
Garhdiwala	—				
Dasuya	—	Tahsil Dasuya		Ghogran	Dasuya
Mukerian	—	Harsemansar		Khandala Jattan	Mukerian
Hajipur	—	Kamahi Devi		Sansarpur	Tanda
Tanda	—	Amtoh		Singowal	
Miani	—			Zahura	

Saroya	—	Tahsil Garhshankar	Garhshankar
Garhshankar	—	Khurd Achcharwal	Behalpur
Possi	—		Badon
Rurki Khas	—		Kukran
Mahalpur	—		Khera
			Jajon
		Tahsil Balachaur	
		Kathgarh	Bachaori

(Source : District Animal Husbandry Officer, Hoshiarpur)

(e) Forestry

The Hoshiarpur District falls under the jurisdiction of the Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur, whose office was established on April 1, 1939. The jurisdiction of this division extends to the entire area of Garhshankar, Hoshiarpur and Dasuya tahsils of the district. The Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur, is assisted by 1 Attached Officer, 7 Forest Rangers, 2 Deputy Rangers, 25 Foresters and 106 Forest Guards, besides ministerial Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

There is a Research Training School at Hoshiarpur which imparts training in forestry to the Forest Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.

(i) Importance of Forestry in the Economy of the District.—Tree growth has always occupied a dominant place in the economy of the district because of its typical topography terrain, configuration and soil features. Green glory of Hoshiarpur was a distinctive feather in the cap of the district and was an attractive invitation for all the refined senses of human instincts including art, nature, sport, game and fruit. Forestry in this district has been termed as mother of agriculture and, if destroyed or neglected can only result in spoiling of its existing off-spring. The forests, apart from a source of timber and fire-wood requirement, also supply raw materials for paper-making, toy making, furniture, etc.

The Hoshiarpur District is known for making high class furniture of different species of wood available here. There are four resin and turpentine factories which consume resin produced from *chil* trees in this district. Besides, there are bamboo trees in the district, out of which basket making furniture, *chicks*, charpoys and poles are made. The *bhabbar* is another forest produce which is used for making rope and strings and packing mango fruit, etc.

(ii) Area Under Forests.—The Hoshiarpur Forest Division consists of hilly portion mainly of Shiwalik Range in the Dasuya and Hoshiarpur tahsils and the rest of the area is mainly *Kandi* area and *cho* beds. There are 3 reserve forests, viz. Bindra Ban, Karanpur and Ban Nand Bir in Dasuya Tahsil which are mostly in hills. The other forest areas consist of evacue forests, which were purchased from the Rehabilitation Department as '*gair mumkin*' muslim property. There are also private areas under the charge of this division which are closed for certain period under Sections 4 and 5 of Land Preservation (chos) Act, 1900. This division also manages the strips alongwith P.W.D. roads, rails and canals. In 1974-75, the area under forests under the control of the Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur, was 76,472.40 hectares.

The forests in the district are classified, according to the legal status, into Reserved, Protected and Unclassed, which are mentioned below:

Reserved Forests

There are three reserve forests in the district, viz. Bindra Ban, Karanpur and Ban Nand Bir in Dasuya Tahsil. Pure forests of bamboos are found in Karanpur and Bindra Ban reserve forests. The bamboo clumps are found at their best on northern aspects, in sheltered depression and particularly on well drained steep slopes on favourable aspects and in such situations they form a canopied over wood with little under growth of brush wood. In these forests the trees of *dhak*, *amaltas*, *kurchi*, *chhal*, bir, *kinnu*, etc. are also found. The area under reserve forest in the district, during 1974-75, was 2,658.79 hectares.

Protected Forests

All rail, road and canal strips have been declared as Protected Forests by the State Government. These are being stocked mainly with *shisham* and at places with other species like *chil*, *khair*, *kinn*, *flahi*, mangoes, eucalyptus, and ornamental and fruit trees.

Unclassed Forests

These are newly acquired areas, transferred to the Forest Department by the Rehabilitation Department during 1971-72. These are stocked with *shisham*, *kikar*, *khair*, *kinn*, etc. During 1974-75, the area under unclassified forests in the district was 6,271.41 hectares.

The area under forests in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was as under:

Particulars	Area (in hectares)
(i) Reserved Forests	2,658.79
(ii) Demarcated Protected Forests	8,984.01
(iii) Protected Forests	
Rail strips 382.90	1,106.53
Road strips 424.20	
Canal strips 299.43	
(iv) Unclassed Evacuee Forests	6,271.41
(v) Under Section 38 of Indian Forests Act, 1927	470.65
(vi) Under Sections 4 and 5 of Land Preservation Act, 1900	56,981.01
Total	76,472.40

(iii) **Forest Produce.**—The major forest produce are trees and fuel-wood, and minor forest produce are, resin, *bhabbar* grass, fruits and bamboos. The annual income from the sale of forest produce in the district, from 1970-71 to 1974-75 was as under:

Year		Major Produce (Rs)	Minor Produce (Rs)
1970-71	..	5,02,833	2,05,565
1971-72	..	4,11,697	2,61,456
1972-73	..	3,71,525	1,94,102
1973-74	..	6,47,711	2,16,030
1974-75	..	6,51,130	2,30,112

(Source : Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur)

(f) Floods

Generally, floods are caused by the overflowing of rivers or due to excessive rains. However, floods are caused in Hoshiarpur District due to the existence of 108 *chos* which in turn are due to the topographical location of the district. The *chos* taking their rise from the Katar Dhar Sola Singhi (sixteen horn ridge) flow through this district, at short distances from each other, during the rainy season and spread debris of sand and gravel over the gentle sloping plains and render vast land infertile in the district, besides causing loss to village *abadis*, roads, railways, etc. It is estimated that about 30 per cent of the area of the district is affected by *chos*. In winter, sand blown from their beds destroys fertility of the surrounding lands.

To meet this menace, detailed ground, soil hydraulic and sediment surveys were conducted and elaborate projects based thereon were taken up by the Punjab Government in 1950. The contiguous *chos* were combined into one group, and in that manner eleven such groups were formed. The important are, Nasrula group of *chos*, Mehngarwal group and Langerpur-Dasuya *chos*. The Nasrula group of *chos* was canalised in 1961 and about 90 villages of the district and the Hoshiarpur town were bettered by these *chos*, were fully protected.

In the Hoshiarpur District, the floods of 1966 and 1969 caused extensive damage to life, property and crops which is evident from the table on page 139.

Damage caused to private property and area under crops, produce and its value due to floods during rainy season in the
Hoshiarpur District, 1966 to 1975

Year	Number of villages/ towns affected	Area affected (sq. km.)	Human lives lost (number)	Cattle heads lost (number)	Houses damaged (number)	Area affected (hectares)	Produce damaged ('00' Qtls.)	Value ('000 Rs)
1966	20	58	—	—	6	14,419	946	3,816
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	87	32	11	121	67	3,064	..	2,297
1970	5	1	1	4	11	18	5	19
1971	—	—	1	1	37	—	—	—
1972	23	2	4	6	352	—	—	—
1973	11	19	—	—	48	194	..	38
1974	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1975	52	1	1	—	588	84	;	184

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1967 to 1976)

(g) Famine

The Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer, 1904, gives the following account of the famine which affected the district from time to time. Due to good rainfall, famines did not visit this district frequently. People say that the three great famines of former days, viz. those of A.D. 1783, the *chalisa* (*Sambat* 1840), of 1812 (*Sambat* 1969), and of 1833 (*Sambat* 1890), the *nabia*, are said to have affected this part as well as the rest of the Punjab. Since the annexation of this tract by the British in 1846, there were five occasions either of famine or scarcity in the Province as follows :—

In 1860-61, there was a famine in the country between the Satluj and the Jumna. Apparently the crops were good in most of this district and the prices of crops which had been very low in the previous years, suddenly went up. Wheat this year sold at 10 *seers* for a rupee.

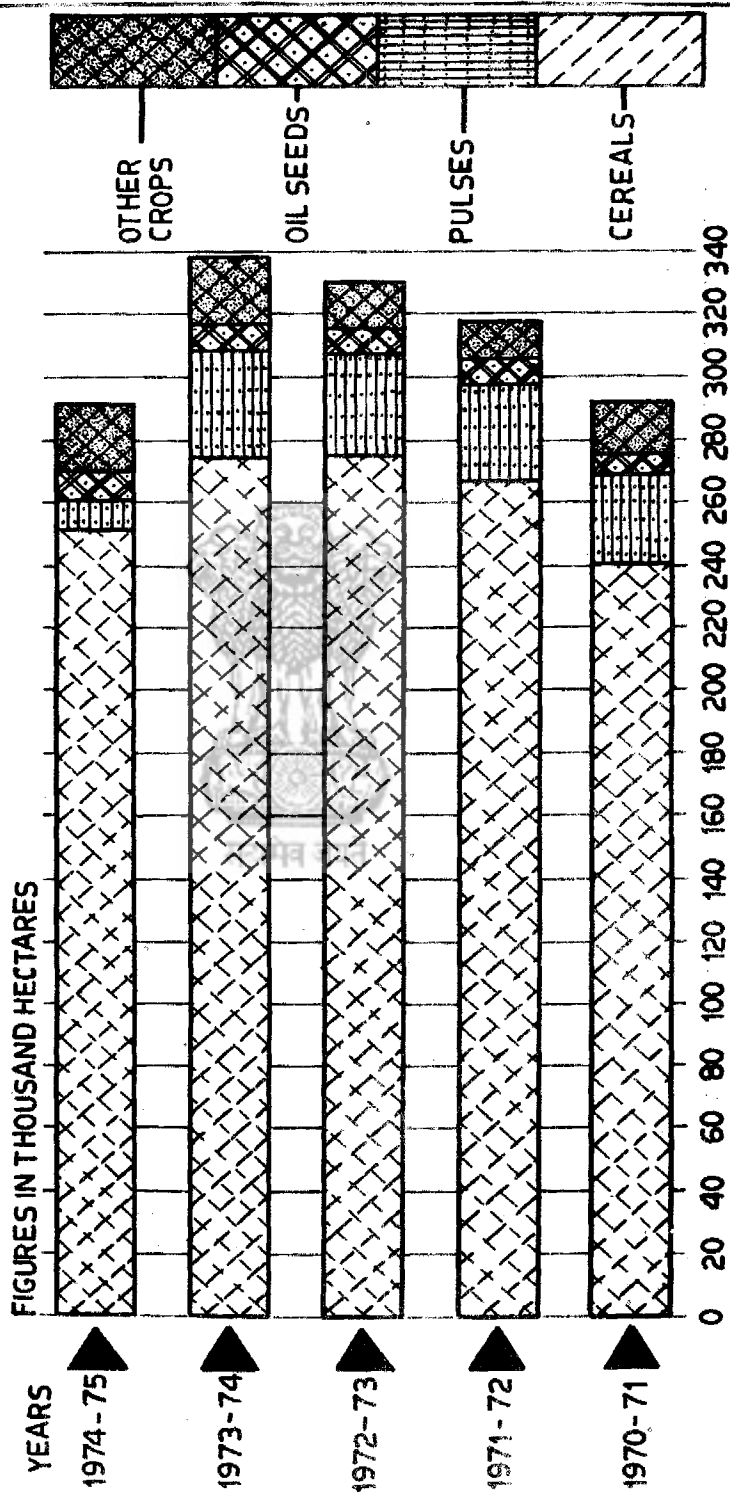
Again in 1869-70, the same tract was affected, and the price of wheat rose to 11 *seers* a rupee. Relief works were instituted, but these were rather for immigrants from the south than for the inhabitants of the district. However, the crops did not totally fail.

In 1877-78, autumn crops failed in the drier parts of the district, and there was some distress in the police jurisdictions of Mukerian and Hajipur. Relief works were carried on for a short time.

In 1895-96, there was considerable scarcity, and wheat went to 8 *seers* per rupee and in 1899-1901, the spring crops failed in some parts of the district and did not require any relief works.

After the independence (1947), the possibility of famine occurring in this tract has further been reduced with the increase in the irrigational facilities and development of agriculture on scientific lines.

190 AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS IN HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT



SOURCE:- Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 112)

Area under principal crops in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

(thousand hectares)

Crops	1970-71	1972-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Cereals					
Rice ..	31	37	40	37	34
Wheat ..	131	152	155	147	141
Bajra ..	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.5
Maize ..	77	77	81	89	76
Jowar ..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
Barley ..	0.2	0.2	—	0.6	0.9
Pulses					
Gram ..	24	26	26	27	22
Moong ..	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.11
Mash ..	2.49	2.51	2.52	3.79	3.11
Massar ..	1.98	2.57	3.54	3.37	3.65
Oil seeds					
Groundnut ..	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.6
Rape and mustard ..	2.6	3.5	3.7	4.4	5.7
Sesame ..	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.5	2.0
Linseed ..	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other crops					
Sugarcane ..	9	6	8	11	10.0
Cotton American ..	0.1	0.6	(a)	(a)	0.1
Cotton <i>desi</i> ..	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.6	2.3
Potatoes ..	5.3	4.2	5.1	5.7	8.6
Dry chillies ..	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	(a)

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975)

(a) Denotes less than 50 hectares.

APPENDIX II

Production of principal crops in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

(thousand metric tons)

Crops	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Cereals					
Rice ..	49	71	75	62	64
Wheat ..	192	218	292	248	292
Bajra ..	1.2	1.0	—	1	1
Maize ..	104	96	117	120	117
Sowar ..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Barley ..	—	—	—	1	1.0
Pulses					
Gram ..	24	22	26	25	26.0
Moong ..	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	(b)
Mash ..	1.0	1.26	1.16	1.7	1.1
Massar ..	0.6	0.85	1.14	1.12	1.4
Oil seeds					
Groundnut ..	1.9	3.0	2	2	2.0
Rape and mustard ..	1.0	1.5	1.5	3	4.0
Sesame ..	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
Linseed ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other crops					
Sugarcane ..	21	11	22	29	39.0
Cotton American ..	0.02	0.11	(b)	(b)	—
Cotton <i>desi</i> ..	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.49	0.36
Potatoes ..	58.7	49.9	51.0	73.3	119.1
Dry chillies ..	—	0.01	0.01	0.01	—

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab 1971 to 1975)

(b) Denotes less than 50 metric tons.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

(a) Old Time Industries and Industrial Development

The Hoshiarpur District has been well-known for several of its products which enjoyed international markets, especially lacquer and ivory goods and other items of ornamental furniture decoration. The old industries of the district with the exception of ivory inlay, lacquerware, etc. have practically no impact on the present development of industries. In the past, cotton manufacture, i.e. *durries*, *khaddar*, *susis*, etc. was well in progress but now this is confined to the petty village weavers. The glass industry engaged in the manufacture of bottles and bangles, etc. depending on traditional material is practically extinct now. The silk industry, previously reared at many places, could not become popular and it has now been cornered into Kandi areas and that too is running on a very small-scale. Pottery, previously a most important small industry in the district, is presently running on a very small-scale. In the past, potters used to manufacture *surahis* at Dasuya, Hoshiarpur and Tanda. The *kagazi* or paper pottery was remarkable for its thinness. A *surahi* capable of containing 2 seers (1.9 litres) of water weighed only 8 *chhattaks* (467 grams) only when empty. Ordinary pitchers and *surahis* are still in demand for storing water or keeping the water cool in summer season, but the master-piece products are no longer in want. Light *surahis* have been replaced by glass or plastic *surahis*.

Leather goods such as *juttis*, embroidered *juttis* manufactured in the district were in great demand in the past. Poorer sections of the society would go in for ordinary *juttis* whereas elite would go in for embroidered ones. With the change of time, educated/rich persons have practically switched over to English type of foot-wears. *Desi*/embroidered *juttis* are, however, used by them as casual wears. The poorer sections, however, still exclusively put on *desi juttis*. The old system of exporting embroidered *juttis* even to Uttar Pradesh, Multan (Pakistan) and to princely states such as, Patiala, Bahawalpur (Pakistan) is the tale of the past. *Desi juttis*, however, continue to be exported to the other districts of the State.

Brass utensils manufacturing was done in a very small-scale in the district even about a century back. Brass utensils continue to be manufactured even up to now. Machine-made brass utensils have, however, stolen a good business in the district. Stainless-steel utensils have also lessened the sale of brass utensils but still brass-utensil industry is running on a small-scale. The goods manufactured by this industry such as big *patilas* and *baltahis* are preferred by the customers

to machine-made utensils. In the past, paddy was grown in abundance but was exported unhusked to the Amritsar District, whereas it could economically be husked within the district. At present, there are many rice shellers/hullers installed in the paddy growing areas of the district. Paddy is not transported to other districts. In the past, wool industry was being run on a very small-scale. Additional raw wool obtained from within the district or adjoining districts was used for the manufacture of blankets, *lois* (woollen sheets). Surplus raw wool was also exported to Ludhiana. This industry is now almost extinct. Ordinary weavers engaged in the cotton-weaving also weave blankets on order. Raw wool is not marketed on any appreciable scale in the district.

The notable small-scale industries in position in the past still holding their sway in the district are ivory inlay work and lacquerware. Ivory scrap or pieces were imported from Amritsar, as it was the centre of the ivory work such as *churis* (bangles) and could supply ivory scrap, etc. This raw material has now been replaced mostly by white plastic inlay work. Previously, camel bones and *chikri* (white wood) were also used for inlay work. These have now disappeared as a cheaper raw material in the form of white plastic is available. Lacquerware work has attained more prominence with the introduction of scientific paints and varnishes giving elegance to the products. Before the partition (1947), muslim labour would work hard making new designs in the lacquerware work. Even now the designs are not lacking but the intensity of hard labour has been substituted by other allied finishes. The other small-scale industry in position in the past and still holding its sway is *ban* making industry. Though more and more land has been brought under plough, yet the supply of raw material—*munj* and *baggar* grass—grown at the foot of the hills has not gone short. Moreover, its design has not undergone any change. The procedure of manufacture, however, stands changed. Hand-made goods have been substituted by machine-made products.

Jute-mats were manufactured in the past from *san* and flax. These were manufactured in the same traditional way as *durries* were manufactured. It was a notable industry and in good demand but now this too has become extinct as machine-made jute-mats have replaced the indigenous products. Rope manufactured from *san* or flax is, however, in use by the petty farmers for their personal use.

(b) State Aid to Industries

Priority is given to the development of large and medium-scale industries which envisages the setting up of a large number of State-sponsored undertakings and the creation of nuclei of industrial growth by providing

essential infra-structure and various types of facilities and concessions to the prospective entrepreneurs. Financial assistance for the development of small-scale industry under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, is rendered to the needy small-scale industrial units on liberal terms and low rate of interest (8 per cent). In line with the policy adopted throughout the country, credit and other financial assistance are also available to small units through the State agencies of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board. Besides, nationalised commercial banks also advance working capital and other loans to the industry. The Punjab Financial Corporation provides finance to the medium and large-scale industrial units, whereas the commercial banks offer loans to the small-scale units for short period.

The Hoshiarpur District was declared industrially backward in 1970 by the Government of India. Previously, 10 per cent subsidy was given to the entrepreneurs who set up new industries, and the limit has been raised up to 15 per cent from March 1973. Concessional finance is also provided by the commercial banks and the Punjab Financial Corporation. Besides loans at 8 per cent per annum, 33 per cent subsidy on improved tools and equipment to trainees and subsidy on electricity rates to the extent of 25 per cent of electricity are also given.

The State Industries Department has several attractive schemes to encourage industrialists in setting up new industrial units. These include concessions regarding land, finance and capital, power, taxation, and in procuring of raw material, etc. The Department also provides technical guidance for starting new industries and imparts industrial training at various institutions. The following table shows the amount of financial assistance given under the Punjab State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, for the development of small-scale industries in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Loans		Grants-in-aid and subsidy	
	No. of units	Amount (Rs)	No. of units	Amount (Rs)
1970-71	98	3,10,000	—	—
1971-72	88	3,05,000	—	—
1972-73	33	1,61,000	—	—
1973-74	72	3,67,000	—	—
1974-75	56	3,00,000	—	—

The other measures taken for the promotion of industries in the district are discussed below:

(1) Supply of Machinery on Hire-Purchase Basis.—Started by the Government of Punjab in 1971-72, this scheme is meant to assist the educated unemployed persons, particularly the engineers, with the supply of machines on hire-purchase basis. The scheme has been entrusted by the State Government to the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation, Chandigarh. Technically qualified persons are preferred under this scheme. A maximum limit for supply of machinery to a single small-scale unit has been fixed at Rs 25,000 with a view to accommodating more entrepreneurs with meagre means. The value of machinery is recoverable in thirteen half-yearly instalments except in the case of furnaces, boilers, cold storage, ice plant, chemical plants, tyre retreading, canning and electroplating plants, etc. for which the recovery will be in nine instalments.

(2) Supply of Raw Materials.—The State Government set up the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation in 1962, to supply various services and facilities to the industry, especially to the small-scale units. The corporation procures and distributes essential raw materials and organises sale and marketing of industrial products.

(3) Marketing Assistance.—Besides providing raw materials, machines and other equipment, the Punjab State Small Industries Corporation also implements other useful schemes like provision of setting up of factories, registration of small-scale units, marketing of the products of the small-scale industries, and sale of handicrafts and products of cottage and small-scale industries through its own emporia set up at various places. The State Government also organises industrial exhibitions in and outside the State, in which the products of cottage and small-scale industries are displayed to the public.

(4) Quality Marking Scheme.—The introduction of quality marking is another measure taken by the State Government for the development and growth of small-scale industries. It provides testing and inspection facilities to the manufacturers and is a source of guidance to them in improving the quality of manufactured goods and in standardization. Qualified and experienced technical staff is employed, which assists the manufacturers in introducing modern techniques of production.

The following Quality Marking Centre has been set up at Hoshiarpur under the Quality Marking Scheme :—

Government Quality Marking Centre for Handicrafts and Textile Goods, Hoshiarpur.—The small-scale units at Hoshiarpur could not produce

the goods of uniform and standard quality, as these units did not have necessary equipment and technical staff for testing the quality control of their products. The State Government, therefore, started the Quality Marking Centre for Handicrafts and Textiles at Hoshiarpur in 1967.

The aims and objects of the centre are: to make the manufacturers quality conscious and induce them for quality goods; to make the customers quality conscious by propagating the advantage of buying the quality marked goods; and to help the manufacturers in producing standard quality goods and certifying them with the Punjab Government Certificate Mark. No fee is charged for the services rendered by the centre. These include testing of raw materials and finished products in addition to the technical guidance and inspection of finished products. The centre registers the units with the prescribed procedure. The units have to execute an indemnity bond as a safeguard against fraudulent use of quality mark.

The specifications followed by the centre are as per standard laid down by the Indian Standards Institution (I.S.I.). Where no standards have been prepared by the I.S.I., the centre prepares its own specifications in consultation with the manufacturers and with the help of Advisory Committee.

The progress achieved by the centre, from 1970-71 to 1974-75, is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of parties registered under the Quality Marking Scheme	No. of tests performed	Value of goods quality marked (Rs)
1970-71	2	692	1,69,455
1971-72	2	789	2,18,202
1972-73	—	578	2,75,838
1973-74	—	586	3,46,632
1974-75	3	819	12,55,659

(Source : The Junior Technical Officer, Quality Marking Centre for Handicrafts and Textile Goods, Hoshiarpur)

(5) Other Organizations for the Development of Industries.—Besides the above mentioned measures, there exist the following organizations for the promotion of industries :—

(i) The Punjab State Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.—It was started by the State Government in 1962 mainly to provide marketing assistance to the small-scale industries in the State. The main functions of the corporation comprise procurement, storage and distribution of industrial raw materials, whether imported or indigenous. The raw materials are distributed to those industrial units whose names are recommended by the Director of Industries, Punjab, Chandigarh, through its offices opened in various towns. The corporation office was established at Hoshiarpur in April 1970. Iron and steel items are provided to the concerned units at the controlled price. During 1974-75, the corporation distributed raw materials worth Rs 9,96,000 to 102 parties in the district. Besides, it also gives facility of purchasing machinery on hire-purchase basis to the small-scale industries. It also undertakes the sale of handicrafts and products of cottage and small-scale industries through its own emporia set up at various places.

(ii) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation, Chandigarh.—Incorporated in January 1966 under the Companies Act, 1956, the corporation was charged with the task of promoting new large and medium-scale industries projects. It investigates the techno-economic feasibility of new projects and procures industrial licences from the Government of India whenever required. When the project is ripe for implementation, private entrepreneurs are invited to collaborate with the corporation in implementing the project. The corporation generally holds 26 per cent equity shares and management is left with the private entrepreneurs.

(iii) The Punjab Financial Corporation, Chandigarh.—It was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, with the object of providing medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns located in the State. The corporation advances loans between Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 15 lakhs to all types of units besides extending loans to public limited companies and co-operative societies in whose case the limit rises to Rs 30 lakhs.

The corporation also advances loans to the transport industry. The holders of a route permit or an eligibility certificate for a route permit are granted loans for the acquisition of new/old vehicles at the rate of 25 per cent of the value of the vehicle. In view of the shortage of electric power, the corporation advances loans to the industry to enable them to purchase their own generating sets.

(iv) The Punjab Export Corporation Limited, Chandigarh.—It was initially started in 1963 to organize export of all such goods which

were manufactured or could be procured from within the State. The corporation assists industrial units in finding export markets for their products. Financial help in the form of advance is provided to execute export orders channelized through the corporation. So far as Hoshiarpur District is concerned, the corporation has helped a lot in increasing the export of wooden and handicraft products.

(v) **The Government Wood-seasoning Plant, Hoshiarpur.**—In the past, the district was well-known for the manufacture of wooden toys and furniture. For the manufacture of these goods, seasoned wood is required. This wood was not available from within the district and its import from other districts entailed additional expenditure besides the wastage of man-hours. To meet this outstanding demand of petty artisans, a wood-seasoning plant was installed at Hoshiarpur in 1965 to meet the increasing demand of seasoned wood for the manufacture of wooden handicrafts and furniture. The *shisham* wood, mostly used for furniture and toys, is available in plenty in the district.

(c) Industrial Training

In India—essentially a land of agriculture—there was acute shortage of skilled workers required for the industrial development. This shortage was more acutely envisaged in Punjab because most of the skilled workers (generally Muhammadans) had left for Pakistan. With the result, condensed courses had to be started after the partition to cope with demand. This shortage was not so badly felt in the Hoshiarpur District as it was industrially backward. The shortage of skilled workers in the field of ivory inlay and lacquerware work was, however, there as in this trade mostly Muhammadan workers were engaged. The gap was, however, filled by the promising emigrant artisans who were able to save the extinction of the ivory inlay and lacquerware industries from the district.

Shortage of the skilled labour was a State problem after the partition. It was felt more intensely due to the introduction of Five-Year Plans. Since the First Five-Year Plan (1951—56) was primarily an agricultural plan, the shortage of the skilled workers was felt but not very severely even for the development of improved agricultural implements. For the manufacture of these implements, etc. skilled workers were required. In the Second Five-Year Plan (1956—61), this shortage was more apparent as this plan was an industrial one. The Government was alive to the situation and immediately came out with the opening of institutes throughout the State. These institutes were to make available the skilled and semi-skilled workers required in the industrial field. Utmost care was taken to impart those technical courses for the training in these

institutes, which were greatly in demand in the concerned district. For instance, training in ivory inlay and lacquerware work was confined to the training institutes being run in the Hoshiarpur District. These training institutes run in the district created certain other problems. Workers were trained and there was no industry in the district for seeking employment elsewhere. This problem has been solved to some extent by declaring the district as industrially backward in 1970. More and more steps have been taken to industrialize the district. This would absorb the skilled and semi-skilled workers. In the beginning, even the Central Government was incurring the expenditure borne on running these training institutes. From April 1, 1969, it has altogether become the liability of the concerned State to run these institutes.

The industrial training programme in the Punjab received an impetus under the Government of India's programme. The Department of Industrial Training, Punjab, imparts industrial, technical and vocational training to boys and girls through its various industrial training schools/institutes/centres.

There are two Government Industrial Training Institutes in the district, one each at Hoshiarpur and Talwara, where training in engineering and non-engineering trades is given to the students. Besides, there are two Government Industrial Schools at Hoshiarpur, one each for girls and boys. The Government Industrial School for Girls imparts training in tailoring, cutting, needle work and embroidery. Deserving candidates are also awarded stipends. The Government Industrial Schools for Boys imparts training in weaving, lacquer, turning, ivory inlay, cutting and tailoring, dyeing and calico, printing and hosiery. Besides, there is a Training-cum-Production Centre for Lacquerware at Hoshiarpur, which imparts training in free-hand drawing, engraving and lacquer-turning. Apart from these, there is a Government Industrial Training Centre for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes at Garhshankar for imparting industrial training to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

The detailed particulars regarding the different Government Industrial Training Institutes in the district are given in the following statement:—

Government Industrial Training Institutes in the Hoshiarpur District

Number of Seats Sanctioned Trade-wise, during 1974-75

Serial No.	Name and Location of Institute	Year of Establishment	Duration	Name of Trade/Course	Number of Seats
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	J.R. Government Polytechnic, Hoshiarpur	1962	3 years	Diploma in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering	120
2.	Industrial Training Institute, Hoshiarpur	1963	1 year/ 2 years }	Fitter Electrician, Mechanic (Instrument), Radio Mechanic, etc.	128 Ranging from 16 to 48
3.	Industrial Training Institute, Talwara	1963	1 year/ 2 years }	Machinist, Fitter, Turner, etc.	Ranging from 12 to 16
4.	Government Industrial Training School, Garshankar	1968	1 year/ 2 years }	Fitter, Turner, Machinist & Tractor Mechanic	..
5.	Government Industrial School for Girls, Hoshiarpur	..	1 year	Tailoring and Cutting	32
				Hand Embroidery	16
6.	Government Industrial School for Boys, Hoshiarpur	..	1 year	Weaving	75
				Lacquer Turning	130
				Ivory Inlay	95
				Cutting and Tailoring	32
				Dyeing and Calico Printing	35
				Hosiery	16

(Source: Industrial Training Department, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(d) Industrial Estates and Industrial Development Colony

With the primary object of providing built up factory sheds to such small-scale entrepreneurs who cannot afford to keep their capital blocked in the land and building, the Industries Department, Punjab, has set up two rural industrial estates in the Hoshiarpur District at Dasuya and Hariana, besides an urban industrial estate at Hoshiarpur proper. There is also an industrial development colony at Hoshiarpur. The detailed information in respect of these is given below:

Industrial Estate, Hoshiarpur.—The industrial estate at Hoshiarpur has 20 sheds. Out of these, 17 sheds have been allotted on hire-purchase basis and are properly functioning. The main industrial activity in these sheds is polythene bags, conduit pipes, hydraulic pumps, machine tools, resin and turpentine, agricultural implements, etc.

Rural Industrial Estate, Dasuya.—The estate covers an area of 32 kanals and has 8 sheds. Seven sheds have been allotted to the industrialists, while the remaining one is occupied by the Rural Industrial Development Centre, being run by the Industries Department. Facilities for carpentry and light engineering are provided here. The machinery in light engineering trade has been installed for the purpose of giving common facility to the public especially farmers and artisans in getting their machinery, tools and equipment repaired at nominal rates than the market.

Rural Industrial Estate, Hariana.—This estate has 8 sheds. One of these is occupied by the Rural Industrial Development Centre for Carpentry, Hariana, being run under the Industries Department. The machinery in wood working has been installed for the purpose of giving common facility to the public, especially in making furniture of all types. Two sheds are occupied by the Rural Artisans Training Centre run by the Industrial Training Wing of the Industries Department. Training in carpentry, shoe-making, dyeing and printing and fruit preservation is imparted. All the trades have one-year training period.

Industrial Development Colony, Hoshiarpur.—Since demand for developed plots continued pouring in, in the interest of expediency, it was decided to utilize the available vacant land adjacent to the industrial estates and develop it in the form of suitable plots, as in the industrial areas, and name it as industrial development colony. The number of plots in the Industrial Development Colony, Hoshiarpur, is 53. The allotment is made on the basis of scheme, the existing premises, giving preference to the unemployed engineers. The cost of the plot is required to be deposited in lump sum within two months of the date of allotment.

(e) Sources of Power

The various sources of power are : wood-fuel, coal, oil and alcohol, wind and water. Wood-fuel is too scarce to serve any useful purpose for industries. The position regarding coal and oil is far from satisfactory. The regions in which coal is concentrated are too far off and its transportation entails heavy cost. The oil production in the country being too small can hardly meet the requirements. Thus, ample supply of electricity can only meet the requirements of industrial expansion. The consumption of electricity is cited as an index of economic development.

The Hoshiarpur town received power supply in 1930-31, through a diesel power house, installed by the Hoshiarpur Electric Supply Company, Hoshiarpur. The hydro-electric power came to the town in 1953-54, and its distribution was controlled by the P.W.D. Electricity Branch. The advent of the hydro-electric power from the hydro-electric station at Jogindernagar (Himachal Pradesh) gave an impetus to the setting up of new industries and development of the existing ones. By and by, electricity is replacing other sources of power.

There is no thermal power plant in the district. The supply of hydro-electric power in the district is satisfactory and is at par with other areas of Punjab. A power grid station with 132 K.V. capacity is functioning at Hoshiarpur. Besides, there are 7 grid sub-stations with 33 K.V. capacity at Mahalpur, Balachaur, Dasuya, Mukerian, Talwara, Tanda and Haryana.

The electrification projects remained under the Punjab P.W.D., Electricity Branch, from 1933 up to January 31, 1959, when the Punjab State Electricity Board was formed and the whole of the administration along with all its assets and liabilities was transferred from the Government to the newly constituted board.

The Hoshiarpur District is served by the Hoshiarpur Circle, which comprises four electrical divisions, viz. City Division, Hoshiarpur; Sub-urban Division, Hoshiarpur; Dasuya Division, Dasuya; and Nawashahr Division, Nawashahr. These are under the administrative control of

the Superintending Engineer, Hoshiarpur Circle, Punjab State Electricity Board, Hoshiarpur.

The number of towns/villages electrified in the district, as on March 31, 1974, was 716, forming 45·01 per cent of the total number of villages/towns in the district. This number rose to 844 as on March 31, 1975, forming 53·04 per cent of the total number of villages/towns in the district¹. The total number of industrial consumers in the district, during 1973-74 was 1,339 which rose to 1,609 in 1974-75.

(f) Growth and Development of Industries

The Hoshiarpur District has remained industrially backward due to its geographical position. Being situated on the railway branch line and with inadequate means of communications and transport, it could not attract the outside entrepreneurs to set up new industrial units. However, the immediate effect of rapid industrial development in the neighbouring districts gave impetus to local people in taking initiative for starting new industries. In order to develop industrially backward areas, a chain of Rural Industries Projects were started by the Government of India after declaring them as backward. The district was declared as industrially backward by the Government of India in 1970. Besides, a Rural Industries Project Organization under the overall control of the State Government was set up in 1972-73 at Hoshiarpur. It conducted a techno-economic survey to find out industrial potentialities of the district.

The district has been well-known for its products like ivory inlay, wood carving, lacquerware and other items of ornamental decorative furniture. Consequent upon the partition (1947), these industries got a severe set back due to the migration of Muslim skilled labour to Pakistan. However, local people and migrated non-muslim artisans revived the age old handicrafts of the district. The prominent industries in the district are—resin, turpentine, ivory inlay goods, shellac manufacture, handloom weaving, wood work, pottery, tanning, shoe-making, rice husking, etc.

There was no large or medium-scale unit in the district up to 1974-75. Subsequently, with the announcement of various incentives by the Government of India, State Government, other financial institutions and organizations, the industrial activity in the district has picked up.

(g) Industries and Manufactures of the District

The industries in the district may be classified under three broad heads, viz. large and medium-scale, small-scale and cottage and village industries.

¹ *Statistical Hand Book Punjab, 1974-75, p. 61 and Statistical Hand Book Punjab, 1975-76, p. 122*

(Issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh)

A few industries, which fall partly in the large/medium-scale sector and partly in the small-scale sector, have been discussed as a whole among those in the large/medium-scale sector :

(i) Large and Medium-Scale Industries

In the Hoshiarpur District, there are three units in the large-scale sector and three in the medium-scale sector, which are mentioned below :

(1) Mahavir Spinning Mills, Hoshiarpur.—An ultramodern spinning unit of 25,000 spindles is functioning at Hoshiarpur. It is fitted with indigenous machinery. This unit went into production in May 1976 with the capacity of 8,500 spindles. From November 1976, its capacity was raised to 25,000 spindles. The mill has invested Rs 334.70 lakhs on machinery, etc. and Rs 137.90 lakhs as working capital. Medium-quality cotton is used as a raw-material, which is procured from the cotton-growing areas. There are about 2,500 looms functioning in the district. The unit provides employment to about 2,000 persons.

(2) DCM Engineering Works, Asron.—Located on the Rupnagar-Hoshiarpur road near village Asron, DCM Engineering Works is another large-scale unit. It went into production in 1977. It has invested Rs 11 crores on land, machinery and building. Its working capital is Rs 170 crores. The items produced by the industry are : iron castings, etc. which are sent to Pinjore and Faridabad. There are 379 persons in employment of the unit.

(3) Sterling Steels and Wires Ltd., Village Chohal.—It is a large-scale unit and started production only in 1977. The items produced are: steel-wires-drawing and their treatment. The raw materials used are, mild steel and chemical treatment. Rupees four crores are said to have been invested in this industry.

(4) Pressure Cookers and Appliances Ltd., Hoshiarpur.—It is a medium-scale unit and started its production with effect from March 31, 1976. It has invested Rs 40 lakhs on land, building and machinery. Its working capital is Rs 11,75,000. The unit manufactures about 87,000 cookers annually to the value of rupees one crore. It provides employment to 85 workers.

(5) Kakkar Complex Steel Pvt. Ltd., Village Chak Gujran.—It is another unit in the medium-scale sector and manufactures high alloy castings. This unit went into production with effect from October 3, 1977. The raw material used by it is mild iron, steel scraps.

(6) The Hoshiarpur Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Ajjowal.—An ultramodern milk plant has been set up in the co-operative sector at

village Ajjowal, with the total investment of Rs 34,54,785. The working capital of the unit comes to Rs 1,28,000. This unit bottles about 60,000 litres of milk daily. Besides, it also prepares butter, ghee, cheese and other allied items. The unit provides employment to 113 workers.

(ii) Small-Scale Industries

Goods are manufactured not only by large and medium-scale industries but are also produced by small-scale producers. Small-scale industries mostly use power and small machines and employ a few hired labourers or apprentices. The different small-scale industries existing in the district are given below :

(7) Resin based Industries.—Prior to the transfer of Una Tahsil to Himachal Pradesh on the reorganization of the Punjab State on November 1, 1966, Hoshiarpur was well-known for turpentine industry. With the transfer of this tahsil and some other areas, the supply of raw material has been restricted as certain resin based units have taken up turpentine and resin goods manufacturing in Himachal Pradesh. Even before the partition, though the supply of resin and turpentine found place in Hoshiarpur, yet it was mainly further transported to Jallo (Pakistan) with the result that only 4-5 units were then in position there. After the partition, the industry grew leaps and bounds and the number of turpentine and resin units also started manufacturing paints, varnish, pine-oil and synthetic resins.

In 1975-76, there were 35 units dealing with resin and turpentine providing employment to 410 persons. Thirty lakhs of rupees are said to have been invested in the industry. The total production of these units during 1975-76 was Rs 2.75 crores.

(8) Agricultural Implements.—In 1975-76, there were 87 units engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery in the district. The improved agricultural implements, i.e. fertilizer-cum-seed drills, maize shellers and wheat thrashers are manufactured. Besides, discs, ploughs, offset harrows, drills, earth levellers and other traditional implements are also manufactured. The industry is mainly concentrated in Hoshiarpur, Bhunga, Tanda Urmur, Dasuya and Mukerian. The total investment in the industry is said to be Rs 18.80 lakhs. In 1975-76, it produced goods worth Rs 3 lakhs and gave employment to 185 persons.

(9) Diesel Engines and Centrifugal Pumps.—In 1975-76, there were 21 units engaged in the manufacture of diesel engines required for centrifugal pumps, wheat thrashers and maize shellers. These units are located at Mukerian, Tanda Urmur, Garhshankar and Hoshiarpur. Rupees 2.28

lakhs are said to have been invested in the form of machinery and equipment in this industry. Its working capital is about Rs 4 lakhs and its production during 1975-76 was Rs 16.5 lakhs. It gave employment to 33 persons in the same year.

(10) Rice-Shellers.—The areas comprising Mukerian, Dasuya and Tanda Umar are most suited to rice cultivation. Rice is sown here in abundance. There are in all 15 rice-shellers functioning at Mukerian, Tanda Umar and Hoshiarpur. About Rs 45.60 lakhs are said to have been invested in this industry. In 1975-76, it gave employment to 229 persons and produced goods worth Rs 34.52 lakhs.

(11) Wood Furniture.—Hoshiarpur has been for a long time past well-known for the manufacture of wooden goods. At present, there are about 46 units engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture. The items manufactured by the units are wooden goods, laboratory furniture, domestic furniture and other sundry wooden goods like *gaddas*, *pawas*, etc. In 1975-76, the goods produced by this industry were of the value of Rs 19.36 lakhs and it gave employment to 145 persons during the same year.

(12) Ivory Inlays, Lacquerware and Wood-Carving.—Before partition (1947), Hoshiarpur was very famous for ivory inlays, lacquerware and wood-carving. With the migration of Muslim craftsmen to Pakistan, the industry received a set back. But with the immigration of other certain skilled labourers in the district, this industry has, however, been able to survive. Before the independence, there were about 200 units engaged in ivory inlays and wood-carving. In 1975-76, there were 26 units engaged in this industry. The notable villages where craftsmen are engaged in the manufacture of these goods, are : Adamwal, Bassi Gulam Hussain and Buthgarh. Some of the firms located at Hoshiarpur are also exporting these handicrafts. The materials used in this industry are wood, ivory and plastic. Ivory is of two types, i.e. ivory and its scrap. Ivory has been substituted by white plastic, which is equally shining and durable. It attracts the customer to that of ivory inlay articles. The articles manufactured in this industry are chairs, tables, small boxes, chess boards and wall plates. The investment of the industry comes to Rs 40,000. In 1975-76, it produced goods worth Rs 16.25 lakhs and gave employment to 82 persons.

(13) Ice Factories.—There are 7 ice factories located in the district, 4 at Hoshiarpur, 1 at Tanda Umar and 2 at Mukerian. Over one and a half lakhs of rupees are said to have been invested in the ice factory at Tanda Umar and about Rs 3 lakhs on the 2 factories located at Mukerian. These factories cater to the needs of the towns and the suburban areas.

(14) Shoe-Making.—Shoe-making is an important industry in the

district. Its main products are : *desi* and embroidered *jutties*, *chappals*, *gurgabis*, *sandals*, etc. The raw materials used are chrome, calf leather and *dhories*. Chrome, calf leather and other uppers are imported from Jullundur, Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras. In 1975-76, 38 units were engaged in the industry which gave employment to 64 persons and produced goods worth Rs 2.85 lakhs.

(15) **Soap-Making.**—In 1975-76, there were 25 units engaged in the manufacture of washing soap and detergent. These units are mostly concentrated at Hoshiarpur, Tanda Umar, Dasuya, etc. *Narol* vareity—a name for the pure soap in which no tallow or sodium silicate is used—is very common. This industry can be run with a small capital. Not much equipment is required for the industry. Only *bhatties*, *karahas*, tanks, moulds and patterns, etc. are required. The total investment in this industry is said to be over Rs 6 lakhs. More than Rs 50,000 are invested as fixed capital in the form of machinery and land. Nearly Rs 5 lakhs are invested as its working capital. The number of persons employed in this industry, during 1975-76 was 127 and it produced washing soap and detergent worth Rs 4.37 lakhs during the same year.

(16) **Brass Utensils.**—In 1975-76, there were 50 units engaged in the making of brass utensils. Old/broken brass utensils and *kansi* scraps are again moulded into sheets after heating. These are further beaten to make the required utensils. The main products of these units are *patilas*, *thalis*, *katorias*, *parats* and *valtohis*, etc. These units have an investment of Rs 2.95 lakhs and working capital comes to about Rs 30.40 lakhs. The goods produced by this industry during 1975-76 was Rs 6 lakhs and it gave employment to 146 persons.

(17) **Trunks, Pettis and Buckets.**—In 1975-76, there were 114 units engaged in the manufacture of trunks, *pettis*, buckets, etc. Most of these units are located at Hoshiarpur. In 1975-76, it produced goods worth Rs 9.20 lakhs and employed 114 persons.

(18) **Saw and Flour-Mills.**—In 1975-76, there were 58 saw-mills in the district. Of these, 17 are located at Hoshiarpur. Some parts of the district are known as Kandi areas, where the wood is available in plenty. The wood is made available to these units in the district engaged in the manufacture of wooden goods, i.e. furniture, toys and building materials, etc.

There are 152 registered flour-mills in the district. Flour *chakkies* are seen almost in every notable village. In *chakkies*, on an average, two-three persons are engaged. There are about 540 *chakkies* situated in the rural and urban areas catering to the needs of the people in the district. In the village sector, 26.60 lakhs of rupees are invested, providing employment to 440 workers.

(19) **Auto-parts.**—In 1975-76, there were 7 units engaged in the manufacture of automobile-parts, viz. king-pins check-nuts, motor-ring plates, gear-plates, hub-nuts and rear-axles for trucks and jeeps, etc. Most of these units are concentrated at Hoshiarpur. These units provided employment to 20 persons in 1975-76 and produced goods worth Rs 1·85 lakhs. In addition to these, there are 30 auto-workshops. Besides, there are 5 units engaged in the manufacture of engineering goods on a small-scale. Their capital investment comes to Rs 2,40,000 giving employment to 27 persons.

(20) **Lac and Shellac.**—The district has been the centre of lac and shellac industry. Before the partition, this industry was almost the monopoly of the Muslim workers. Presently, this industry is on the wane. There are only four units in Hoshiarpur, which have invested over Rs 50,000 in the industry. The raw materials required for running these industries are lac and resin. Lac is obtained from the *ber* trees from within the district and adjoining areas of Himachal Pradesh. Supplies are also received from the Gurdaspur District. The collection of lac, however, is a seasonal business. The products are mainly used for ornamental work and lacquered articles, toys and table-lamps, etc.

(21) **Cement Jalis.**—In 1975-76, there were 21 units engaged in the manufacture of cement *jalis*. These are installed for ventilation purpose. These units provided employment to 71 workers and produced cement *jalis* worth Rs 21·10 lakhs.

(22) **Conduit Pipes.**—Only one unit is engaged in the manufacture of conduit pipes with an investment of Rs 1·95 lakhs, providing employment to 8 workers. The raw materials used in the manufacture of conduit pipes are iron, steel and coal, etc.

(23) **Dairy Farming.**—In 1975-76, there were 23 units engaged in dairy farming, which produced goods worth Rs 9·22 lakhs and gave employment to 22 persons. These units are associated with milk co-operative societies running in the district.

(24) **Electrical Goods.**—In 1975-76, there were 3 units engaged in the manufacture of electrical goods and fans in the district. These units provided employment to 23 workers and produced goods worth Rs 2·17 lakhs.

(25) **Black Salt.**—Only one unit is engaged in the production of black salt in the district. Twenty thousand of rupees have been invested in this unit providing employment to 2 workers. The unit only grinds, sifts and packs the black salt into small packets for sale.

(26) **Water-Lifting Equipments.**—One unit is engaged in the manufacture of water-lifting equipments with an investment of Rs 0·25 lakh, providing employment to 3 workers.

(27) **Cement Pipes.**—In 1975-76, there were 4 units engaged in the manufacture of cement pipes in the district. These units produced cement pipes worth Rs 2·15 lakhs and gave employment to 26 persons. Cement pipes are in a great demand for underground drainage and construction of the houses, etc.

(28) **Brass Wires.**—One unit is engaged in the manufacture of brass wires employing 2 workers with the total investment of Rs 25,000. Its production during 1975-76 was Rs 0·25 lakh.

(29) **Pharmaceuticals.**—In 1975-76, there were 3 units engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals in the district. These units produced goods worth Rs 0·66 lakh and provided employment to 6 workers.

(30) **Aluminium Utensils.**—Only one unit is engaged in the district in the manufacture of aluminium utensils, providing employment to 8 workers. In 1975-76, it produced aluminium utensils worth Rs 0·50 lakh.

(31) **Acids.**—One unit is engaged in the acid manufacturing in the district. It produced acids worth Rs 0·25 lakh and gave employment to 2 persons.

(32) **Rubber Goods.**—In 1975-76, there were 3 units engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods which produced goods worth Rs 2·45 lakhs and gave employment to 9 persons.

(33) **Candle Making.**—In 1975-76, there were 6 units engaged in the manufacture of candles and produced goods worth Rs 1·25 lakhs and gave employment to 15 persons.

(iii) Cottage and Village Industries

Cottage and village industries provide an excellent base for economic uplift, particularly of the weaker sections of society. The Government is laying much stress on developing these industries, especially handloom weaving, sericulture, leather and other handicrafts, in various parts of the State. Industries which are carried on in the home of the artisans, assisted by the members of their families, are called cottage industries. The most important cottage and village industries, viz. handloom weaving, leather tanning, leather goods, *ban* and rope making, *gur* and *khandsari*, oil *ghani*, etc. are described below :

(34) **Handloom Weaving.**—This is an important small-scale industry in the district. In 1975-76, there were 2,957 units which gave employment to 5,914 persons. These units produced goods worth Rs 99.86 lakhs, during the year. The products of these units are mainly, *khaddar*, *kthesis*, *bukram*, etc.

Besides, there are about 1,743 weavers engaged in weaving *khaddar*, *kthesis* and other allied items. These units could face closure any moment, but now the opening of a spinning mill in the large-scale sector at Hoshiarpur, has made the chances of their survival bright.

(35) **Leather Tanning.**—In 1975-76, there were 331 units engaged in the leather tanning in the district. These units produced goods worth Rs 8.21 lakhs and gave employment to 386 persons.

(36) **Leather Goods.**—The district has since long been known for the manufacture of superior leather goods. In 1975-76, there were 2,275 units in the district which provided employment to 3,175 persons. The goods produced by these units were to the tune of Rs 47.48 lakhs, during the year.

(37) **Ban and Rope-making.**—Another village and cottage industry in the district is *ban* and rope-making. The main raw material used by this industry is *munj* and *buggar*. *Buggar* is available in plenty in Hoshiarpur Tahsil. In 1975-76, there were 1,275 units engaged in this industry, which produced goods worth Rs 16.23 lakhs and gave employment to 1,518 workers. Mostly, these units are concentrated in Hoshiarpur-II block, where about 388 families are engaged in *ban* and rope-making. Some units are also functioning at Mahalpur, Balachaur and Dasuya. To avoid the extinction of this industry, the Government is giving assistance to the workers.

(38) **Gur and Khandsari.**—In 1975-76, there were 10 units engaged in *gur* and *khandsari* industry which produced goods worth Rs 0.57 lakh and gave employment to 85 persons.

(39) **Oil Ghani.**—In 1975-76, there were 45 units engaged in this industry, which produced goods worth Rs 0.91 lakh and provided employment to 85 persons.

(h) Role of Industrial Co-operatives

Keeping in view the significance of industrial co-operatives, the Government of India passed the first Co-operative Credit Societies Act in 1904. Since this Act could not cope with the fast growing co-operative movement, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 was passed which recognized three types of Central Societies in addition to the primary

societies recognized by the 1904 Act. The object of this Act was to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among the agriculturists as well as the industrialists. In the post-independent India greater emphasis has been laid on industrial planning which has ushered in an era of development of industrial co-operatives and the establishment of industrial society. These societies are the only source for the artisans through which they avail of the facilities such as financial assistance, supply of raw material, technical guidance and marketing. Thus, industrial co-operatives play a vital role in the development of industries.

The particulars regarding the industrial co-operative societies in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1973-74, are given in the following table :—

Number and Membership of the Industrial Co-operative Societies and the Value of Goods Produced by These in the Hoshiarpur District, 1973-74

Name of Industry	No. of Industrial Co-operative Societies	Membership	Value of Goods produced (Rs)
Union	1	130	—
Handloom Weaving	106	1,747	2,24,110
Khadi and Village Industries	178	3,014	3,50,482
Small-Scale Industries	3	1,415	21,21,016
Handicraft	7	81	10,263
Women			
Khadi and Village Industries	3	68	—
Handicraft	34	1,240	—

(Source: Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

The industrial co-operatives in the State were under the Co-operative Department up to April 1963, when the industrial co-operative wing was transferred to the Industries Department. The Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur, is in charge of the industrial Co-operative Societies in the Hoshiarpur District.

The amount of loans and subsidies given by the Government to the industrial co-operative societies in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74, is given below :

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
Loans Advanced ..	3,52,153	1,84,014	1,75,384	1,21,389	3,20,699
Subsidies Given ..	19,000	17,000	5,000	20,000	41,000

(Source : Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

The following table shows the progress made by the industrial co-operatives in the district, during 1969-70 to 1973-74 :—

Particulars	Year				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
No. of Industrial Co-operative Societies ..	364	372	413	422	450
Membership ..	6,152	6,026	7,184	7,375	7,695
Share Capital (in Rs) ..	8,96,316	9,87,639	11,14,828	12,24,377	14,77,535
Working Capital (in Rs) ..	25,35,840	26,52,634	29,30,343	28,64,756	33,98,596
Production (in Rs) ..	12,30,332	16,04,592	21,21,588	22,45,946	37,05,871
Sales (in Rs) ..	11,33,597	17,04,000	18,99,812	21,45,770	26,91,155

(Source: Industrial Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Jullundur)

(i) Labour and Employers' Organizations

Labour Organizations.—For the protection of workers against oppression or exploitation by capitalist organizations or employers without sentiment, the institution of the trade union is a powerful weapon of defence. Exploitation of the workers led to dissatisfaction, which in turn, led to the workers forming unions for the protection of their own interests.

For a considerable time, trade unions were regarded as illegal bodies and their members were rendered liable to punishment. But in spite of all the hardships against the trade unionists, they continued their efforts which ultimately led them to success and legal recognition of trade unions. The law ultimately came to realise that trade unions serve a useful social and economic purpose, in so far as they were meant for settling wages and bringing about harmonious relations between capital and labour.

The primary function of a trade union is to promote and protect the interests of its members. Welfare activities like organizing mutual benefit societies, co-operatives, employment assistance, libraries, games and cultural programmes have been recognized as the normal activities of a trade union in the Trade Unions Act, 1926. Since the independence of the country in 1947, there has been a considerable growth of trade union movement in the Hoshiarpur District and, as a result, there has been a constant increase in the number of registered trade unions. The particulars of trade unions, registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, functioning in the district are given in the Appendix at the end of this chapter at page 166.

Manufacturers' Associations.—These associations play an important role in the development and growth of industries and in looking after interests of their respective members. These also help in removing other difficulties of the members and in procurement of raw materials, etc. The following are the manufacturing associations existing in the district :—

1. Rosin and Turpentine Association, Hoshiarpur
2. Hoshiarpur District Stockholder's Association, Hoshiarpur
3. Hoshiarpur Sugar Syndicate, Hoshiarpur
4. Hoshiarpur Wholesale Co-operative Sugar Syndicate, Hoshiarpur
5. Hoshiarpur Wholesale Co-operative Foodgrains Syndicate, Hoshiarpur
6. Hoshiarpur Foodgrains Syndicate, Hoshiarpur
7. Hoshiarpur Shoe Merchants' Association, Hoshiarpur
8. Hoshiarpur Cloth Merchants' Association, Hoshiarpur
9. Hoshiarpur Karyana Merchants' Association, Hoshiarpur

(j) Welfare of Industrial Labour

The welfare of the industrial labour is mainly of two types, viz. statutory and voluntary. In the first type fall those concessions which are to be provided under law and secondly which are provided voluntarily by the management on humanitarian grounds or other allied and varied reasons. Industrialization in India took place in the middle of the nineteenth century when there were no statutory provisions for labour welfare. Consequently, the workers were forced to work in dungey and unhygienic conditions on meagre salaries with long working hours. These factors severely affected the efficiency of the workers. It was only after the World War I

(1914—19) that the labour welfare problem was seriously thought of. With the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1931 and other allied committees constituted from time to time, the labour welfare was more seriously looked into. After independence, more and more stress was laid on labour welfare. Statutory provisions, i.e. fixed working hours, hygienic conditions, fixed salaries, provision of creche, etc. have substantially contributed to the welfare of the labour. Provisions of canteens, sports and games and other allied concessions are voluntary which management provides.

So far as the Hoshiarpur District is concerned, welfare of labour is no problem. Previously, the district was devoid of large-scale and small-scale industries. It was only in 1970 that with the declaration of the district as industrially backward by the Government of India, it was brought on industrial map. Three large-scale industrial units have been set up in the district. Since these units are also running other large-scale concerns in other parts of the country, these are fully alive to the labour welfare problems. All the desired statutory and voluntary concessions are invariably granted by them to the workers.



List of Registered Trade Unions in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

Serial No.	Name of Trade Union	Date of Registration
1	Commercial and Trade Employees' Union, Hoshiarpur	.. 5th September, 1958
2	Workers' Union Beas Dam, Talwara Township	.. 24th October, 1961
3	Municipal Subordinate Employees' Union, Dasuya	.. 21st July, 1962
4	Special Foremen Association, Talwara Township	.. 19th October, 1962
5	Pong Dam Mazdoor Union, Talwara Township	.. 27th February, 1963
6	P.G.A. Employees' Union, Hoshiarpur	.. 8th January, 1964
7	Rosin Labour Union, Hoshiarpur	.. 11th February, 1965
8	Beas Dam Project Employees' Union, Talwara Township	.. 2nd January, 1967
9	Beas Dam Karamchari Sangh, Talwara Township	.. 24th February, 1968
10	The Depressed Class Employees' Federation, Talwara Township	.. 6th June, 1969
11	Hoshiarpur Central Co-operative Bank Employees' Union, Hoshiarpur	.. 26th May, 1970
12	Store Keepers' Association, Punjab State Electricity Board Store, Hoshiarpur	.. 19th January, 1971
13	Heavy Earth Moving Operators' Union, Talwara Township	.. 24th May, 1971
14	Beas Project Ekta Mazdoor Union, Talwara Township	.. 15th May, 1972
15	Kabir Textile Mills Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	.. 6th November, 1972
16	Project Earth Moving Operators' Union, Talwara Township	.. 24th August, 1973
17	Biroza Terpentine & Chemical Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	.. 27th January, 1975

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

(A) Banking and Finance

(a) History of Indigenous Banking

The history of banking in India has been as old as trade. In ancient Indian literature, i.e. the *Vedas* and the *Manusmriti*, there are quite a number of references to the indigenous banking system which financed the Indian trade and commerce in an age when the West had not even evolved the monetary system¹. Kautilya's *Arthashastra*—a famous treatise on the science of politics and economics—mentions the presence of bankers in the times of Chandragupt Maurya. The fact that Manu fixed the minimum and maximum rate of interest shows that the institution of money-lending was in vogue during his days.

The Muslim invasions of India initiated a period of disturbance and insecurity fatal to the indigenous system of banking. Individual bankers, however, continued to prosper and they usually combined commerce with banking. They advanced loans to the State, and many influential bankers families were attached to one or other of the native courts.²

With the advent of the British rule, indigenous banking received a great set back. The indigenous bankers received a jolt with the establishment of European types of banks and the introduction of a uniform currency which hit the important money-changing part of their business. They, however, managed to survive.

As in other parts of the country, need for borrowed money in the Hoshiarpur District has been met from two main sources—the conservative part of banking represented by the indigenous bankers and the modern part represented by the commercial banks and co-operative banks. Indigenous part has been by far the largest constituent of the Indian banking and credit system, especially before the coming into existence of the joint stock banks. It comprised village money-lender and indigenous bankers in the cities.

The money-lender has been operating in the villages since times immemorial and providing credit to the cultivators and others for all sorts of purposes. The history of the money-lenders in this district can hardly be distinguished from the history in the rest of the country. In the absence of an organized system of banking and credit, he had been financing the rural population. During the pre-British period, the number of money-lenders was small and equally inadequate was the extent credit. Various

¹ Jathar, G.B., and Beri, S.G., *Indian Economics*, Vol. II (Madras, 1949), pp.327-328

² *Ibid.*, p. 328

factors were responsible for the inadequacy of credit. There was generally less security of life and property; land was of not much value; the importance of agriculture had not been realized and there was very little money with the people for loaning purposes. Therefore, there was neither any incentive to lend nor were the circumstances favourable for effecting an increase in the overall credit. The position changed with the coming of the British rule. Value of land increased manifold, life and property became secure, law courts came to the protection of the money-lenders' debt, incentive for production increased, and the amount available for money-lending multiplied.

A comparative study of the conditions prevalent in this district and those in other parts of the Punjab shows that the conditions for money-lending have been better here than elsewhere. In this connection, it is interesting to reproduce the impressions of Sir Malcolm Darling¹, "The security of British rule and a legal system in which the spoils are ever to the astute gave him an opportunity which he was quick to seize; and in the submontane tract the richness of the soil, the regularity of the harvests, and the want of vigour in the people, provided him with an almost ideal field for his demoralizing activities. It was, too, one of the earliest fields to attract his attention. Before the days of the canal, the districts with an abundant rainfall were the most inviting: a dense population made business easy, good crops made it remunerative, and the comparatively high value of land made it safe. At a time when land in Sirsa (Haryana) was selling for six annas an acre, land in Hoshiarpur was fetching nearly thirty rupees, an amount which was high enough to admit of mortgage." This extract shows that at the turn of the last century, Hoshiarpur was one of the highly indebted districts and the number of mortgages was the largest here. The indebtedness which had been a problem throughout the province had assumed comparatively serious proportions in this district and all this showed the importance and influence wielded by the money-lender.

To quote Sir Malcolm Darling again² : "the very prosperity and the security of the tract—Ambala and Hoshiarpur have made it a happy hunting ground of the money-lender, who turns as surely to wealth as the fly to honey", and further : "the money-lender alone thrives. For him conditions are perfect: the people are too happy-go-lucky to resist his wiles and sufficiently prosperous to repay his loans"³.

1 Darling, Sir Malcolm, *The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt*, p. 32

2 Ibid., p. 24

3 Ibid., p. 25

The indigenous system of banking was full of malpractices like high rate of interest, defective accountancy, etc. The money-lender used to safeguard the debt by keeping with him the agricultural land, ornaments, houses, etc. of his clients. The result was that once a borrower got into the clutches of the money-lender, he would live in debt and die in debt, leaving the debt to his next generation. Moreover, the land of the agriculturists went on passing in the hands of the non-agricultural moneyed men.

The various malpractices in the business of the money-lending attracted the attention of the Government. To safeguard the interests of the cultivators, the Government passed the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900. The Act, however, failed to improve the lot of the tillers. Though the money-lender had now to be content with the produce, yet a new class of agriculturist money-lenders came to the fore. According to the Act, credit could be given by the *sahukar* up to the limit of the produce raised on the land, but the agriculturist money-lender, to whom the Act did not apply, could lend up to the value of the land. Thus, the Act merely changed the name of the money-lender from *sahukar* to agriculturist money-lender and aggravated the difficulties of the borrowers instead of lessening them.

The passage of the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act, 1930, the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934, the Punjab Debtors' Protection Act, 1936, and the Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders' Act, 1938, adversely affected the village money-lenders. This created a scare in the minds of the money-lenders who began to restrict their credit operations.

Need was, therefore, felt to create some agency for providing finance to the agriculturists. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in its recommendations stressed the necessity of developing the co-operative movement for the progress and prosperity of rural India. The Hoshiarpur District is known to have been the first to put the principles of co-operation into practice. It was here that even before the passage of the first Co-operative Societies Act, 1904, the first Co-operative Agricultural Credit Society was formed in the village Panjwar (Tahsil Una, Himachal Pradesh) in the then district of Hoshiarpur. There was a rapid growth in the number and activities of the societies between 1906 and 1911.

The Act of 1904, which pioneered the co-operative movement in India was found insufficient to meet the growing needs of the movement. The Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, was, therefore, passed which widened the scope of the co-operative movement by permitting the formation and registration of non-credit forms of societies and central

institutions like central co-operative banks, provincial banks and unions—consisting of primary societies for control and audit. The distinction between rural and urban societies was abolished and in its place was substituted the classification of societies with unlimited or limited liability. Despite the passing of Act of 1912, the co-operative movement remained essentially a credit movement and the non-credit societies, did not develop to the same extent as credit societies. However, the number of co-operative societies formed for the purpose of consumption, sale, insurance, purchase or production has been steadily on the increase. All the same, the credit side of the movement still continues to occupy a predominant position. This is evident from the fact that during 1974-75, there were 1,215 agricultural credit societies in the district with a membership of 1,98,441.

(b) General Credit Facilities

(i) Indebtedness, Rural and Urban:

Indebtedness means the amount borrowed by the people from various sources for investment in various fields. Rural indebtedness is the amount borrowed by the agriculturists from various sources. This amount is to be used for improvement in agriculture, for the purchase of improved agricultural implements, better seeds, fertilizers, etc. But the amount, thus borrowed, is not generally used for the purpose for which it is borrowed. The funds are utilized for un-productive purposes such as observance of orthodox customs, heavy expenditure on weddings, festivals, etc.

By urban indebtedness is meant the amount borrowed by the industrialists, traders and other business community. Their business needs are met to some extent by the commercial banks and government agencies, but for incurring non-productive expenditure, they have to resort to borrowing from the money-lenders. Contrary to the rural indebtedness, the amount borrowed is generally utilized for the proper use in the respective establishments.

Rate of Interest.—The rates of interest charged in the district vary from place to place, from one lending agency to another and from purpose to purpose. It also varies with respect to surety or security offered.

The commercial banks in the district charge rate of interest fixed by the Reserve Bank of India, from time to time. Their rates also differ from person to person and according to the amount advanced and for the purpose it is lent. The co-operative societies advance loans at the lower rates of interest ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The amounts advanced under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, also carry lower rates of interest ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The indigenous money-lenders charge interest varying from 12 to 25 per cent or even more. The unregistered money-lenders advance loans at a still higher rate of interest. The interest is also sometimes calculated in kind in rural areas, when the loan is advanced in kind. For instance, a *sahukar* may advance loan in the form of a quintal of wheat and in return he recovers a quintal and a half in lieu thereof at the time of harvest. This practice is, however disappearing by and by because of the coming up of the institutions which extend financial assistance liberally in the rural areas.

Since people have become literate and there are adequate banking facilities available to meet their requirements, the system of usury has become outdated. However, in the remote areas where people are still backward, the money-lenders take advantage of their ignorance and helplessness by charging high rate of interest.

(ii) Role of Private Money-lenders and Financiers

Money-lenders.—The money-lenders have been by far the most important credit agency since times immemorial. The money-lender or the *bania* still dominates the rural sector of the district economy. Though the co-operative movement has given a death blow to the money-lenders yet their existence has not eliminated. Several methods of advancing loans are employed by the rural money-lender such as loans on personal surety, against produce, land, ornaments, property, etc. The village money-lender mainly advances loans to the needy and he is responsible for a good amount of banking credit available in the rural areas of the district. Generally, he runs his grocery shop in the village and advances loans to the village people for consumption purposes. The clearance of the debt is generally done at the harvesting time. The village money-lender still continues to be the refuge of the indigent cultivator in times of need.

The money-lenders are now required to get themselves registered with the concerned Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and get a licence under the provision of the Punjab Registration of Money-lenders Act, 1938. Besides, they are required to maintain regular accounts in the books prescribed under the Act. The number of registered money-lenders in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 3. Besides, there are a number of unregistered money-lenders.

(iii) Government and Semi-Government Credit Agencies

The Government and semi-Government credit agencies advance loans and provide finance in rural as well as in urban areas and these

have affected adversely the indigenous bankers like *sahukars* and money-lenders. These agencies include: The Punjab Financial Corporation, The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, joint stock banks, co-operative banks and co-operative societies.

The Punjab Financial Corporation was established in 1953 under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951, for providing medium and long-term loans to industrial concerns established in the vicinity of the Punjab State. It provides finances up to Rs 20 lakhs in the case of public limited company or a registered co-operative society and Rs 10 lakhs in other cases. The rate of interest charged by the Punjab Financial Corporation is 3 per cent above the bank rate with a minimum of 9 per cent per annum. The loans are repayable in 10 years and there are advanced against hypothetation of land, buildings, plant and machinery, etc. with a margin of 40 per cent of the net assessed value. In case the Government stands guarantee, the margin is reduced from 40 to 25 per cent.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission meets the financial needs of the khadi and village industries for short-term loans. The Industries Department also gives financial assistance to the industries for setting up new industrial units and for extension/modernization of existing units under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1935, on nominal rates of interest. Loans are also advanced by the Government to the agriculturists for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilizers, tractors, etc. The co-operative societies also advance loans against promissory notes, whereas banks do so against gold, shares and securities, agricultural commodities and other easily marketable goods. The joint stock banks and co-operative banks have gone a long way in meeting the financial requirements of the agriculturists, industrialists, petty shopkeepers, traders and other needy persons.

(iv) Commercial Banks

Modern organized system of banking was brought into being in this district when the Hoshiarpur Central Co-operative Bank was established here on July 27, 1910 as a deposit bank. It was converted into a full-fledged Central Co-operative Bank after the enactment of Indian Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. Among the joint stock banks, the Bari Doab Bank Limited was the first to be set up in 1915 in this district. It had its head office at Lahore (Pakistan) which in 1947 was transferred to Hoshiarpur. The Punjab National Bank opened its branch at Hoshiarpur in 1918. Later on, the State Bank of India also opened its branch at Hoshiarpur. The Central Bank of India and the Punjab and Sind

Bank Ltd. also opened their branches at Hoshiarpur in 1950 and 1951, respectively. With the passage of time, all the banks engaged themselves in expansion activities and opened their respective branches at various places in the district.

The number of banking offices at various places in the district, as on March 31, 1975, is given in Appendix I on pages 185—187 at the end of the chapter.

The total deposits and banking credit in the district, as on June 30, 1975, amounted to Rs 43.3 crores and Rs 7.15 crores, respectively.

(v) Post Office Savings Bank Account

In 1974-75, the number of depositors who opened new accounts with the post office savings bank in the district was 1,29,850. The gross deposits in all the accounts with the post office savings bank in the district, as on March 31, 1975, amounted to Rs 14,06,31,370.

(vi) Co-operative Credit

The co-operative movement was launched in the country in 1904 with the passing of the first Co-operative Societies Act, 1904. As this Act was found inadequate, a new Act was passed in 1912 which gave a fresh impetus specially to the formation of non-credit societies and central institutions unlike the former enactment which allowed only the formation of credit societies. The movement was introduced in the Hoshiarpur District in 1892 with the formation of an agricultural co-operative society at village Panjwar (tahsil and district Una, Himachal Pradesh). The movement gradually spread in whole of the district and the co-operative societies were set up at various places in the district. After the attainment of independence in 1947 and the passage of enactments of 1954 and 1961, this movement got a further fillip. On June 30, 1975 there were 2,455 co-operative societies in the district, of which 1,319 were co-operative credit societies (1,215 agricultural and 104 non-agricultural). Besides, a Central Co-operative Bank functions at Hoshiarpur with 22 branches at different places in the district.

Co-operative Credit Societies.—A co-operative credit society (bank) can be started with ten or more persons, normally belonging to a village. The value of each share is generally nominal, so as to allow even the poorest farmer to become a member. The members have unlimited liability, i.e. each member is fully responsible for the entire loss of the society in the event of its failure.

The usual sources of short-term finance for the farmers were the money-lenders who charged high rates of interest and practised fraudulent methods to deceive the ignorant and the illiterate cultivators.

The Punjab Registration of Money-Lenders Act, 1938, curtailed to some extent the powers of the money-lenders. But the organization of co-operative societies aims at the elimination of the money-lenders as a class.

On June 30, 1975, there were 1,319 Co-operative Credit Societies (1,215 agricultural and 104 non-agricultural) in the district. Their function is to mobilize savings and to advance loans to the members at reasonable rates of interest for productive purposes.

The details pertaining to the membership and the working of agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative credit societies, functioning in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given in Appendices II and III on pages 188 and 189 at the end of the chapter.

(c) Insurance and Small Savings

Insurance.—The Hoshiarpur District has remained very backward so far as the insurance business is concerned. Prior to 1956, there was neither any branch office nor any chief agency of any insurance company in the district. Only the agents and inspectors of various insurance companies procured business for their respective insurance companies. With the establishment of Life Insurance Corporation of India on September 1, 1956, a branch of the corporation was set up here. There is only one branch of the Life Insurance Corporation of India at Hoshiarpur. The number of Development Officers and Agents in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975, was 19 and 244, respectively.

The Life Insurance Corporation advances loans to the policy holders and government and semi-government concerns. It charges $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate of interest against policies and houses, respectively.

The following statement shows the business secured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 : —

Year	Name of the branch	Number of policies	Sum assured Rs
1970-71	.. Hoshiarpur	2,403	2,03,35,500
1971-72	. „	2,593	2,44,15,500
1972-73	.. „	3,112	2,82,66,000
1973-74	.. „	2,788	2,77,35,500
1974-75	.. „	2,458	2,55,53,500

(Source : Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Hoshiarpur)

Before the nationalisation of the general insurance companies on January 1, 1973, the Life Insurance Corporation had also started the general insurance business on January 1, 1964, in addition to the life insurance. On January 1, 1973, the general insurance companies were also nationalised and an apex body, known as the General Insurance Corporation, came into existence. Under the General Insurance Corporation, four general insurance companies, viz. the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Assurance Company Ltd., the National Insurance Company Ltd. and the United India Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., 1971, are working.

The general insurance policies of every type are issued for only one year and are renewable every year. The risks covered under the general insurance are broadly of three types, viz. fire, marine (transportation of goods) and miscellaneous insurance. Under the miscellaneous insurance, there are about 20 to 25 types of insurances including motor and all other types of insurances like fidelity guarantee, aviation insurance, burglary, personal accidents, etc.

Small Savings.—Originally, the Small Savings Schemes was introduced by the Government of India during the World War I (1914-18), as the postal cash certificates scheme. Later on in 1943, the Post Office National Savings Certificate Scheme was launched to meet the inflationary tendencies which had come to stay during the World War II (1939-45). After the independence in 1947 this scheme was made more attractive for the people by offering higher rates of interest and inculcating in them the habit to save. This was done to meet the rising developmental expenditure for the Five-Year Plans of the country.

Small Savings is a Centrally-sponsored scheme and is controlled by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Government of India. The National Savings Commissioner, Government of India, with his headquarters at Nagpur, heads the National Savings Organization and looks after the small savings work in the country. Under his direct control, there are Regional Directors, National Savings, posted in the different States. In the Punjab, the Regional Director, National Savings, is posted at Chandigarh. He has under him four Assistant Regional Directors, National Savings, at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana and Chandigarh. In each district, there is a District Savings Officer, National Savings Scheme. In some of the important districts, however, there are two District Savings Officers. In the Hoshiarpur District, there is one District Savings Officer. All these officers are under the direct control of the National Savings Commissioner.

The Directorates of Small Savings have been setup in the States in order to have better co-ordination between the Central Organization and the State Governments. The Director, Small Savings, Punjab, Chandigarh, is the head of the State Government Small Savings Department. At the district level, the District Savings Officer is the co-ordinating agency between the Central Organization and the district authorities in the promotion and growth of the movement.

The number of agents who canvassed and propagated for the small savings scheme on commission basis in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 102.

The gross and net investments under the small savings scheme in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given below :

Year	Total Collec- tion (Rs)	Net Collec- tion (Rs)
1970-71	5,37,25,000	94,10,000
1971-72	5,58,76,000	94,33,000
1972-73	5,82,30,000	50,46,000
1973-74	6,69,77,000	97,01,000
19 4-75 7	8,52,72,000	1,90,20,000

(Source : District Savings Officer, Hoshiarpur)

(d) Currency and Coinage

Before the introduction of the new decimal coinage system on April 1, 1957, the old silver rupee was divided into half a rupee (*dheli* or *athani*), one-fourth of a rupee (*pauli* or *choani*), one eighth of a rupee (*dvani*) and one-sixteenth of a rupee (*anna*). An *anna* was equal to 4 pice or 12 pies, and a pice was equal to 3 pies. The rupee had 32 *takkas* and 64 *paise*.

With a view to bringing about uniformity with the currencies of other countries of the world, decimal coinage system was introduced in the country in 1957. Under this system, a rupee consists of 100 *paise* with different coins of the denominations of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50

paise. Currency notes are issued in the denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rupees.

The decimal coinage completely replaced the old prevalent coinage with effect from April 1, 1964. In the beginning, the people, especially in the rural areas, felt some difficulty in transactions, as they were accustomed to counting under the old coinage system. But gradually they started counting according to the new system, which became popular in the urban as well as in the rural areas. *Naya paisa*, named so in the beginning is now called *paisa*. With the withdrawal of the old coinage from circulation, the prefix '*naya*' became redundant and was dropped from June 1, 1964.

(B) Trade and Commerce

For centuries, Hoshiarpur has had been having trade with the hill as for as Tibet and Samarkand. Some families of the town have roaring business transactions with the rest of the country. The main trading commodities are cotton, silk and wool, *phulkaris*, shoes, copper and brass vessels, pottery, glass bangles, wood carvings, ivory inlay work and sugar.

Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Dasuya, Mukerian and Tanda Urmar are the important centres of trade and commerce in the district. The major items of export apart from the agricultural products are ivory inlay, wooden goods, resin and turpentine. In 1974-75, the resin and turpentine were exported to the tune of Rs 91.87 lakhs. The items of import consist mainly of industrial products as this district is deficient so far as the industrial set up is concerned. Hoshiarpur also acts as a trade centre for carrying goods to the neighbouring areas of Himachal Pradesh.

(a) Course of Trade

As elsewhere the usual course of trade for agricultural produce in the district is from the agriculturist to the consumers through the middle man. There is no direct link between the grower and the consumer. Commission agents or *arhtias*, whole-sellers and retailers act as middle men between the grower and the consumer.

The purchasers of the grain market gather at the shop of *Kutchra arhtia*, and then the sale of the commodities is started in open auction under the supervision of the auctioneers appointed by the market committee, through the commission agents turn by turn. Such sales are daily conducted during the hours fixed for this purpose. *Kutchra arhtias*, who sell the commodities on behalf of the cultivators, receive commission on fixed rates permissible under the bye-laws of the market committee. The delivery of the goods is made at the shop of the *Kutchra*

arhtia and the purchaser himself arranges for their carriage to his premises at his own cost. The *kachcha arhtia* pays the sale price to the seller immediately after the transaction is completed.

There are 6 grain markets in the district at Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Mukerian, Tanda Urmar, Balachaur and Dasuya, where agricultural commodities are marketed on a large scale.

(b) Trade Centres

(i) Regulated and Unregulated Markets

The regulated markets play an important role in helping the sale of commodities on fair and reasonable prices. The cultivator is now much safeguarded against the underhand and illegal practices which previously used to be adopted by the traders (*beoparis*) and other intermediaries. The charges and deductions are quite reasonable, uniform and well-standardised.

The whole of the district has been covered by the regulated markets and purchase centres to save the cultivators from the evil of unhealthy market practices and to ensure the fair price for his produce. The Punjab Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, provides for the regularisation of markets and formation of market committees.

In the regulated markets, all the commodities brought by the growers, village traders, etc. are sold in open auction in the presence of dealers under the supervision of the auctioneers appointed by the market committee. Auction is held during the market hours at each shop turn by turn. When the auction is over, a receipt showing the weight, rate and net price after making necessary deductions is issued to the cultivator who later on, showing the same, receives payment from the *arhtias*.

There are 6 regulated markets in the district at Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Tanda Urmar, Dasuya, Mukerian and Balachaur with 12 sub-yards attached with them. The average number of villages per regulated market in the district, during 1974-75 was 264 and the average area served per regulated market was 646 sq. km. ¹ In these regulated markets, the main commodities for which transactions usually take place are wheat, gram, maize, paddy and oil seeds, etc.

There is no unregulated market in the district as the whole of the Punjab State has been brought under the regulated markets.

(ii) Fairs (*Melas*) and Other Rural Marketing Centres

Fairs (*Melas*).—A number of religious, social, recreational and seasonal fairs and festivals are held in the district at various places.

At these fairs and festivals, people sell and purchase goods like sweets, fruit, general merchandize, etc. Thus some kind of trading activities take place. The important fairs and festivals held in the district are mentioned in Chapter III, 'People'.

Cattle Fairs.—The cattle fairs serve a very useful purpose by bringing the breeders and buyers in direct touch with each other. These are also a source of income to the Government which charges fee on the sale/purchase of cattle and other animals. The cattle fairs are held at Mukerian, Tanda Urmar, Bhunga and Mahalpur in the district. At Mukerian and Tanda Urmar, these fairs are held every month, at Bhunga twice a year in the month of May and October and at Mahalpur once a year in the month of August,

(c) Co-operation in Trade

(i) **Co-operative Marketing.**—Keeping in view the malpractices prevalent in the marketing of agricultural produce by the cultivators, the need for co-operative marketing was felt by the Government. Consequently, a number of co-operative marketing societies were set up at various places in the district. The main facility provided by these societies is that the cultivators can store their produce. Previously, they had to dispose it of immediately after harvesting. These societies act as a check against malpractices of under-weighing, delayed payments by the *arhtias*, unauthorised deductions, etc.

At the district headquarters, there is a District Wholesale Co-operative Marketing and Supply Society at Hoshiarpur which was registered on December 31, 1961. It assists the consumers in the supply of certain consumers' goods like sugar, kerosene oil, soap, etc. It also meets the requirements of the agriculturists like chemical fertilizers, agricultural implements, seeds and insecticides. Besides, the following registered co-operative marketing societies are also functioning in the district:—

Name of Society	Date of Registration
1. The Hoshiarpur Co-operative Marketing Society, Hoshiarpur	.. 27-3-1967
2. The Garhdiwala Co-operative Marketing Society, Garhdiwala	.. 9-3-1973

(Contd.)

- | | | |
|---|----|------------|
| 3. The Tanda Urmar Co-operative Marketing Society,
Tanda Urmar | .. | 17-8-1957 |
| 4. The Dasuya Co-operative Marketing Society, Dasuya | | 14-11-1960 |
| 5. The Mukerian Co-operative Marketing Society,
Mukerian | .. | 5-9-1957 |
| 6. The Mahalpur Co-operative Marketing Society,
Mahalpur | .. | 21-3-1973 |
| 7. The Garhshankar Co-operative Marketing Society,
Garhshankar | .. | 11-6-1958 |
| 8. The Balachaur Co-operative Marketing Society,
Balachaur | .. | 21-9-1958 |
-

The co-operative marketing societies have the primary co-operative credit societies, formed amongst the agriculturists in the rural areas, and also the individuals, as their affiliated members, who contribute shares and market their produce through these societies. These societies are duly registered under the Punjab Co-operative Societies Act, 1954.

The central co-operative banks are the main financing agencies for the co-operative marketing societies. A number of godowns have been constructed by the co-operative marketing societies, both in rural and urban areas, where storage facilities are provided to the members. The number of godowns owned by these societies in the district, as on June 30, 1975, was 9. These godowns are of much use in collecting the produce of the cultivators in villages, and arrangements are made for its transportation to the nearest marketing society. The storage charges in these godowns are quite nominal.

The work done by the co-operative marketing societies in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is shown in Appendix IV at page 190.

(ii) **Co-operative Consumers' Stores.**—There is only one co-operative consumers' store, namely, the Hoshiarpur Central Co-operative, Consumers' Store Ltd., Hoshiarpur, which was registered on August 19, 1963. Its aims are to ensure equitable distribution of various kinds of articles to the consumers at reasonable rates. On March 31, 1975, it was running six branches at various places in the district. The membership of the store, as on March 31, 1975, stood at 9,567 with a paid-up share capital of Rs 2,21,140.

(d) State Trading

The State Trading Scheme was introduced in the district along with the rest of the State in 1958-59 to provide essential commodities to the consumers at reasonable rates. On March 31, 1975, there were 76 fair price shops functioning in the urban areas and 763 in the rural areas of the district.

The State Trading in foodgrains was introduced in the State during 1959. The total quantity of foodgrains purchased by the Food and Supplies Department, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below:

Year	Quantity Purchased (tons)
1970-71	.. —
1971-72	.. 38,265
1972-73	.. 42,118
1973-74	.. 51,966
1974-75	.. 11,683

(Source: District Food and Supplies Controller, Hoshiarpur)

**(e) Merchants, and Consumers' Associations and Organs for the
Dissemination of Trade News**

The following are the merchants, associations functioning in the district:—

1. Cloth Retailers' Association, Hoshiarpur
2. Retail Kariana Association, Hoshiarpur
3. Small Shopkeepers' and Retailers' Association, Hoshiarpur

(Source: Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Market Intelligence.—There is no such regular agency for the collection and dissemination of market news in the district. The public in general visit the market centres periodically and keeps itself in touch with the market affairs. The village traders who are in regular touch with the market conditions often communicate the market news to the public. In some of

the regular markets, the market committees exhibit the market news on a board for the public to know the market fluctuations. Market news are also communicated to dealers at different places through correspondence and trunk calls. The co-operative marketing societies receive market information cards from allied societies. The All India Radio, Jullundur, broadcasts daily the news of the various markets in the State.

(f) Weights and Measures

The weights and measures used in the district during the British period were as under:

(a) In urban areas : Maund, 20-seer, 10-seer, 5-seer, 4-seer, 2-seer, 1-seer
Tolas, Mashas and Ratis

(b) In rural areas : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Maund (*Kutch*a) = 1 Maund
 $1\frac{1}{4}$ Maund (*Kutch*a) = 20 seer
1 Maund (*Kutch*a) = 16 seer
1 *Dhurl* (10 seer *Kutch*a) = 4 seer
1 *Panjseri* (5 seer *Kutch*a) = 2 seer
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ seer (*Kutch*a) = 1 seer

To standardize weights and measures throughout the country, the Government of India passed the Standard of Weights Act, 1939, which came into force in 1942. Under the Act, both the systems were prescribed, viz. the Indian System, i.e. *tola*, seer and maund, and avoirdupois system, i.e. *lb*, *cwts.*, and tons. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act, 1941, brought some uniformity in the system of weights and measures.

The metric system of weights and measures was introduced with effect from October 1958, in accordance with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, passed by the Parliament and the Punjab Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958, framed thereunder. In the case of weights, the use of old weights too was allowed for a period of two years and was discontinued from October 1960 and the use of metric weights was made compulsory. In the case of measures, a period of one year was allowed for the measures previously in vogue and, from April 1962, metric measures were made compulsory. The use of metric units also became obligatory from April 1962.

To begin with the public in general and the rural masses in particular did experience difficulty in understanding the new system of weights and measures but, in the course of time, they got accustomed to it.

There are 3 Inspectors, Weights and Measures, who verify weights, scales, etc. used in the district.

(g) Storage and Warehousing

Prior to the introduction of modern and scientific facilities of storage, the method of storage of produce was very crude and unscientific. The storage of foodgrains was done in *bharolas* or backrooms of the residential houses or in the open or in the bags. This used to affect the stored stuff as the houses in the villages were very rarely cemented. Though this old way of storage still continues but is on the decline. This has been possible because of the availability of the facilities of storage.

Keeping in view of the need for scientific storage of the produce of the agriculturist, the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended in 1954 the establishment of Warehousing Corporation. Consequently, the Agricultural Produce Development and Warehousing Corporation Act, 1956, pioneered the formation of the Central Warehousing Corporation and a net work of State Warehousing Corporations, with the avowed object of providing scientific storage at low charges and arranging for cheap and quick credit facilities against the stored produce. The Punjab warehousing corporation was set up in January 1958. The present warehousing was re-established after the re-organization of the erstwhile Punjab State on November 1, 1966. The Punjab Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation are the two equal shareholders of the State Corporation.

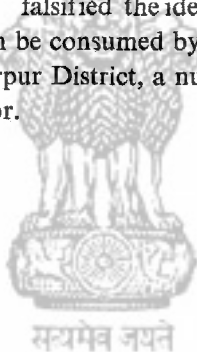
The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation performs the functions as laid down in section 24 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962, of the Government of India. These are : to acquire and build godowns and warehouses at such places within the State as it may, with the previous approval of the Central Warehousing Corporation, determine; to run warehouses in the State for the storage of agricultural produce, seeds, manures fertilizers and notified commodities to and from warehouses; and to act as an agent of the Central Warehousing Corporation or of the Government for the purchase, sale, storage and distribution of agricultural produce, seeds, manures, fertilizers and notified commodities.

The Punjab State Warehousing Corporation stores foodgrains, fertilizers and other commodities in hired as well as owned constructed godowns. Till 1975, the corporation had no owned constructed godowns in the Hoshiarpur District. On March 31, 1975, the Corporation had hired 5 warehouses (with 92 godowns) at Hoshiarpur, Balachaur, Tanda Umar, Mukerian and Saila Khurd in the District. The total capacity of the available storage accommodation was 7,680 metric tons. It charged Rs 3 per standard meter per month.

The corporation also undertakes fumigation of stocks under the Technical Advisory Schemes on payment of the fumigation charges. The existing rates are 32 paise per bag on one quintal of foodgrains per month. The scheduled banks make advances to the depositors on the pledge of warehouse receipts, as per the credit restrictions of the Reserve Bank of India. The stocks stored in the warehouses are guaranteed against damage by pests, theft, fire, flood, etc.

Apart from the warehousing facilities provided by the Punjab Warehousing Corporation, the co-operative marketing societies have also constructed godowns which help the agriculturist members to make use of them in times of need.

For the storage of perishable commodities, like vegetables and fruit, cold storages are being set up. The cold storages help in increasing the life of perishable goods and thus help the producers in getting the remunerative price and the consumer in getting those perishable goods for longer time. The cold stores have falsified the idea of seasonal fruit or seasonal vegetables. Now these can be consumed by the consumers beyond that season too. In the Hoshiarpur District, a number of cold storages are being run in the private sector.



APPENDIX—I

(Vide page 173)

Number of Banking Offices at Various Places in the Hoshiarpur District, as on December 31, 1974

Town/Village	Tahsil	Number of Offices						Total
		State Bank of India	State Bank of Patiala	Punjab National Bank	Other Commercial Banks	Co-operative Bank		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Ajnoba	.. Garhshankar	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Baddon	.. Do	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Balachaur	.. Balachaur	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Basi Kalan	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Bhungala	.. Dasuya	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Bhunga	.. Do	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Bulhowal	Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	1	1	2	
Chhabwal	.. Do	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Dasuya	.. Dasuya	1	—	1	—	1	3	
Devda Ahirana	.. ..	—	—	—	1	1	2
Datarpur	.. Dasuya	—	—	—	1	—	1	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Garhiwala	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	1	1	2
Garshankar	.. Garshankar	—	1	1	1	1	4
Hajipur	.. Dasuya	—	—	—	1	1	2
Hariana	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	1	—	1	2
Hoshiarpur	.. Do	3	—	3	4	2	12
Kathar	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Khuda	.. Dasuya	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kot Fatuhi	.. Garshankar	—	—	1	—	1	2
Mahalpur	.. Do	—	—	1	1	1	3
Mehtiana	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	1	—	1
Miani Khas	.. Do	—	—	1	—	—	1
Moranwali	.. Garshankar	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mukerian	.. Dasuya	1	—	1	2	1	5
Pajodeota	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paldi	.. Garshankar	—	—	1	—	—	1
Posi	.. Do	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rakra Dhaha	.. Balachaur	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sahiba	.. Do	—	1	—	—	—	1
Sham Chaurasi	.. Hoshiarpur	—	—	—	1	—	1



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Salla Khurd	.. Garhshankar	—	—	—	1	—	1
Samundra	.. Do	1	—	—	—	—	1
Saroya	.. Balachaur	—	—	1	—	1	2
Satnaur	.. Garhshankar	—	—	—	1	—	1
Talwara	.. Dasuya	1	—	1	—	—	2
Tanda Urmur	.. Do	1	—	1	1	1	4
	Total	9	2	17	23	20	71

(Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1976. pp. 424-425)

APPENDIX II

(Yide page 174)

Work Done by the Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Co- operative Societies at the end of the year	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1970-71	1,213	—	1-83	112-42	364-25	270-70
1971-72	1,212	—	1-86	141-79	381-75	211-80
1972-73	1,214	—	1-90	151-76	410-48	375-90
1973-74	1-215	—	1-94	163-47	426-74	404-09
1974-75	1,215	—	1-98	169-08	517-74	453-83

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hoshiarpur)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 174)

Work Done by the Co-operative Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Co-operative year ending June	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Loans advanced during the year (Rs in lakhs)	Deposits (Rs in lakhs)
	Number of Co-operative Societies at the end of the year	Individuals			
1970-71	102	7,069	5.73	5.75	3.85
1971-72	102	7,107	5.96	6.93	4.28
1972-73	101	7,260	4.60	4.96	4.18
1973-74	104	7,620	6.97	8.35	5.36
1974-75	104	8,166	7.29	6.80	5.78

(Source : Assistant Registrar. Co-operative Societies. Hoshiarpur)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 180)

Work done by the Co-operative Marketing Societies in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Co-operative year ending June	No. of Societies	Membership		Share Capital paid up (Rs in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs in lakhs)	Value of goods marketed (Rs in lakhs)
		Societies	Individuals			
1970-71	..	2,208	1,026	3,234	53.35	5.40
1971-72	..	2,221	1,022	3,243	64.91	2.97
1972-73	..	2,833	1,078	3,911	117.57	577.52
1973-74	..	3,735	1,138	4,873	91.00	214.30
1974-75	..	1,095	3,374	4,869	96.45	449.92

(Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hoshiarpur),

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Old-time Routes and Highways and Modes of Conveyance

With the opening of the railways in the Hoshiarpur District in the early twentieth century, the pace of road development received a set-back. The places not falling on railways passed into oblivion. As such, Bajwara, Hariana, Sham Chaurasi and Tanda lost their importance in the district. The installation of the railway track from Jullundur to Pathankot and Jammu Tawi made certain places of the district like Tanda and Dasuya as commercial centres.

After the World War I (1914—1918), there had been enormous production of mechanised vehicles and roads began to assume more importance. The transport, hitherto depending on beasts of burden, underwent revolutionary change with the development of network of railways, roads and airways. Thus, the old means of transport are being gradually replaced by the modern means of transport.

(b) Road Transport

During the British rule, the pace of road development was accelerated. After the independence, there has been remarkable improvement in road construction. Presently, Hoshiarpur is linked by road with Jullundur, Phagwara, Pathankot, Mahalpur, Balachaur, Nurpur Bedi, Talwara, Nangal, and Una, Baijnath, Chintpurni (Himachal Pradesh), etc.

The district has a large number of *chos* due to which the road traffic jammed during rains. Where the *chos* run across the roads, it is a common sight seeing vehicles waiting for water to subside before these can be crossed. The construction of bridges over big *chos* has lessened the jamming of traffic but the difficulty has not altogether been surmounted. Still it would take time to arrest all the *chos* for road traffic purpose.

The district is fairly well served with roads most of which converge to Hoshiarpur. The most important road in the district is the one connecting Jullundur with Dharmsala through Hoshiarpur, Gagret and Bharwain. Then there are two strips of long roads running from north-west to south-east ; the one comes from Batala through Tanda, Hoshiarpur, Garhshankar, Balachaur to Rupnagar ; the other leads from Gurdaspur through Mukerian, Talwara, Gagret, Una, Anandpur Sahib to Rupnagar. Una is connected also with Jaijon and Garhshankar. One road connects Hoshiarpur with Phagwara and another with Dasuya.

Since the independence, there has been a considerable improvement in roads both in length and their up-keep. The following figures give an idea of extension of roads in the district :—

Year		Metalled roads (km)	Unmetalled roads (km)	Total length of roads (km)
1950-51	..	132	530	*662
1960-61	..	332	417	*749
1974-75	..	2,013	—	2,013

*The figures exclude local bodies roads.

(i) Classification of Roads

The roads in the district may be classified into national highways, State highways, district major roads, other district roads (including local bodies roads), and village approach roads. Out of their total length of 2,013 km, in the district, as in 1974-75, the length of national highway, State highways, district major roads, other district roads (including local bodies roads), and village approach roads was 51 km, 232 km, 96 km, 178 km, 1,456 km, respectively. The national highways and State highways are maintained by the C.P.W.D. and P.W.D. (B & R), respectively. The district major roads and other district roads are also under the P.W.D. (B & R). The municipalities maintain their respective municipal roads.

National Highways.—The national highways are main highways running through the length and breadth of the country, connecting ports, foreign highways, capitals of States including roads required for strategic movements for the defence of the country. The responsibility of their construction and maintenance rests with the Central Public Works Department. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department out of the funds made available to the States by the Central Government. Of the National Highway No. I-A, viz. Jullundur-Tanda-Dasuya-Mukerian-Pathankot, 51 km lie in the Hoshiarpur District.

State Highways.—The State highways are trunk or arterial roads of a State connecting it with the national highways or highways of adjacent States, district headquarters and important cities within the State, and serving as the main arteries of traffic to and from district roads. These are constructed and maintained by the State Government. The State highways passing through the district are: Jullundur-Hoshiarpur-Daramsala Road (State Highway No. 19), Chandigarh-Nangal-Hoshiarpur-Tanda-Amritsar Road (State Highway No. 22) and Dasuya-Hoshiarpur-Garshankar-Balachaur-Ropar Road (State Highway No. 24). Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 232 km.

District Major Roads.—These are defined as roads traversing each district, serving areas of production and markets and connecting these with each or with highways and railways. These roads are also maintained by the State Public Works Department. On March 31, 1975, the total length of these roads in the district was 96 km.

Other District Roads.—These serve as important arteries of communication among the different parts of the district. Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 178 km.

Under this head are also included roads constructed and maintained by the local bodies (municipal committees) out of their own funds. The local bodies roads connect the local markets, streets, State highways, national highways, railway stations and other roads in the area of a particular municipal committee.

The 'other district roads' now also include the roads formerly falling under head 'district minor roads', since the use of the latter term has been discontinued.

Village Approach Roads.—These roads link villages and group of villages with one another and with the nearest district roads, main highways, railways, etc. These roads are very important for the economic development of the district as they reduce the cost of transport. Many such roads are constructed as a result of voluntary contributions of the villagers with assistance provided by the State. Formerly, these roads were maintained by the Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur, but now these have been transferred to the State Public Works Department. Their total length in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 1,456 km.

(ii) Vehicles and Conveyances

Though motor vehicles are becoming increasingly popular, the bullock-carts still hold the sway in the countryside both for conveyance and carriage of goods. They are highly suited to the rugged countryside where

sophisticated modern vehicles dare not tread. A recent improvement has been to fit the carts with pneumatic tyres and other accessories in place of the traditional wooden wheels.

With the introduction of cheap wheeled traffic, the number of beasts of burden, viz. donkeys, mules, horses, ponies and camels has greatly declined during the last few decades. The tongas and *ekkas* have become scarce. The people have become speed minded and prefer to travel by mechanised vehicles. The bicycle is the most important means of conveyance in these days. A large fleet of buses is being run on various metalled and unmetalled roads.

Automobiles.—Motor-taxis, motor-cycles, scooters, tampos, trucks, cars, etc. have become popular in the district. Trucks are used for transporting goods from one place to another. Taxis are used for marriages and for going to the interior of the town. People use cars, motor-cycles and scooters for their private use. The number of different types of motor vehicles registered in the district, during 1970 to 1975, is given in Appendix I, at the end of the Chapter, on page 200.

Bicycles.—With the improvement and extension of roads and the indigenous bicycle industry, bicycles are extensively used in villages and towns. Being cheap means of individual transport, cycle is largely useful for short distances. The milkmen from the nearby villages bring milk and dairy products to the towns. A large number of students, teachers and workers have found in bicycle a good companion. It has helped in the spread of higher education. It is cheap, flexible and handy without having standing charges.

Cycle-Rickshaws.—For short distances, it is also a cheap means of transport capable of carrying two passengers. It can pass through narrow lanes. Rickshaws are ousting tongas and *ekkas* in big cities. Under the scheme 'Rickshaw *Chalak* (puller) Rickshaw *malik* (owner)', loans are procured by the Government from commercial banks so as to enable the rickshaw-pullers to purchase their own rickshaws. Interest on these loans is completely reimbursed by the Government. Under the Punjab Cycle Rickshaw (Regulation of License) Act, 1976, licensing of rickshaws is done in favour of actual owners only.

Horse Carriages.—Although buses and rickshaws are plying in all the towns, the horse carriages are still in use. As a means of conveyance, horse carriages are very helpful in carrying passengers from one part of the city to another, from town to town, from town to villages and *vice versa*. There is a keen competition between the horse-drawn carriages, motor buses, and cycle-rickshaws and as such the horse carriages have been hard

hit. The rates of horse carriages are, however, quite reasonable and this fact is responsible for their survival.

Boats.—The boats played an instrumental role in carrying goods and passengers in the past. With the development of modern means of transport, they received a setback. At present, they are only confined to the ferries, where bridges do not exist on the rivers and streams and they are used for crossing, etc.

(iii) Public and Private Transport

The Provincial Transport Controller headed the Transport Department till June, 1969. He was responsible to enforce the Motor Vehicles Act and the correlated rules framed thereunder. The Commercial Wing of the department also functioned under his control. In order to give equal justice to the private operators and the State-owned transport, the Transport Department was bifurcated in June 1969, in two wings, viz. Commercial Wing and Non-Commercial Wing. The former, known as Punjab Roadways, was placed under the control of the Director, State Transport, Punjab, and the latter under the State Transport Commissioner, Punjab. The Director, State Transport, being the overall incharge of Commercial Wing is concerned with the development and operation of transport on commercial lines, whereas, the State Transport Commissioner is concerned with the issuing of route permits and the enforcement of the Motor Vehicles Act and the rules framed thereunder grant of route permits for stage carriers to both the public and private sectors and for public carriers, tampos, taxis, etc.

Before the independence, road transport was mostly in the hands of private owners, who were interested only in large profits and seldom cared for the convenience of the passengers. With the rapid development of a network of roads and industrialisation, road transport has expanded enormously. Therefore, the Government have started gradual and progressive nationalisation of this service. At present, there is a partial nationalisation of passenger transport service in the State and 60:40 scheme is in operation. According to this scheme, all further operations on the existing local routes not exceeding 19 km in length as well as monopoly routes shall be undertaken exclusively by the Punjab Roadways.

State Owned Services.—Most of the important bus routes in the district are operated by the Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur. The details of these are given in Appendix II on pages 201—205. All places within a radius of 16 km from the district and sub-divisional headquarters have been connected by local bus service to provide extra transport facilities to general public. Night bus service has been started by the Punjab Roadways between Chandigarh and Hoshiarpur.

Private Bus Services.—A number of bus routes in the district are also operated by the private transport companies. The particulars regarding the names of the private companies and the routes operated by them are given in Appendix III, at the end of the chapter on pages 206—211.

Goods Transport by Road.—The goods road transport is altogether in the hands of private companies and owners. The State Government is following liberal policy for the grant of public carrier permits. Any body who comes with mechanically fit road-worthy vehicle, is issued a truck permit. For inter-State operation of the trucks for the transport of goods from one State to another, the State Government have entered into bilateral agreements with other States to facilitate free flow of goods throughout the country.

(c) Railways

The Hoshiarpur District lies in the Firozpur Division of the Northern Railway. It is connected by rail with the important stations located in and outside the State. There are 16 railway stations on various lines of the Northern Railway within the district. All these are broad gauge lines.

Hoshiarpur was the first town in the district to be linked by rail with Jullundur Cantonment in 1913. Mukerian was linked with Jullundur City by rail in 1915 and Jaijon Doaba with Nawashahr in 1917. The railway stations falling in the Hoshiarpur District are : Chak Kalan, Bhangala, Mukerian, Ghaunspur, Unchi Bassi, Dasuya, Garna Sahib, Khudda Kurala and Tanda Urmar on Jammu Tawi-Pathankot-Mukerian-Jullundur City Branch Line; Nasrula and Hoshiarpur on Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur Branch Line ; and Garhshankar, Satnaur Badesron, Saila Khurd, Mahngarwal Doaba and Jaijon Doaba on Jullundur City-Jaijon Doaba Branch Line.

The Appendices IV and V (pages 212 and 213) show the monthly average railway passengers and goods traffic and earnings in the district during 1974-75.

Rail-Road Competition.—The rail-road competition arises only when some means of transport extend their own activities and narrow the sphere of other means of transport. The road transport has the flexibility of carrying goods and passengers from place to place. The railways lack this flexibility because goods and passengers can be transported to only those places which fall on the railway track. Road transport is cheaper than railway transport. It does not require huge stations and staff. The cost of the road is defrayed by the tax-payer

and not by owners of the vehicles, whereas the railways have to bear huge expenditure for tracks, rolling stock and coaches and for their maintenance. During the Depression of 1930's, much traffic was diverted from railways to the roads and so much so that the railways had to face considerable loss. The Government was compelled in 1932 to appoint the Mitchell-Kirkness Committee to conduct inquiry into the rail-road competition. The Committee recommended a strict regulation of road traffic to eliminate competition. In 1937, the Wedgewood Committee also recommended the protection of railways against unfair competition of road by controlling, supervising, regulating and licensing of the motor vehicles. In 1939, the Motor Vehicles Act was passed for regulating motor transport. In 1950, the Government appointed the Motor Vehicles Taxation Inquiry Commission which recommended the imposition of taxes on the motor vehicles. However, with the vast development of agriculture and industry in the country and the consequent increase in traffic, the rail-road competition has become a thing of the past and the two systems of transport have become complementary rather than competitive.

(d) Waterways, Ferries and Bridges

Waterways.—In the past, the rivers Beas and Satluj were used for transportation purposes and trade between different places in the district was largely carried on by means of these rivers because of the convenience and economy which these offered. With the advent of rail and road transport, water transport has received a great setback.

Ferries.—Ferries are maintained where bridges do not exist on the rivers and streams. These are very useful for the people of *bet* areas to visit the adjoining districts and transport their necessities of life from one side of the river to the other.

Bridges.—Bridges are constructed over the rivers, streams, *chos*, etc. for smooth running of road traffic.

(e) Air Transport

There is no aerodrome in the district.

(f) Travel and Tourist Facilities

With the transfer of a large area to Himachal Pradesh and Haryana States as a result of the reorganization of the State of Punjab in November 1966, Punjab lost a number of places of tourist interest. The new State of Punjab, however, with its rich heritage, religious and social traditions still offers unique attraction to both the inland and foreign tourists.

The State Government is making serious efforts to develop tourist facilities at the existing places with a view to ensuring that the available potential for the growth of tourist industry is fully exploited. New spots for tourist attraction are being developed. Emphasis has, mainly, been laid for providing accommodation facilities for the tourists at the various places of tourist interests in the State.

The district does not have any first class modern hotel. There are, however, a number of restaurants and hotels in the urban areas. In some of the hotels, lodging facilities are also available. Besides, there are a number of *dharamshalas* and *serais* in the district for travellers, tourists and visitors. *Gurdwaras* in urban as well as rural areas provide free board and lodging to visitors.

Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses.—Dak bungalows and rest houses are maintained by the different Government departments. These are primarily meant for Government officials when on tour. When vacant they might also be utilized by the public as well on prescribed rent. A list of dak bungalows and rest houses in the district is given in Appendix VI, on pages 214—215.

(g) Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Posts.—There has been a considerable development and expansion of postal services in Punjab since the independence of the country. The Five-Year Plans have boosted this progress in a systematic manner. The post offices in the district are under the control of the Superintendent, Post Offices, Hoshiarpur Division, Hoshiarpur. To provide postal facilities to the public, letter boxes have been affixed at the important centres in towns which are cleared at fixed timings, twice or thrice a day. Out of 1,622 villages in the district, post is delivered daily in 1,376 villages, triweekly in 197 villages and biweekly in 49 villages.

The Postal Index Number (Pin) Code was introduced into the country on August 15, 1972. It is a six digit code that identifies and locates every departmental delivery service. It provides with a built-in routing information for postal sorting and quick delivery of the post. The Pin Code of Hoshiarpur is 146001.

On March 31, 1975, there were 2 Head Post Offices, 64 Sub-Post Offices, 329 Branch Post Offices and 1 Extra Departmental Sub-Office in the district. A list of these is given in Appendix VII on pages 216—226.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Office, Hoshiarpur, was opened on March 1, 1952. It is working under the control of Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Jullundur. There are combined offices which are working

on phono-cum-system in the district. On March 31, 1975, telegraph facility was available in 10 post offices in the district, as given in Appendix VIII, at the end of the chapter, on page 227.

Telephones.—A telephone exchange has been functioning at Hoshiarpur since 1926. Another exchange was set up at Mahalpur in 1976. These are functioning under the control of the Divisional Engineer, Telephones, Jullundur Division, Jullundur. The total number of connections and extensions provided by these exchanges was 552 and 14, respectively.

Radios and Televisions.—Radios and televisions play a vital role in publicizing policies and programmes of the Government as well as disseminating useful information and instructions to the people both in the urban and rural areas. These have gained lot of popularity in the district. As on December 31, 1975, as many as 86,433 broadcasting receiving licences had been issued in the district. Under the Community Listening Scheme, 765 radio-sets had been installed in the rural areas in the district up to November 30, 1975. The number of television licences issued up to December 31, 1975, in the district, was 949.

(h) Organizations of Owners and Employees in the Field of Transport and Communications

The transport owners do not have any organization in the district. However, transport workers/employees working in various transport companies/departments have organized themselves into unions to promote their service interests and well-being. The unions functioning in the district are as under:

Serial No.	Name of the Union	Date of registration
1.	The Punjab P.W.D. Motor Drivers' Union, Talwara Township	4th September, 1962
2.	The District Motor Transport Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	15th January, 1951
3.	The Hoshiarpur Transport Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	17th May, 1957
4.	The Hoshiarpur Doaba Transport Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur	16th January, 1965
5.	The Punjab State Electricity Board Drivers' (Operators) Association, Hoshiarpur	18th September, 1974

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 194)

Number of Different Types of Motor Vehicles Registered in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970 to 1975

Year	Cars	Jeeps	Trucks	Taxis	Tractors	Buses	Motor Cycles/ Scooters	Auto-Rickshaws	Miscellaneous
1970	38	6	42	—	232	25	145	—	38
1971	21	5	32	2	228	48	130	2	23
1972	17	32	48	6	230	62	250	10	5
1973	22	28	59	3	286	54	192	1	35
1974	31	8	32	3	266	48	213	—	7
1975	30	11	33	4	223	44	314	2	45

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1976)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 195)

**Bus Routes Operated by the Punjab Roadways in the Hoshiarpur District,
as on March 31, 1975**

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
1.	Hoshiarpur—Chandigarh (via Ludhiana)	2	168	672
2.	Hoshiarpur—Kalka	1	163	326
3.	Hoshiarpur—Nangal (via Rupnagar)	1	152	304
4.	Hoshiarpur—Rupnagar	4	93	744
5.	Hoshiarpur—Chandigarh	5	133	1,330
6.	Dasuya—Chandigarh	1	174	348
7.	Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana (via Nawashahr)	2	105	420
8.	Hoshiarpur—Nawashahr	9	54	972
9.	Hoshiarpur—Nurpur Bedi	1	80	160
10.	Jullundur—Abiana	1	114	228
11.	Hoshiarpur—Mahalpur	3	23	138
12.	Hoshiarpur—Mahalpur (via Bassi Kalan)	1	25	50
13.	Hoshiarpur—Mahalpur (via Bassi Kalan, Garhshankar)	3	48	288
14.	Mahalpur—Phagwara	8	40	640
15.	Hoshiarpur—Amritsar (via Tanda)	1	136	272
16.	Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana (via Phagwara)	3	75	450
17.	Hoshiarpur—Phagwara	4	38	304
18.	Hoshiarpur—Mukerian	1	58	116
19.	Mukerian—Talwara	6	27	324
20.	Hoshiarpur—Dasuya	6	41	492
21.	Hoshiarpur—Talwara	2	85	340
22.	Hoshiarpur—Datarpur	1	80	160
23.	Hoshiarpur—Dholbaha	3	32	192
24.	Hoshiarpur—Bahera	1	37	74
25.	Hoshiarpur—Rampur	1	64	128
26.	Hoshiarpur—Kapurthala (via Tanda)	2	86	344
27.	Hoshiarpur—Tanda	12½	32	800

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km.)
28.	Hoshiarpur—Miana	2	40	160
29.	Hoshiarpur—Bariana (via Shergpur)	2	26	104
30.	Jullundur—Jaijon	2	77	308
31.	Hoshiarpur—Pathankot (via Gardhiwala)	1	98	196
32.	Talwara—Delhi (via Hoshiarpur)	1	475	950
33.	Hoshiarpur—Nangal	8	56	896
34.	Hoshiarpur—Una	3	40	240
35.	Hoshiarpur—Kiratpur	1	85	170
36.	Jullundur—Nangal	7	101	1,414
37.	Hoshiarpur—Jawala ji	1	77	154
38.	Hoshiarpur—Dharmasala	2	125	500
39.	Dharmasala—Chandigarh	1	248	496
40.	Hoshiarpur—Bajjnath	1	160	320
41.	Hoshiarpur—Bhogpur	2	32	128
42.	Hoshiarpur—Susana	1	29	58
43.	Hoshiarpur—Jullundur	18½	35	1,295
44.	Hoshiarpur—Bhungarni	1	26	52
45.	Hoshiarpur—Binjon	1	40	80
46.	Hoshiarpur—Kapurthala (via Adampur—Bhogpur)	2	80	320
47.	Hoshiarpur—Jandiala	1	37	74
48.	Hoshiarpur—Pachnangal	1	37	74
49.	Mukerian—Daulatpur	1	50	100
50.	Talwara—Daulatpur	1	21	42
51.	Hoshiarpur—Jaijon	1	37	74
52.	Hoshiarpur—Gujjar Nangal	1	64	128
53.	Nawashahr—Balachaur	7	21	294
54.	Rupnagar—Rahon	2	50	200
55.	Hoshiarpur—Nadalon	1	40	80
56.	Gardhiwala—Amritsar	1	153	306

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km.)
57.	Hoshiarpur—Amritsar	3	125	750
58.	Jullundur—Nawashahr	14	59	1,652
59.	Phagwar—Nawashahr	3	37	222
60.	Jullundur—Muzafarpur	1	75	150
61.	Jullundur—Dosañj (via Mandali)	1	35	70
62.	Jullundur—Mukandpur	1	43	86
63.	Jullundur—Retanla	1	56	112
64.	Jullundur—Aur	1	59	118
65.	Hoshiarpur—Pathankot (via Tanda)	3	106	636
66.	Hoshiarpur—Garhshankar	2	40	160
67.	Garhshankar—Raipur	2	32	128
68.	Hoshiarpur—Talwara (via Nangal—Bihala)	1	75	150
69.	Amritsar—Nangal (via Hoshiarpur)	1	245	490
70.	Amritsar—Anandpur Sahib	2	224	896
71.	Nawashahr—Nurpur Badi	1	54	108
72.	Nawashahr—Kiratpur	1	43	86
73.	Jullundur—Garhdiwala (via Dasuya)	4	69	552
74.	Nawashahr—Apra	4	30	240
75.	Nawashahr—Garhshankar (via Banga)	4	42	336
76.	Jullundur—Daroli	2	29	116
77.	Jullundur—Daroli—Binjon	2	59	236
78.	Hoshiarpur—Punshata	2	27	108
79.	Jullundur—Sujjon	2	58	232
80.	Hoshiarpur—Bhandawal	2	37	148
81.	Jullundur—Sheikhpur	2	58	232
82.	Nawashahr—Phillaur (via Apra)	4	45	360
83.	Nawashahr—Rahon—Jadla	4	32	256
84.	Garhshankar—Ajnoha	3	37	222
85.	Hoshiarpur—Budhawarh (via Mukerian)	1	83	166
86.	Hoshiarpur—Budhawarh (via Nangal)	1	73	146
87.	Hoshiarpur—Tanda (via Garhdiwala)	2	47	188

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
88.	Jullundur—Nawashahr (via Rahon)	.. 2	73	292
89.	Jullundur—Purkhowal	.. 1	77	154
90.	Hoshiarpur—Tanda (via Dhoot Kalan)	.. 3	37	222
91.	Hoshiarpur—Bhungarni (via Chabewal)	.. 3	31	186
92.	Hoshiarpur—Banga (via Shlon)	.. 3	16	96
93.	Hoshiarpur—Yamunanagar	.. 1	256	512
94.	Hoshiarpur—Jahura	.. 2	37	148
95.	Hoshiarpur—Jahu	.. 1	136	136
96.	Hoshiarpur—Hamirpur	.. 1	93	186
97.	Hoshiarpur—Chintpurni	.. 1	48	96
98.	Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana (linked with Chintpurni)	.. 1	75	150
99.	Hoshiarpur—Jallowal	.. 4	18	144
100.	Hoshiarpur—Sangrur	.. 1	158	316
101.	Nangal—Ludhiana	.. 2	150	600
102.	Hoshiarpur—Fazidkot	.. 1	178	356
103.	Jullundur—Mongawal	.. 2	62	248
104.	Hoshiarpur—Kapurthala (via Adampur—Kishangarh—Kartarpur)	.. 2	59	236
105.	Phagwara—Nokodar	.. 2	28	112
106.	Jullundur—Garhshankar	.. 2	60	240
107.	Hoshiarpur—Mehngirwal	.. 3	16	96
108.	Jullundur—Charial	.. 2	40	160
109.	Jullundur—Saila Khurd	.. 2	60	240
110.	Hoshiarpur—Moga	.. 1	125	250
111.	Hoshiarpur—Jalwehra	.. 1	40	80
112.	Hoshiarpur—Phagwara (via Baddon)	.. 1	56	112
113.	Nawashahr—Maujowal (via Jadia)	.. 1	23	46
114.	Garhshankar—Maujowal	.. 1	23	46
115.	Jullundur—Rurki	.. 1	60	120

Serial No.	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
116.	Jullundur—Amritsar	1	80	160
117.	Nawashahr—Chandigarh	1	85	170
118.	Hoshiarpur—Bham	2	27	108
119.	Jullundur—Tarn Taran	1	80	160
Local Routes				
120.	Hoshiarpur—Bulhowal	4	19	152
121.	Nangal—Bhakra	8	16	256
122.	Nangal—Kiratpur	5	29	290
123.	Hoshiarpur—Hariana	2	16	64
124.	Balachaur—Rattewal	2	16	64
125.	Hoshiarpur—Ram Colony Camp	7	5	70
126.	Garhs hankar—Jhungian	3	16	96
127.	Dasuya—Mukerian	3	16	96
128.	Hoshiarpur—Davida Rehana	1	15	30
129.	Hoshiarpur—Mehtiana	1	20	40
130.	Hoshiarpur—Chobal	4	8	64
131.	Dasuya—Makhowal	1	16	32
132.	Nangal—Una	8	16	256

(Source: The General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 196)

Bus Routes operated by Private Transport Companies in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
1.	The Hoshiarpur Express Transport Co. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur—Garhshankar	10	40	800
		Hoshiarpur—Rupnagar	7	93	1,302
		Hoshiarpur—Mahalpur	4	23	184
		Hoshiarpur—Buddon	2	32	128
		Hoshiarpur—Jalwehra	2	37	148
		Hoshiarpur—Pachnangal	1	40	80
		Mahalpur—Phagwara	8	40	640
		Hoshiarpur—Phagwara	2	38	152
		Chabbal—Phagwara	1	45	90
		Garhshankar—Banga	2	16	64
		Garhshankar—Nawashahr	3	11	66
		Garhshankar—Rupnagar	1	53	106
		Hoshiarpur—Sahiba (extended up to Makhpur)	1	68	136
		Hoshiarpur—Rattewal	1	80	160
		Hoshiarpur—Balachaur	1	64	128
		Hoshiarpur—Ambala Cantt.	1	187	374
		Hoshiarpur—Pong Dam	1	85	170
		Hoshiarpur—Nawashahr	2	54	216
		Garhshankar—Ludhiana (via Rahon)	1	69	138
		Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana (via Nawashahr—Garhshankar—Rahon)	1	105	210
		Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana (via Nawashahr—Garhshankar—Bohara)	1	102	204
		Nawashahr—Garhshankar—Banga	1	42	84

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
		Mihalpur—Jullundur (via Phagwara)	1	62	124
		Hoshiarpur—Anandpur Sahib (via Garhshankar—Nurpur Bedi)	1	99	198
		Garhshankar—Binewal	4	16	128
		Rattewal—Rupnagar (via Kathgarh)	1	32	64
		Rattewal—Balachaur (via Kathgarh)	1	24	48
		Hoshiarpur—Jallowal	4	18	144
		Hoshiarpur—Mahalpur (via Bassi Kalan) (extended up to Garhshankar)	2	48	192
		Garhshankar—Maujo Mazara	1	22	44
		Hoshiarpur—Bham (via Saidpur)	1	22	44
2. The Victory Public Hill Motor Transport Co. (P) Ltd., Hoshiarpur		Hoshiarpur—Nangal	3½	56	392
		Hoshiarpur—Anandpur Sahib	1	80	160
		Hoshiarpur—Kiratpur	1	85	170
		Hoshiarpur—Hamirpur (via Bijhri)	1	150	300
		Hoshiarpur—Haneta	½	98	98
		Jullundur—Nangal	2	101	404
		Jullundur—Hoshiarpur	1	35	70
		Garhshankar—Nurpur—Abiana	1	49	98
		Raipur—Garhshankar	2	32	128
		Una—Nurpur—Garhshankar (via Abiana)	1	99	198
		Hoshiarpur—Nangal (via Jaijon)	1	58	116
		Hoshiarpur—Bhareri	½	146	146
		Hoshiarpur—Bohan Patti (extended upto Dehana)	3	58	348
		Naru Nangal—Bhunga (via Hoshiarpur)	3	70	420
3. The Union Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Branch Office Hoshiarpur		Hoshiarpur—Chak Sadu	3	32	192

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
4.	The Hoshiarpur Doaba Transport Co. Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur—Jullundur	17½	35	1,225
		Hoshiarpur—Jullundur (via Kangniwala)	1	40	80
		Jullundur—Hoshiarpur	1	35	70
		Jullundur—Nangal	½	101	101
		Jullundur—Darohi Kalan	1	24	48
		Jullundur—Bhogpur (via Adampur)	1	40	80
		Jullundur—Gurial	1	30	60
		Adampur—Mayopatti	1	24	48
		Hoshiarpur—Faridkot	½	178	178
		Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana	½	75	75
		Hoshiarpur—Phagwara	½	38	38
		Phagwara—Ludhiana	½	37	37
		Hoshiarpur—Nanda Chaur (via Taragarh)	1	29	58
		Hoshiarpur—Mehtiana	1	21	42
		Hoshiarpur—Mukerian	1	58	116
		Hoshiarpur—Dasuya	1½	41	123
		Hoshiarpur—Garhdiwala	½	29	29
		Hoshiarpur—Dholbaha	1½	32	96
		Hoshiarpur—Janauri	½	29	29
5.	The Hoshiarpur National Transporters (P) Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur—Miani	½	40	40
		Hoshiarpur—Koi	1½	40	120
		Hoshiarpur—Tanda	2½	32	160
		Hoshiarpur—Pathankot	1	98	196
		Hoshiarpur—Dadupur Garoya (via Hajipur)	1	70	140
		Hoshiarpur—Datarpur	½	80	80
		Hoshiarpur—Nanda Chaur	1	21	42
		Hoshiarpur—Dasuya—Halar	1	64	128
		Hoshiarpur—Kapurthala (via Tanda Miani)	1	86	172

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
		Mukerian—Talwara	1	27	54
		Mukerian—Daulatpur—Naushehra	1	59	118
		Mukerian—Pong Dam	2	41	164
		Garhdiwala—Jullundur	1	72	144
		Daulatpur—Talwara	1	24	48
		Dasuya—Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	57	57
		Hoshiarpur—Chotala	2	27	108
		Hoshiarpur—Manhota	$\frac{1}{2}$	42	42
		Dasuya—Mukerian	1	16	32
		Tanda—Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	74	74
		Hoshiarpur—Talwara	$\frac{1}{2}$	84	84
		Dasuya—Makhowal	1	21	42
		Mukerian—Dharampur Dam	$\frac{1}{2}$	42	42
		Kapurthala—Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	112	112
6.	The Hoshiarpur Azad Transporters Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur—Mukerian	1	57	114
		Hoshiarpur—Dasuya	$1\frac{1}{2}$	41	123
		Hoshiarpur—Garhdiwal	$\frac{1}{2}$	29	29
		Hoshiarpur—Dholbaha	$1\frac{1}{2}$	32	96
		Hoshiarpur—Janauri	$\frac{1}{2}$	29	29
		Hoshiarpur—Badla	1	62	124
		Hoshiarpur—Miani	2	40	160
		Hoshiarpur—Hajipur—Datarpur	1	80	160
		Hoshiarpur—Rara—Hargobindpur	1	49	98
		Hoshiarpur—Pathankot	1	98	196
		Hoshiarpur—Rampur—Haler	1	64	128
		Hoshiarpur—Kapurthala	1	86	172
		Hoshiarpur—Nanda Chaur	1	21	42
		Hoshiarpur—Sikri	2	24	96
		Hoshiarpur—Tanda	1	32	64

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
		Hoshiarpur—Koi	$\frac{1}{2}$	40	40
		Hoshiarpur—Manhota	$\frac{1}{2}$	41	41
		Hoshiarpur—Tajwara	$\frac{1}{2}$	85	85
		Hoshiarpur—Tanda (via Garhdiwala Ambala Jattan)	1	46	92
		Mukerian—Tajwara	1	27	54
		Mukerian—Daulatpur (via Naushera)	1	59	118
		Mukerian—Kamahi Devi	2	37	148
		Mukerian—Pong Dam	2	41	164
		Dasuya—Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	57	57
		Dasuya—Mukerian	1	32	64
		Tanda—Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	56	56
		Datarpur—Hoshiarpur (via Mukerian)	$\frac{1}{2}$	80	80
		Mukerian—Dharampur	$\frac{1}{2}$	41	41
		Kapurthala—Pathankot	$\frac{1}{2}$	121	121
		Dasuya—Makhowal	$\frac{1}{2}$	13	13
		Hoshiarpur—Jullundur	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	1,225
7.	The Doaba Roadways Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur—Jullundur (via Kangniwala)	1	40	80
		Jullundur—Hoshiarpur	1	35	70
		Jullundur—Nangal	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	100
		Jullundur—Daroli Kalan	1	24	48
		Jullundur—Bhogpur (via Adampur)	1	40	80
		Jullundur—Gurial	1	30	60
		Adampur—Mayopatti	1	24	48
		Hoshiarpur—Faridkot	$\frac{1}{2}$	178	178
		Hoshiarpur—Ludhiana	$\frac{1}{2}$	75	75
		Hoshiarpur—Phagwara	$\frac{1}{2}$	38	38
		phagwara—Ludhiana	$\frac{1}{2}$	37	37

Serial No.	Name of Transport Company	Name of Route	No. of Daily Trips	Route Length (km)	Total Daily Service (km)
		Hoshiarpur—Nanda Chaur (via Taragarh)	1	29	58
		Hoshiarpur—Mehtiana	1	21	42
8.	The Jullundur Mahanlaxmi Co-operative Transport Society Ltd., Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur—Garhshankar—Rampur—Lohar Kangra	1	43	86
		Hoshiarpur—Kartarpur (via Hariana, Kathar, Adampur Kishangarh)	1	58	116
		Hoshiarpur—Sujanpur Tira	1	115	230
		Hoshiarpur—Tarn Taran	1	136	272

(Source : The Transport Companies)



APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 196)

Railway Passengers Traffic in the Hoshiarpur District 1974-75

Station	Monthly average traffic		Monthly average earnings	
	Outward (Nos.)	Inward (Nos.)	Passengers (Rs)	Parcels (Rs)
I. Jammu Tawi-Pathankot-Mukerian-Jullundur City Branch Line				
1. Chak Kalan	534	370	751	10
2. Bhangala	873	464	1,797	120
3. Mukerian	4,996	3,637	37,731	3,858
4. Ghaunspur	416	298	624	—
5. Unchi Bassi	843	993	8,772	999
6. Dasuya	5,056	2,169	20,080	2,303
7. Garna Sahib	865	319	1,000	9
8. Khudda Kurala	1,646	1,082	2,161	26
9. Tanda Urmur	9,369	8,713	40,482	2,230
II. Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur Branch Line				
1. Nasrula	2,541	585	2,692	25
2. Hoshiarpur	25,264	10,028	83,478	8,199
III. Jullundur City-Jaijon Doaba Branch Line				
1. Garhshankar	3,597	3,799	3,512	835
2. Satnaur Badesron	1,527	829	1,160	290
3. Saila Khurd	3,801	2,894	2,723	271
4. Mahngarwal Doaba	55	51	38	—
5. Jaijon Doaba	3,390	3,424	3,359	350

(Source : The Station Masters)

APPENDIX V

(Vide page 196)

Railway Goods Traffic in the Hoshiarpur District, 1974-75

Station	Monthly average traffic		Monthly average earnings	
	Outward (Qts.)	Inward (Qts.)	Outward (Rs)	Inward (Rs)
I. Jammu-Tawi-Pathankot-Mukerian-Jullundur City Branch Line				
1. Chak Kalan	33	460	142	1,123
2. Bhangala	25	2	—	—
3. Mukerian	29,338	9,753	83,192	83,187
4. Ghunspur	—	—	—	—
5. Unchi Bassi	1,178	7,015	14,424	4,160
6. Dasuya	8,059	6,620	446	9,500
7. Garna Sahib	—	—	—	—
8. Khudda Kurala	—	—	—	—
9. Tanda Umar	22,170	15,431	3,989	28,298
II. Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur Branch Line				
1. Nasraja	133	—	1,370	—
2. Hoshiarpur	49,221	53,045	7,605	2,61,093
III. Jullundur City—Jaijon Doaba Branch Line				
1. Garhshankar	305	4,803	100	14,608
2. Satnaur Badesron	—	—	—	—
3. Salla Khurd	1,283	4,966	3,720	18,475
4. Mahngarwal Doaba	—	—	—	—
5. Jaijon Doaba	1,932	74	8,563	394

(Source : The Station Masters)

APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 198)

Dak Bungalows, Inspection Bungalows and Rest Houses in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
Tahsil Hoshiarpur			
1.	Railway Rest House, Hoshiarpur	1	Station Master, Hoshiarpur
2.	Civil Rest House, Hoshiarpur	3	Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur
3.	P.W.D. (B & R), Rest House, Hoshiarpur	5	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P.W.D. (B and R) Hoshiarpur
4.	Zila Parishad Rest House, Hoshiarpur	6	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
5.	Sainik Rest House, Hoshiarpur	2	Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Hoshiarpur
	(excluding 14 rooms for J.C.Os. and other ranks)		
6.	Rest House, Electricity Department, Hoshiarpur	2	Executive Engineer, Punjab State Electricity Board, Hoshiarpur
7.	Forest Rest House, Mahargarwal	1	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Division,
8.	Forest Rest House, Dholbaha	1	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Division,
9.	Samiti Rest House, Hariana	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
10.	Samiti Rest House, Bulhowal	1	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
11.	Samiti Rest House, Mahtiana	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
Tahsil Dasuya			
12.	Civil Rest House, Dasuya	3	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Dasuya
13.	Civil Rest House, Mukerian	3	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Dasuya
14.	Forest Rest House, Nagre	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division Hoshiarpur
15.	Samiti Rest House, Tanda	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur

Serial No.	Place	No. of Suites	Name of Reserving Authority
16.	Samiti Rest House, Hajipur	1	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
17.	Samiti Rest House, Talwara	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
18.	Guest House, Talwara	20	Executive Engineer, Township Division, Talwara Township
19.	Shah Nahar Rest House, Talwara	3	Executive Engineer, Shah Nahar Circle, Talwara
20.	Inspection Hut, Sandpur (near Talwara)	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur
Tahsil Garhshankar			
21.	P.W.D. (B & R), Rest House, Garhshankar	2	Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P. W. D. (B and R), Hoshiarpur
22.	Forest Rest House, Bachhohi	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur
23.	Forest Rest House, Maili	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur
24.	Forest Rest House, Jaijon Doaba	2	Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Forest Division, Hoshiarpur
25.	Samiti Rest House, Mahalpur	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
Tahsil Balachaur			
26.	Samiti Rest House, Balachaur	3	Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur

(Source : District Statistical Officer, Hoshiarpur)

(Vide page 198)

Post Offices in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

Head Post Office	Branch Post Officer
1. Hoshiarpur, Combined Office	1. Adamwal 2. Ahrana 3. Bagpur 4. Bhekhawal 5. Boothgarh 6. Chagran 7. Chak Sadu 8. Chohal 9. G.H. Khalsa High School 10. Hardeo Khanpur 11. Kikon 12. Khanaura 13. Lachowal 14. Mangowal 15. Mehtiana 16. Nangal Shahidan 17. Nainowal Jattan 18. Pandori Bibi 19. Phuglana 20. Ram Colony Camp 21. Saṭaur 22. Shergarh 23. Tanuli

**Sub-post Offices**

1. Bahadurpur Chowk, Hoshiarpur
Telegraph Sub-Office,
Sub-Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office,
Non-Delivery
2. Bajwara, Sub-Office, Combined
Office, Public Call Office

3. Balachaur, Combined Office,
Lower Selection Grade,
Public Call Office

1. Aduana
2. Bhaddi
3. Rattewal
4. Udhanwal
5. Garhi Kanungoian
6. Kangra
7. Ghamaur
8. Mehatpur
9. Sisana
10. Takarla
11. Thopia

4. Barian Kalan, Sub-Office,
Combined Office

1. Bambeli
2. Jangliana
3. Manolian
4. Thakarwal

5. Bassi Kalan, Sub-Office,
Combined Office, Public Call
Office

1. Bachhohi
2. Bahadurpur Bahian
3. Chabewal
4. Jandoli
5. Kalewal Bhagtan
6. Maili
7. Naru Nangal
8. Parsowal
9. Sarangwal
10. Singhpur

6. Binjon, Sub-Office

1. Aima Jattan
2. Dhada
3. Pandori Ladha Singh
4. Soni
5. Thuwana

7. Binewal, Sub-Office

1. Bhawanipur
2. Mansewal
3. Hebowal
4. Malewal
5. Khera
6. Kot Miara
7. Mehndwani
8. Nainwan

8. Behala, Sub-Office

1. Bajraur
2. Bhilowal
3. Bohan
4. Lehli Kalan
5. Patti
6. Sasoji

9. Garhshankar, Lower Selection Grade, Combined Office, Public Call Office



1. Basiala
2. Bora
3. Chahalpur
4. Dhagam
5. Garhi
6. Gogon
7. Ibrahimpur
8. Khanpur
9. Ror Mazafa

10. Garhshankar Kuchery, Sub-Office, Non-Delivery
11. Chowk Surajan, Hoshiarpur, Combined Office, Telegraph Sub-Office, Non-Delivery
12. Gaushala Bazar, Hoshiarpur, Telegraph Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Combined Office
13. Government College, Hoshiarpur, Telegraph Sub-Office, Non-Delivery
14. Guru Nanak Nagar, Hoshiarpur, Telegraph Sub-Office, Non-Delivery

15. Hoshiarpur City, Telegraph Sub-Office, Non-Delivery

16. Jaijon, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1. Bahtiwala
2. Herian
3. Lalwan
4. Nangal Khurd

17. Jajlowal Khanoor, Sub-Office

18. Kamalpur, Hoshiarpur, Telegraph Sub-Office, Non-Delivery, Combined Office

19. Kathgarh, Sub-Office

1. Bana
2. Majra
3. Nighi
4. Rel

20. Kot Abdul Khaliq, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1. Jahan Khelan
2. Mehlanwali

21. Kot Fatuhi

1. Mananahana
2. Pach Nangal
3. Khushalpur
4. Thinda

22. Mahalpur, Lower Selection Grade, Combined Office

1. Bahawal
2. Fatehpur
3. Raipur

23. Mahalpur Bus Stand, Sub-Office, Non-Delivery

24. Mahandpur, Sub-Office

1. Bachhauri
2. Chankoha
3. Gatte Dhaha
4. Gulpur
5. Karawar
6. Majari
7. Majara
8. Mauhar
9. Rakuran Dhaha
10. Rurki Mughlan
11. Simbal Muzara
12. Phirni Mazara
13. Kaul garh

25. Model Town, Hoshiarpur,
Telegraph Sub-Office,
Combined Office, Public Call
Office, Non-Delivery

26. Moranwali Sub-Office

1. Kitna
2. Posi

27. Paldi, Sub-Office

1. Kharodi
2. Hakumatpur

28. Nangal Kalan, Sub-Office

1. Ganeshpur Bharta
2. Khera

29. Pidanwala, Sub-Office

1. Dagana Kalan
2. Meghowal
3. Nasrula
4. Fatehgarh Nara

30. Puhiran, Sub-Office



1. Ajram
2. Atowal
3. Bassi Daulat Khan
4. Bathian Brahmanan
5. Bhatrana
6. Dhakowal
7. Kahri
8. Sahri

31. Railway Road, Hoshiarpur,
Telegraph Sub-Office, Public
Call Office, Non-Delivery

32. Rajpur Bhaian, Sub-Office,
Public Call Office, Combined
Office

1. Badala
2. Bhungarni
3. Harta
4. Hukran
5. Manak Dheri
6. Mukhlana
7. Pandori Kad

33. Rampur Bilran, Sub-Office

1. Badesron
2. Birampur
3. Gajar
4. Kukran
5. Moela Wahidpur
6. Padrana
7. Pakhowal
8. Salempur
9. Satnaur

34. Sadhu Ashram, Sub-Office

1. Bahadur Pur
2. Bassi Gulam Hussain
3. Bassi Purani
4. Nara

**35. Salla Khurd, Sub-Office,
Combined Office, Public
Call Office**

1. Bhairowal
2. Dadial
3. Jassowal
4. Paldi
5. Salla Kalan

36. Sahiba, Sub-Office

1. Sahdra

37. Sarhala Kalan, Sub-Office

1. Gondpur
2. Kherar Achharwal
3. Laksian
4. Makhsuspur
5. Pandori Ganga Singh
6. Sarhala Khurd

**38. Saroya, Sub-Office, Public
Call Office, Combined
Office**

1. Begampur
2. Chandiani Khurd
3. Chandpur Rurki
4. Malewal
5. Tarowal
6. Makhupur



39. Sham Chaurasi, Lower
Selection Grade, Combined
Office, Public Call Office

1. Badala Mahi
2. Bains Tani Kala
3. Dadupur Garoya
4. Dhamjan Kalan
5. Khadiala
6. Kathe Adhkare
7. Manidal
8. Pandori
9. Phambian
10. Pandori Khan Gurlan
11. Sandhar
12. Sandhara Sodian
13. Sus
14. Talwandi Araian

40. Samundra, Sub-Office

1. Dhamlan
2. Ghak Singha
3. Panwan
4. Rurki Khas
5. Shimli

41. Tuto Mazara, Sub-Office

1. Gandhowal
2. Jandiala
3. Jiwanpur Jattan
4. Langeri
5. Mazara Dingrian
6. Mahngarwal
7. Mehrowal
8. Mugowal
9. Sakruli

II. Dasuya, Head Office, Combined Office

1. Badala
2. Berchha
3. Bhagian
4. Bodal
5. Dasuya Tahsil (N)

6. D.A.V. High School
Dasuya
7. Dhadar
8. Ghogra
9. Jandaur
10. Jhingar Kalan
11. Kaithan (N)
12. Nangal Behalan
13. Lamin Pandori
14. Panwan
15. Passi Kandi
16. Sagra
17. Safdarpur
18. Usman Shahid
19. Chhangala

1. Budhi Pind

1. Jaja
2. Jhamwan
3. Kandhala Sheikhan
4. Kandhali Naurangpur
5. Harsi Pind
6. Rajpur
7. Nangal Khungian
8. Masti Palkot

2. Bulhowal, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1. Bhagowal
2. Dhada Fateh Singh
3. Ghorewaha
4. Giganwal
5. Lambra
6. Muradpur Narial
7. Khadlala
8. Pandori Bawadas
9. Sarhala Mundian
10. Sikri

3. Bhamotar, Sub-Office

1. Amroh
2. Bhamnaur
3. Bhatar
4. Baringli
5. Dharampur
6. Ramgarh Sikri

4. Bhangala, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1. Manj Behbal
2. Chanaur
3. Har do Khurdpur
4. Harse Mansar
5. Jandwal
6. Mehtabpur

5. Bhanowal, Sub-Office

1. Fatehpur Bhatalu
2. Koi
3. Sansarpur
4. Manhota

6. Bhunga, Sub- Office, Combined Office

1. Chak Ladian
2. Chotala
3. Darapur
4. Dhut Kalan
5. Hussain Pur
6. Khiala Balande

7. Darapur, Sub-Office, Combined Office
Public Call Office

1. Depur
2. Fatehpur
3. Kaira

8. Dholbaha, Sub-Office

1. Bahera
2. Kukanet

9. Garhdiwala, Lower Selection Grade,
Combined Office

1. Ambala Jattan
2. Argowal
3. Bhatiwala
4. Daffar
5. Pandori Atwalan
6. Mand Pander
7. RuPowal
1. Budhabar
2. Dagan
3. Dhamian
4. Gera
5. Ghagwal
6. Sariana
7. Siprian

10. Hajipur, Sub-Office, Combined Office



11. Haryana, Lower Selection Grade,
Combined Office, Public Call Office

1. Bariana
2. Bassi Wahid
3. Gobindpur Khun Khun
4. Motla
5. Mahngarwal
6. Mustafpur
7. Bassi Ballo

12. Janauri, Sub-Office

1. Patiar
2. Dandoh
3. Patial

13. Khuda, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1. Dhunga Kalan
2. Mohal
3. Khun Khun Khurd

14. Kamahi Devi, Sub-Office

1. Behkhushala
2. Beh Lakhan
3. Dadial
4. Naurangpur
5. Rampur Haler

15. Lakhinder, Sub-Office

1. Jalalpur
2. Rani Pind
3. Salempur
4. Tahli Khas

16. Mlani, Sub-Office, Combined Office

1. Alampur

17. Mukerian, Lower Selection Grade,
Combined Office, Public Call Office

1. Tarangalian
2. Khanpur (Latifpur)
3. Mansurpur
4. Musahibpur
5. Naushera
6. Porika
7. Hoshiarpur Kalota

18. Nanda Chaur, Sub-Office

1. Khanpur
2. Mundian Jattan

19. Pajodeota, Sub-Office

1. Kalu Wahar
2. Begampur

20. Talwara Township, Lower Selection
Grade, Sub-Office, Combined Office,
Public Call Office

1. Bhera
2. Rajwal
3. Talwara Village



21. Tanda, Lower Selection Grade, Sub-Office,
Combined office, Public Call Office

1. Baich
2. Bassi Jalal Khan
3. Dohriwala
4. Jaura
5. Manak Dheri
6. Saidpur
7. Talwandi Dadian
8. Talwandi Sallan
9. Zahura

22. Tandi Ram Sahai, Sub-Office

1. Dhanoya
2. Abdulapur
3. Terkiana
4. Umarpur

23. Urmar, Lower Selection Grade, Public
Call Office, Sub-Office, Combined
Office

1. Ahyapur
2. Dorala Kalan
3. Munak Kalan
4. Munak Khurd

Bham, Extra Departmental Sub-Office

Total Head Post Offices	..	2
Total Sub Post Offices	..	64
Total Extra Departmental Sub-Offices	..	1
Total Branch Post Offices	..	322

(Source : Superintendent, Post Offices, Hoshiarpur Division, Hoshiarpur)

APPENDIX VIII

*(Vide page 199)***Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in the Hoshiarpur District,
as on March 31, 1975**

1. Balachaur
2. Barian Kalan
3. Bassi Kalan
4. Garhshankar
5. Gaurian Gate, Hoshiarpur
6. General Post Office, Hoshiarpur
7. Jaijon
8. Kot Abdul Khaliq
9. Rajpur Bhaian
10. Sham Chaurasi



CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The principal sectors of the district economy such as agriculture, industry, banking, trade, commerce, etc. have already been dealt with at length in the preceding chapters. But a large number of economic pursuits which contribute materially to the economy of the district and which remained uncovered are detailed in this chapter. These pursuits are broadly grouped under the caption "Miscellaneous Occupations". The occupations are of miscellaneous nature and provide employment to a large number of people both in the urban and rural areas.

The Hoshiarpur District is predominantly a rural district having 87.91 per cent of its population in villages against the corresponding figure of 76.27 per cent for the State, as per 1971 Census. The main profession of inhabitants of the district is agriculture. According to the 1971 Census, 2,75,621 persons (26.20 per cent) of the total population of the district (10,52,153) were workers. Out of the total working force, 1,69,525 persons (61.51 per cent) depended directly on agriculture ; 1,20,204 (43.61 per cent) were cultivators and 49,321 (17.90 per cent) agricultural labourers. As many as 1,06,096 (38.49 per cent) were engaged in other occupations both in the urban and rural areas, which included livestock, forestry, plantation, etc.; industries; transport, storage and communications ; trade and commerce ; and other services such as construction ; professionals—law, medical education, engineering, etc. self-employed occupations and personal and domestic services, etc. besides the Central, States and Local Government employees. A good number of people from rural population endowed with steadiness and good physique join armed forces.

(a) Public Administration

Central, State and Local Government Services.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of jobs in the public services under the State Government, Central Government and Local Bodies after 1947. Several new departments came into being to carry out developmental activities in the country and the States. The inclination of the people towards Government job is due to security of service and facilities given by the Government such as, dearness allowance linked with the price index, advance for the construction or purchase of a house; purchase of a vehicle; compensatory allowance, house rent allowance to those who are not provided Government accommodation; medical reimbursement of employees and their dependents; free liveries to Class IV employees and railway employees. Police employees are

provided with rent-free residential accommodation. Railway authorities issue free passes for travel to the employees and their families. All government employees avail of casual and earned leave and married female employees are entitled to maternity leave additionally. On superannuation, government employees are entitled to the benefits of compassionate gratuity and pension.

The number of Punjab Government employees in the district as on March 31, 1975, was 17,300. Besides, there is a good number of employees working in the Central Government and semi-Government offices.

Public Employees' Organisations.—The following public employees' organisations exist in the district. These have been formed by the employees to safeguard their interests:—

- (1) Workers' Union Beas Dam, Talwara Township
- (2) Special Foremen Association, Talwara Township
- (3) Pong Dam Mazdoor Union, Talwara Township
- (4) Beas Dam Karamchari Sangh, Talwara Township
- (5) Beas Dam Project Employees' Union, Talwara Township
- (6) Heavy Earth Moving Operators' Union, Talwara Township
- (7) Project Earth Moving Operators' Union, Talwara Township
- (8) Beas Project Ekta Mazdoor Union, Talwara Township
- (9) The Depressed Class Employees' Federation, Talwara Township
- (10) Hoshiarpur Central Co-operative Bank Employees, Union, Hoshiarpur
- (11) Store Keepers' Association, Punjab State Electricity Board, Hoshiarpur
- (12) The Hoshiarpur Press Workers' Union, Hoshiarpur
- (13) Municipal Subordinate Employees' Union, Dasuya
- (14) Municipal Employees' Union, Garhshankar

(b) Learned Professions

The information in respect of the most important of the learned

professions such as teaching, medical, legal, engineering, etc. in the district is given below :

Educational Services.—After independence, the progressive educational policies formulated by the State Government from time to time have had opened new vistas of employment opportunities in the district.

In 1974-75, there were 12 colleges in the district in which 381 teachers were working. The number of teachers working in 1299 high/higher secondary, middle, primary (including basic primary) schools as on June 15, 1975 was 7,619, out of which 2,965 were women teachers. The pay-scales of the college teachers have recently been revised by the State Government on the basis of recommendations made by the University Grants Commission which are lucrative and attractive. Similarly, the pay-scales of school teachers are also satisfactory. The college teachers and school teachers have associations of their own. There is hardly any residential accommodation available for the teachers in rural areas and they, therefore, reside in nearby urban areas and usually go to school daily. This gives set-back to the extra curricular and other social activities of the schools in the rural areas.

Medical and Health Services.—In the past, the people being superstitious, especially in the rural areas, did not visit doctors at the time of illness. But with the spread of literacy, change of attitudes, popularity of scientific medicines and drugs and increase in dispensaries and hospitals in rural/urban areas, the people have become prone to medical aid and relief. The number of medical institutions has increased from 39 in 1950 to 49 in 1961, and 55 in 1965 to 64 in 1975. The number of doctors, midwives, nurses and *dais* working in the district in 1975 was 327, 418, 176 and 1,009 respectively. Ayurvedic and Unani treatment is fairly popular in the district as the number of institutions functioning in 1975 was 42. Besides, a number of M.B.B.S. doctors and Registered Medical Practitioners are also rendering medical service in the district.

On the veterinary side, the district is fairly well served by 22 veterinary hospitals, 19 permanent outlying dispensaries and 11 touring veterinary dispensaries to control contagious diseases among animals.

Legal Services.—Legal services are rendered by lawyers, pleaders, etc. besides a number of *munshis* assisting them. In the social life of the community, lawyers occupy a high status. According to the 1961 Census, the number of legal practitioners and advisors in the district was 144, which rose to 170 on May 26, 1975.

There are four bar associations in the district, one each at Hoshiarpur, Dasuya, Garhshankar and Balachaur. These associations maintain professional conduct and discipline among the public.

Engineering Services.—The engineers play an important role in the economic development of the district. They attend to various development works such as opening of canals, construction of buildings and roads and installation of electricity. The details of the persons employed in engineering services in various Government departments have been given in Chapter XIII 'Other Departments'. Besides, a number of persons have adopted the profession of contractors and architects or consulting engineers. According to the 1961 Census, the number of overseers, architects, engineers and surveyors in the district was 1,266.

Artists, Writers, Musicians and Related Workers.—According to the 1961 Census, the number of artists, writers, musicians and related workers in the district was 465.

(c) Personal and Domestic Services

Personal Services

These services include barbers, washermen, launderers, tailors, water-carriers, weavers, cobblers, carpenters and the like which employ a considerable number of persons as detailed below :

Barbers.—The traditional practice of family barber (*hai*) in urban areas has become outdated. People go to hair cutting saloons for service. In villages, however, the old practice of family barber is still found. In urban areas, the posh hair dressing saloons and beauty shops are becoming popular. The charges for a haircut and shave vary between Rs 1 to 1.50 and 30 to 50 paise respectively. There is no lady hair dresser in the district. The barbers in the towns have formed their unions to look after their interests. Tuesdays are generally observed as holidays by barbers in urban areas.

The total number of barbers, hairdressers and beauticians and related workers in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 1,595.

Washermen.—The laundry services are mostly available in towns and cities. These are becoming more popular due to their quick and efficient service as compared to those of washermen. The scope of laundry business has increased considerably with the increasing of urbanisation and the tendency of the people in both towns and cities to wear clean clothes. The washermen, the launderers, and those engaged exclusively in ironing are the three components serving the clientele in their own way. The increasing use of terebene/terene garments has affected their business. The average rate per cloth charged by washerman is 20-30 paise. Some washermen also do washing work of families on monthly basis.

The total number of launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 549.

Tailors.—The tailor is an indispensable unit of the society as he fulfils the primary needs of the community. A few tailors depend for their livelihood on many subsidiary occupations, but most of them depend solely on this principal profession. Though tailoring shops are in good number in cities and towns, in rural areas such shops are scarce. Most of the tailors have their own sewing machines and work independently. There are also some big tailoring concerns, which get the work done on commission basis. Now in almost every home, ladies do some stitching work of miscellaneous type.

The total number of tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers in the district, according to the 1961 Census, was 4,459.

Carpenters.—The carpenters make and repair wooden structures, doors, windows, chairs and other building fixtures. The village carpenters make ploughs, carts and other agricultural and domestic articles. According to the 1961 Census, the number of carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers, coopers and related workers in the district was 6,221.

Cobblers.—The cobbler or *mochis* recondition old, wornout or defective footwear to make them servicable. The experienced cobblers make complete footwear like shoes, *chappals* and sandals. Some of them have small establishments. According to the 1961 Census, the number of shoemakers and shoe repairers in the district was 5,219.

Self-employed Persons.—In this category of service are included weavers, shoemakers, potters, sweepers, handcart pedlars, porters, etc.

Domestic Services

Only families with good incomes, both in urban and rural areas employ the services of domestic servants. According to the 1961 Census, the total number of domestic servants in the district was 1,944.

There has been a considerable decrease in the number of persons following this occupation because of the new avenues of employment available in the mills and factories where they can earn higher wages. In urban areas a few people employ female domestic servants (*mais*) either for full-time or part-time household work. Generally families with mediocre means engage them on part-time basis for washing of clothes and cleaning of utensils, etc. These part-time servants work as utensil cleaners, washermen, gardeners, sweepers, cooks, etc. Usually these services are rendered by families, who are paid Rs 15 to 30 per mensem in addition to sundry facilities provided by their employers.

Classification of Workers in the Hoshiarpur District according to the 1971 Census

Classification of workers according to their professions	Number of Persons according to the 1971 Census					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Cultivators	1,17,597	510	2,092	5	1,19,689	515
2. Agricultural labourers	47,369	498	1,425	29	48,794	527
3. Livestock-keeping, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	1,244	49	166	3	1,410	52
4. Mining and Quarrying	19	—	—	1	19	1
5. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs—						
(a) Household industry	10,660	385	470	20	11,130	405
(b) Manufacturing other than household industry	7,888	277	4,427	24	12,315	301
6. Construction	6,702	8	5,583	48	12,285	56
7. Trade and commerce	8,489	22	8,740	42	17,229	64
8. Transport, storage and communications	3,275	3	2,078	4	5,353	7
9. Other services	34,187	1,924	7,738	1,620	41,925	3,544
Total workers	2,37,430	3,676	32,719	1,796	2,70,149	5,472
10. Non-workers	2,48,423	4,35,401	35,374	57,334	2,83,797	4,92,735
Total population	4,85,853	4,39,077	68,093	59,130	5,53,946	4,98,207

(Census of 1971. Series 17-Punjab, Part X A & B, Hoshiarpur District Census Handbook pp. 124—127,

According to the above table, out of the total population of 10,52,153 persons in the Hoshiarpur District, 2,75,621 were engaged in some kind of economic activity. The number of non-workers was 7,76,532. The ratio of workers to non-workers was 26.2 and 73.8 as against the corresponding ratio of 28.87 and 71.13 for the Punjab State.

Apart from other factors, the standard of living of a community is judged from the way its members are housed. The primary need of human beings in civilized life is the provision of decent housing accommodation. In urban areas in the district, the dwellings are almost pucca and are generally provided with modern amenities. But in the rural areas, the dwellings are mostly *kutchas* and modern facilities are lacking. Except for Hoshiarpur and Talwara Township, civic amenities are not adequately available in other towns of the district.

With a view to creating better conditions in the villages and to accelerate the pace of development work in the rural area, the Model Village Scheme was introduced in the State in 1969-70. Under the scheme, 3 villages in each block are selected as model villages and are provided with all types of amenities, including sanitation.

According to the 1971 Census, the total number of households in the district was 1,93,030 (rural 1,66,735 and urban 26,295). Out of these, the number of occupied residential houses was 1,81,287. The number of persons per household was 5.80. The break-up of the households, classified by number of members and by number of rooms is given in Appendix I on pages 249-50.

Prices and Wages.—The level of prices has a bearing both on the real income and the standard of living of the people because it is not the money income but the purchases therefrom that matter.

Prices

The study of prices is very important from many points and, for a developing economy like India, it has a particular significance. Prices influence the allocation of the economy's resources; affect incomes and costs of production and determine the profit margins. As such, these influence the attitude of investors, determine the course of foreign trade, and lead to changes in wages. The volume and character of government expenditure also depend on the level of prevailing prices.

Before the advent of railways and construction of roads, prices in India were governed by custom and status. There were big variations in prices from place to place and from season to season at the same place. But later on when the isolation of the Indian village was broken, India

came in contact with the rest of the world through international trade and the world factors began to intervene in Indian prices as the index number rose from 100 in 1873 to 105 in 1893. The rise in prices gathered momentum thereafter and especially during the World War I (1914—18). The failure of rains in 1918-19 and 1919-20 accentuated the rise in prices which reached their highest level in 1920. However, the prices showed a downward trend during 1920-29 on account of the policy of deflation followed by all the countries. This was followed by the Great Depression of 1929-33 when the price level fell further. India suffered more because it was an agricultural country and the prices of agricultural commodities fell more than those of the industrial goods. In 1931, the prices actually fell below the 1913 level, and these were lowest in 1934, when these were 87 against 100 in 1913.

The recent rise in prices is continuing unabated since 1939, when the World War II (1939-45) broke out. Just after the declaration of war, prices of both primary and manufactured goods shot up. The general price index which was 125.6 in 1939-40 reached to 245 in 1945-46. This enormous rise was due to increase in money supply, scarcity of goods, shortages of consumers goods, both foodstuffs and manufactured goods, indigenous as well as imported, mal-distribution of goods, etc.

The increasing trend in prices continued due to shortage of goods and pent up demand from increased population as the price index rose to 275 in 1946-47, 308 in 1947-48 and 389 in August, 1949. Despite the devaluation of rupee in August, 1949, prices further increased due to the outbreak of Korean War in 1950. The price index reached new heights of 439 in March, 1951 as against 396 in June, 1950.

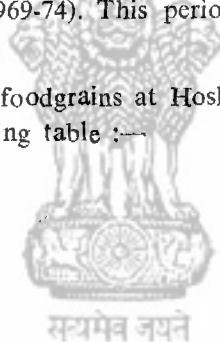
The First Five-Year Plan was launched in the country in 1951 with avowed objective of combating inflation in the economy. This objective was achieved considerably through favourable monsoons, world factors, bumper crops and disinflationary fiscal and monetary measures. As a result, the wholesale prices fell by 22 per cent, of food articles by 25.9 per cent, of manufactures by 3.6 per cent and of industrial raw materials by 31.9 per cent.

During the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61), the prices again started showing an upward trend, because this plan was much bigger than the first one. Over the five-year period, the general index of wholesale prices rose from 92.5 (base 1952-53=100) to 124.9, i.e. by 32.4 per cent, food articles by 33.4 per cent, industrial raw materials by 46.4 per cent and manufactures by 24.2 per cent on account of heavy investment outlays, deficit financing and the failure of agricultural crops.

The rise in the price level during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66) was steep. Though during the first two years of plan, the prices treaded downward yet over the five year period there was an increase in the general price index by 32 per cent, of food articles by 41 per cent, of industrial raw material by 32.6 per cent and of manufactures by 17.7 per cent. The All -India Consumer Price Index (with 1949 as base) also shot up from 125 in 1960-61 to 174 in 1965-66. This unhealthy trend was owing to the rising defence expenditure due to Chinese aggression in 1962, the Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1965, increase in investments both private and public, increase in money incomes and increase in population.

The prices since the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, i.e. since March 1966, continued rising till October 1967. These were comparatively stable from October 1967 to February 1969 and are again rising since February 1969 which is depicted from the movement of price index which rose from 165 in 1965-66 to 224 in October 1967. The rising trend in prices could not be held during the Plan Holiday Period (1966-67 to 1968-69) and the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74). This period was worst in the record of movement of prices.

The retail prices of foodgrains at Hoshiarpur, from 1901 to 1932, are shown in the following table :—



Retail prices of foodgrains prevalent at Hoshiarpur on the 1st January each year in seers and chhataks per rupee from 1901—32

Year	Average	Wheat		Barley		Gram		Maize		Jowar		Bajra	
		S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C	S	C
1901 to 1905	"	16	9	21	3	20	5	24	2	23	5	18	3
1906 to 1910	"	12	2	15	13	14	12	15	4	15	3	12	6
1911 to 1915	"	12	8	16	0	14	10	16	8	14	8	11	0
1916 to 1920	"	7	8	10	8	9	10	10	6	9	4	10	0
1921		6	12	10	0	7	4	8	12	..	..	..	..
1922		4	4	5	8	4	12	6	8	..	..	..	..
1923		9	8	14	0	10	0	14	8	..	..	..	..
1924		10	8	18	0	13	0	14	0	..	..	..	..
1925		8	0	11	0	9	8	12	0	..	..	..	..
1926		6	4	8	0	8	0	7	8	..	..	..	..
1927		8	8	8	0	8	8	11	8	..	..	..	..
1928		9	0	10	8	9	4	12	0	..	..	..	..
1929		6	12	7	8	7	0	9	0	8	0	7	0
1930		8	8	11	0	7	0	11	0	..	..	..	..
1931		18	0	23	0	12	8	26	0	24	0	21	0
1932		15	0	26	0	15	0	21	8	17	0	23	0

(Punjab District Gazetteers, VOL. VIII, Part B, Hoshiarpur District, Statistical Tables, 1935 (Lahore, 1936) pp. lxxxviii-lxxxix)

The prices of foodgrains per quintal at Hoshiarpur, during 1964-65 and 1974-75, are shown in the following table :—

(per quintal)

Year	Wheat (Rs)	Gram (Rs)	Maize (Rs)	Jowar (Rs)	Bazra (Rs)	Paddy (Rs)	Barley (Rs)
1964-65	56.00	68.00	54.50	70.00	51.0	78.00	54.00
1974-75	117.00	219.00	148.00	130.0	158.00	130.00	118.00

(Source : District Statistical Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Wages

The constitution of India envisages the importance of wage policy. The principle of equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been laid down as one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy in Article 39 of the Constitution. Article 43 deals with it as one of the Directive Principles of the State Policy and provides that the State shall endeavour to secure by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full employment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

Of all the economic problems concerning labour, that of wages is the most persistent. Wages are the remunerations paid to a worker in lieu of the work done by him. In the early days, wages, especially in the agricultural sector, were determined by custom and tradition. In the industrial sector also, custom and tradition considerably influenced the wage policy. Now these wages are mostly determined by the industrial policy of the Government which is formed in view of the natural resources, availability of labour force, productivity, industrial competition, labour efficiency, etc. The wage-level is influenced mainly by the variations in prices on account of fiscal policies and other subsidiary factors like rise in demand, shortage of goods, insufficient production, etc. The welfare of the labour class is another allied subject. When compared with welfare measures that assure for the worker better working and living conditions in respect of health, safety, housing, education, recreation and social security, the guarantee of reasonable remuneration provides the firmest basis for harmonious industrial relations and, therefore, for the economic prosperity of the country. The payment of satisfactory wage ensures the co-operation of labour and enables the worker to take his place as partner in the programmes of national development, where the significance of his job has long been accepted.¹

¹Giri V. V., *Labour Problems in Indian Industry* (Bombay, 1947), pp. 215-16

The wage rates of labour prevalent in the Hoshiarpur District from 1909 to 1932 are given in Appendix II on pages 251-52. The rates of pay fixed for the Class IV Government employees, working in the different offices in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1974-75, are given in Appendix III on pages 253-55.

Standard of Living.—The study regarding the standard of living of the people in a district is necessary to know the economic prosperity of a region. Standard of living refers to the amount of necessities, comforts and luxuries, which a person consumes. However, necessities, comforts and luxuries are relative terms and they differ from place to place, from time to time and from person to person.

One popular method of knowing the standard of living is to find out the items of income and expenditure, that is, to adopt the method of the formation and analysis of the family budgets. Besides income and expenditure of a family, the standard of living depends on two factors, viz. the size and composition of the family and tastes and preferences of the members. The other method to judge the standard of living of the people is to measure the economic prosperity of the district in monetary terms in relation to fluctuations in price level.

The Economic and Statistical Organization, Punjab, conducted a survey regarding the family budgets of twenty-six cultivators in the State during the year 1974-75.¹ The aim of the survey was to find out the returns accruing to the farmers for their work on the holdings. Four families of villages, viz. Aima Mangat (Tahsil Dasuya), Gondpur (Tahsil Hoshiarpur), Bhamian (Tahsil Garhshankar) and Majari (Tahsil Garhshankar) in the Hoshiarpur District were included in the survey.

The findings of the survey pertaining to the income and expenditure are shown in the following table :—

Name of the family/villages	Net income from all sources (Rs)	Net ex- penditure (Rs)	Surplus/ deficit (Rs)
Aima Mangat	26,552.60	10,104.50	(+)16,448.10
Gondpur	18,884.08	6,683.44	(+)12,200.64
Bhamian	18,181.31	6,580.65	(+)11,600.66
Majari	22,354.88	16,673.28	(+)5,681.60

¹*Family Budgets of Twenty-Six Cultivators in the Punjab for the year 1974-75* (Publication No. 250, issued by the Economic Adviser to Government, Punjab, Chandigarh, in 1970)

The above figures show that these families in the Hoshiarpur District have surplus budget. The survey also showed that on an average, a peasant proprietor's family in the Punjab spent 58 per cent of its income on food, 13 per cent on clothing, 10 per cent on housing, 9 per cent on fuel, 3 per cent on travelling, 2 per cent on education, 2 per cent on amusements and luxuries and 3 per cent on other items.

The goods consumed by the families in the three villages were as under:

Name of the family/village	Total expenditure (Rs)	Supplied by the farm (Rs)	Per-centage	Purchased from outside (Rs)	Per-centage
Aima Mangat	10,104.50	6,678.10	66	3,426.32	34
Gondpur	6,683.45	3,904.54	58	2,778.90	42
Bhamian	6,580.65	3,349.48	51	3,231.17	49
Majari	16,673.28	8,235.46	49	8,437.82	51

In 1974-75, the per capita income of the Hoshiarpur District at the then current prices was Rs 1,262 as compared to Rs 1,482 for the Punjab State as a whole. It is an indicator of the standard of living of the people residing in the district.

(b) Employment Situation

Employment has been a major objective of planning. Full utilization of the available manpower resources can be achieved after considerable period of development. However, expansion of employment opportunities commensurate with the increase in the labour force over the plan period is conceived as an important objective of planning.

The inhabitants of the district are primarily engaged in agriculture which, however, provides employment for about 6 months in a year. On March 31, 1975, there were 38,733 workers employed in the district as compared to 41,843 in the previous year. The employment decreased by 7.4 per cent. The employment index number on March 31, 1974 (with March 31, 1966 as base-100) was 84.4. However, on March 31, 1975, it was 116.9 (with March 31, 1969 as base) which fell to 113.8 on March 31, 1976. There were 5,864 women workers in the district on March 31, 1975 as against 4,844 in the previous year showing an increase of 21 per cent.

The number of persons waiting for employment in the district, on March 31, 1974, was 18,127 which rose to 21,370 on March 31, 1975. Thus 3,243 persons got themselves registered during the year 1974-75. The number of vacancies filled by the District Employment Exchanges, Hoshiarpur and Talwara, was 1,906. There was a shortage of teachers (in science and arithmetic subjects), stenographers (English), experienced turners and fitters. However, there was surplus of trained *dais*, bus drivers, conductors, peons, sweepers, primary and high school teachers and newly passed matric, B.As and M.As.

Employment Exchange.—The District Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur, was opened in 1947. Later on as a result of the increase in the volume of work, a Sub-Employment Exchange was opened at Talwara in 1961, which was upgraded to District Employment Exchange in 1968.

The main functions of an Employment Exchange are : to register applicants and to provide employment assistance ; to impart vocational guidance to the youth and adults to choose a better career ; to elicit employment market information to assess the employment trends, impact of Government plans on the employment situations and to collect employment statistics for the Planning Commission of India.

The number of employees working in both the private and public sectors, as on March 31, 1974, was 41,843, whereas, on March 31, 1973, their number was 40,948. Thus there has been an increase of 2.1 per cent over the last year's level of employment and this has been possible due to the 'Half-A-Million Jobs' scheme and due to the upgrading of the new educational institutions.

The work done by the District Employment Exchanges, Hoshiarpur and Talwara Township, is shown in Appendices IV & V at the end of this Chapter on pages 256-57.

The number of unemployed persons aged 13 and above by sex and educational levels, both in the urban and rural areas of the Hoshiarpur District, as per 1961 Census is given below :

Unemployment in the urban areas by sex and educational levels

	Total unemployed		
	Persons	Males	Females
Total	1,132	1,044	88
Illiterate	133	133	..
Literate (without educational level)	69	68	1

	Total unemployed		
	Persons	Males	Females
Primary or Junior Basic	366	358	8
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	477	424	53
Technical diploma not equal to a degree	9	5	4
Non-technical diploma not equal to a degree	8	2	6
University degree or a post-graduate degree other than a technical degree	62	52	10
Technical degree or diploma equal to a degree or post-graduate degree	8	2	6
(i) Engineering	—	—	—
(ii) Medicine	—	—	—
(iii) Agriculture	—	—	—
(iv) Veterinary and Dairying	—	—	—
(v) Technology	—	—	—
(vi) Teaching	7	1	6
(vii) Others	1	1	..
Unemployment in the rural areas by sex and educational levels			
Total	4,766	4,674	92
Illiterate	459	458	1
Literate (without educational level)	208	207	1
Primary or Junior Basic	1,666	1,650	16
Matriculation and above	2,433	2,359	74

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook, No. 9 Hoshiarpur District, pp. 241-42)

Employment Market Information Scheme.—The aim of this scheme is to watch the trends of employment in the State so as to make available to the Government and to the Planning Commission information on the periodical expansion and contraction of employment in various industries and occupations in each district and in the State as a whole. The information, thus, collected is also used for determining the location of the industrial training institutes and the trades to be taught therein.

This scheme was introduced in the State in 1957-58, and is operated under the Director of Employment, Punjab, Chandigarh. Initially, it covered only the public sector, but since 1960-61, it had been extended to the private sector also.

Under the scheme, the employment exchange is responsible for collecting regular information about the employment in the private sector as well as in the public sector. This is done by what is known as "Establishment Reporting" system. Under this scheme, all establishments in the public sector and selected establishments in the private sector engaged in non-agricultural activities are asked to give details regularly about the number of persons they are employing, the vacancies that have occurred and the type of persons they find to be in short supply. The information is collected from all establishments in the public sector and those employing 25 or more persons in the private sector under the provision of the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, which makes it obligatory on them to submit it to the local employment exchange. Information from smaller establishments in the private sector is, however, collected on voluntary basis. The information which is processed at the district level is finally tabulated at the State and National level respectively to know precisely the employment potential at these levels. An Employment Market Unit in the Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur, has been functioning since 1958. The following table clearly shows the changes in the volume of employment both in the private and public sectors in the district, as on March 31, 1974 and March 31, 1975 :—

Industrial Division	Number of establishments		Number of employees	
	March 31, 1974	March 31, 1975	March 31, 1974	March 31, 1975
1, Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying	4	5	279	293
2, Manufacturing	13	14	473	485
3, Water supply, construction of roads and houses and canal water resources	47	45	18,559	15,577
4, Electricity	3	4	1,210	1,223
5, Trade and commerce	26	28	616	668
6, Transport, communication and storage	12	12	2,278	2,143
7, Public services	238	247	18,428	19,405
Total	343	355	41,843	41,814

(Source: Director of Employment, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Vocational Guidance Scheme.—The vocational guidance and employment counselling programmes are designed to give intensive vocational guidance to those who seek such assistance. The term vocational guidance more appropriately connotes assistance to youth, whereas employment counselling refers to the assistance given to adults.

The programme is jointly operated by the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Union Ministry of Labour and Employment, and Directorate of Employment in the State. The Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the Director of Employment Exchanges, is responsible for the general policies and procedure which are devised in collaboration with the State Government through the National Working Group of the Employment Service. The State Directorate of Employment administers the service through the employment exchanges and co-ordinates with the guidance service of the Education Department of the State Government.

The officer-in-charge of the Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur, is responsible for the efficient working and general supervision of this scheme in the district. The functions of a Vocational Guidance Unit are to provide vocational guidance and employment counselling to youth (boys and girls) and adults (men and women) in groups as well as individually ; assist in the placement of youth in institutions or training centres or in entry jobs ; follow up and review the progress of guided youth and adults ; review the records of applicants on the live register and to give them such guidance as would lead to early and suitable placement ; assist other sections of the exchanges in improving the quality of registrations and submissions, assist in the collection and compilation of upto-date information on occupations, training facilities, educational courses, employment trends and employment outlook for youth and adults, scholarships and sources of financial assistance. Its other functions include maintenance of regular information for the use of applicants and visitors seeking information ; maintenance of upto-date library on occupation literature ; and educate the public undertaking publicity measures in vocational guidance principles with a view to encouraging community consciousness. The guidance procedure at an employment exchange, with a vocational guidance unit, consists of group guidance comprising invitational talks, group discussions and invitational talk-cum-group discussions according to the needs of the groups ; individual guidance ; and giving information individually.

A Vocational Guidance Unit was started in the District Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur, in 1963. The work done by the unit, during 1974 and 1975, is given in the following table :—

Year	Number of individuals provided			
	Group guidance talks	Individuals given group guidance	Individual guidance cases	Individuals given occupational information
1974	747	747	142	103
1975	1,316	1,313	597	229

(Source : District Employment Officer, Hoshiarpur.)

(c) Planning and Community Development

Planning.—Within the framework of National Plans, the State and District Plans have been formulated keeping in view the concept of Welfare State and implemented through the district administrative machinery, which has been expanded and strengthened from time to time for undertaking the tasks of development. For each scheme of development, there are fixed targets and estimates of expenditure have been worked out to achieve the desired social and economic goals.

Community Development.—The Community Development Programme was launched in Punjab as in the rest of the country on October 2, 1952, exactly after one year, the National Extension Programme was started. Both of these were regarded as the related phases of the same programme and were envisaged to improve the lot of the rural population. When first sets of community projects were taken up, Community Development was described as the method and the National Extension as the agency through which transformation of social and economic life in villages was to be initiated. The concept of National Extension had later on broadened into that of Panchayati Raj.

The Community Development Programme in the district was started with the setting up of Garhshankar Block on April 1, 1954.

The main objects of the Community Development Programme are : area development with a minimum all-round progress ; self-help programme—people's participation being the essential feature ; and development of the whole community with special emphasis on the weaker and the under-privileged sections.

The main emphasis of the community development is on improvement of agriculture and ancillary services like animal husbandry and irrigation, which employ about 70 per cent of the rural population. The development of small-scale industries also receives increasing attention for creating more employment opportunities. Other features of the programme include the provision of basic amenities like those of drinking water, village primary schools, communications, adult literacy, social education and the promotion of community organisations.

The community development programme has grown into a gigantic programme for rural development. It provides the machinery for the introduction of new technology and assists in bringing about changes in social attitudes. It has also been instrumental in setting up the new units of local government below the State level thus enlarging the base for democratic participation by the people.

The achievements of the Community Development Scheme is the result of the combined efforts of the State Development Departments, viz. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Industries, Public Health, etc. The block programmes have an important bearing on the preparation of the State plans in the fields of agriculture, minor irrigation, co-operatives, communications, village industries, education, rural amenities and the utilization of available manpower resources.

The Community Development Programme covers the entire district of Hoshiarpur comprising 11 blocks, as per particulars given below :

Serial No.	Block/Subdivision	Date of start
Hoshiarpur Subdivision		
1.	Hoshiarpur-I	1-4-1962
2.	Hoshiarpur-2 (Bajwara)	1-4-1963
3.	Bhunga	1-10-1963
Dasuya Subdivision		
4.	Dasuya	1-4-1958
5.	Talwara	1-4-1958
6.	Tanda	1-4-1959
7.	Mukerian	1-4-1962
Garhshankar Subdivision		
8.	Garhshankar	1-4-1954
9.	Mahalpur	1-4-1957
10.	Saroya	1-4-1963
11.	Balachaur	1-4-1956

On March 31, 1975, these 11 blocks covered 1,582 inhabited villages with a total population of 9,24,930.

APPENDIX I

(Vide page 236)

Sample household classification by the number of members and by the number of rooms occupied in the Hoshiarpur District, 1971

	Total number of members		Total number of rooms		Households with one room		Households with two rooms		Households with three rooms				
	Total number of census house-holds	Males	Females	Total number of rooms	Number of house-holds	Number of members		Number of house-holds	Number of members		Number of house-holds	Numbers of members	
						Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	1,93,030	5,45,970	4,97,260	4,27,275	67,470	1,64,650	1,44,090	68,630	1,93,740	1,77,450	30,580	94,540	88,765
Rural	1,66,735	4,77,270	4,37,255	3,69,115	58,300	1,44,415	1,28,135	58,640	1,67,830	1,55,035	27,160	84,660	79,155
Urban	26,295	68,700	60,005	58,160	9,170	20,235	15,955	9,990	25,910	22,415	3,420	9,880	9,610

(Contd.)

(Contd.)

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

Households with four rooms				Households with five rooms and above				Households with unspecified number of rooms			
Number of house-holds	Numbers of members		Number of house-holds	Numbers of members		Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds	Numbers of members		Number of house-holds	Number of house-holds with un-specified
	Males	Females		Males	Females			Males	Females		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
Total	14,215	47,380	44,615	12,105	45,590	42,290	30	70	50	—	—
Rural	12,295	41,410	38,805	10,310	38,885	36,075	30	70	50	—	—
Urban	1,920	5,970	5,810	1,795	6,705	6,705	—	—	—	—	—

(Census of India, 1971, Series 17-Punjab, Part IV, Housing Report & Tables, Part IV, pp. 106-107)

APPENDIX II

Wage rates of labour per day prevalent in the Hoshiarpur District, 1909 to 1932

(Vide page 241)

Year	Wages of labour											
	Skilled			Un-skilled						Cart		
	Highest		Lowest	Highest		Lowest	Highest		Lowest	Highest		Lowest
	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
1909	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-6-0	—	0-6-0
1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-8-0	—	0-8-0
1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0-10-0	—	0-10-0
1922	1-10-0	—	1-0-0	1-12-6	—	0-7-6	—	—	—	0 10-0	—	0-10-0
1927	1-10-0	—	1-0-0	0-12-0	—	0-7-6	—	—	—	0-14-0	—	0-14-0
1932	1-3-0	—	0-10-0	0-8-6	—	0-4-6	—	—	—	0-10-0	—	0-10-0

ECONOMIC TRENDS

APPENDIX II—*concd.*

(Vide page 241)

Wages of labour

Year	Camel						Donkey per score						Boat					
	Highest		Lowest		Highest		Highest		Lowest		Highest		Highest		Lowest		Highest	
	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P	Rs	A P
1909	0-8-0		0-6-0		5-0-0		3-12-0		2-0-0		1-0-0		2-0-0		1-0-0		2-0-0	
1912	0-8-0		0-8-0		5-0-0		4-6-0		2-4-0		1-6-0		2-4-0		1-6-0		2-4-0	
1917	0-8-0		0-6-0		5-0-0		5-0-0		2-8-0		1-8-0		2-8-0		1-8-0		2-8-0	
1922	0-10-0		0-8-0		5-0-0		5-0-0		2-8 0		1-8-0		2-8 0		1-8-0		2-8 0	
1927	0-12-6		0 11-0		5-0-0		5-0-0		2-0-0		1-4-0		2-0-0		1-4-0		2-0-0	
1932	0-14-0		0-10-0		5-0-0		5-0-0		2-0-0		1 4-0		2-0-0		1 4-0		2-0-0	

HOSHIARPUR

(Punjab District Gazetteers, Vol. VIII, Part B, Hoshiarpur District Statistical Tables, 1935 (Lahore, 1936), P. XXXVII)

APPENDIX III

(Vide page 241)

Wage rates of different types of labourers or inferior Government Servants per day/month fixed in the Hoshiarpur District during 1974-75

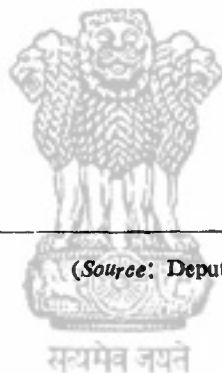
Serial No.	Rates of pay	
	Per day	Per month
	(Rs)	(Rs)
1. Chowkidar	7.00	170.00
2. Mali	7.00	170.00
3. Cook	7.50	205.00
4. Assistant Cook	7.00	185.00
5. Dhobi	7.00	175.00
6. Pankha Coolie	6.00	160.00
7. Boy Pankha Coolie	5.00	145.00
8. Khalasi	6.00	160.00
9. Boy Khalasi	5.00	135.00
10. Dak Runner	6.00	160.00
11. Tailor	7.50	205.00
12. Mochi	7.00	200.00
13. Labourer (Skilled)	7.00	175.00
14. Labourer (Unskilled)	6.00	165.00
15. Labourer (Boy)	5.00	140.00
16. Water Carrier	6.00	160.00
17. Grass Cutter	6.00	160.00
18. Barber	7.00	180.00
19. Carpenter	14.00	270.00
20. Mason	14.00	270.00
21. Black Smith	14.00	270.00
22. Cycle Mistri	8.50	230.00
23. Painter	14.00	270.00
24. Ward Servant Male/Female (Civil Hospital)	7.00	175.00
25. Dental bearer for Civil Hospital	7.00	175.00
26. Flag man	6.00	160.00



Serial No.	Rates of pay	
	Per day	Per month
27. Chainman	6.00	160.00
28. Boatman	7.00	170.00
29. Oil Greaser	7.00	170.00
30. Sweeper	70.0	175.00
31. Truck/Tractor Driver	8.50	245.00
32. Truck/Tractor Cleaner	7.00	175.00
33. Tubewell Operator/Diesel Engine	8.50	245.00
34. Halwai	9.00	265.00
35. Server	7.00	170.00
36. Ploughman with a pair of bullock	18.00	—
37. Bullock Cart with a pair of Bullock (tyres)	25.00	—
38. Bullock Cart with a pair of bullocks (with a wooden wheels)	20.00	—
39. Karahman with pair of Bullocks	18.00	—
40. Hammerman	7.00	—
41. Way Mate	7.00	—
42. Way Khalasi	7.00	—
43. Tar Sprayer	7.00	—
44. Canner	7.00	—
45. Coller Woman	7.00	175.00
46. Fitter	7.50	—
47. Electrician	7.50	—
48. Assistant Fitter	7.00	—
49. Assistant Electrician	7.00	—
50. Assistant Carpenter	7.00	—
51. Assistant Turner	7.00	—
52. Assistant Black Smith	7.00	—
53. Helper/Cleaner	5.50	—
54. Store Boy	5.50	—
55. Ticket Verifier	7.00	—
56. Tractor Operator	8.50	—

Serial No.	Rates of pay	
	Per day	per month
57. Allowance for supplying drinking water/dusting office by class IV employees	10.00	—
58. ploughing charges per acre for single ploughing	18.00	—
	Per acre	
59. Agricultural labourer (Man)	7.00	—
60. Woman Labourer	5.50	—
61. Muleman /Horseman with one Mule/Horse/ Donkey	Rs 12/- & Rs. 7/- for each Addl. animal	—
62. Camelman with one Camel	Ditto	—
63. Ex-Truck Operator	14.00	—
64. Road Roller Driver	11.00 (not applicable to the road-roller drivers who are in regular pay scales)	—

(Source: Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur).



APPENDIX IV

Vide page 243

Work done by the District Employment Exchange, Hoshiarpur, in the Hoshiarpur District during 1970-71 to 1974-75

Year	Registration during the year	Vacancies notified	Applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employees using the Exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	9,676	2,050	1,623	6,832	353	186
1971-72	9,597	1,937	1,647	7,947	338	161
1972-73	11,084	2,139	1,615	9,283	579	146
1973-74	11,021	4,558	3,064	9,862	735	317
1974-75	8,830	1,886	1,317	13,891	413	228

(Source : District Employment Officer, Hoshiarpur)

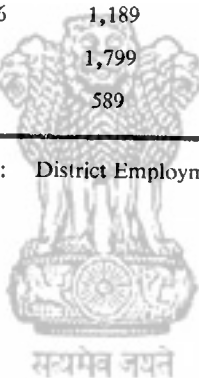


APPENDIX V

Work done by the District Employment Exchange, Talwara Township, in the Hoshiarpur District during 1970-71 to 1974-75

Year	Registration during the year	Vacancies notified	Applicants placed in employment during the year	Applicants on live register at the end of the year	Monthly No. of employers using the Exchange	Vacancies carried over at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-71	3,619	666	406	2,693	161	312
1971-72	5,632	1,376	832	4,906	184	110
1972-73	7,792	2,736	1,189	5,844	173	793
1973-74	8,671	2,026	1,799	8,265	187	239
1974-75	5,683	551	589	7,479	300	114

(Source: District Employment Officer, Talwara Township)



CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Historical Background and Divisions of the District

A district is the basic administrative unit in civil administration. Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) discovered a happy solution to the problem of good district administration. The local unit of administration was the district to which the officer of high calibre was appointed to perform three main functions: to maintain peace, collect the revenue and administer justice. Thus, the main idea underlying the organization of districts has been to ensure the maintenance of law and order, collection of revenue, education, public health, sanitation and development in various spheres.

The district of Hoshiarpur was annexed by the British with the rest of Jullundur Doab in 1846. The district at first consisted of five tahsils, viz. Hoshiarpur, Mukerian, Una, Garhshankar and Hariana. In 1850 a *taluka* of Jandbari, forming part of the Ambala District, was transferred to this district. In 1861 the Hariana Tahsil was abolished and its western portion comprising the Tanda Police Jurisdiction was made over to the Mukerian Tahsil, the headquarters of which were transferred to Dasuya. The hill portions, i.e. those to the east of Shiwaliks, of Hariana and Hoshiarpur tahsils were transferred to Una, and the rest of the Hariana Tahsil joined to Hoshiarpur, which on the other hand parted with the Mahalpur Thana to Garhshankar.

The boundaries of the district have undergone hardly any change thereafter. These were substantially changed on the reorganization of the composite Punjab on November 1, 1966. Una Tahsil of the composite Hoshiarpur District was partly merged into newly carved Ropar (now renamed as Rupnagar) District and partly into Kangra District (Himachal Pradesh). Later in 1970, Balachaur Tahsil, formerly a sub-tahsil was carved out as a separate entity out of the Garhshankar Tahsil.

In the above background, the administrative set-up of the Hoshiarpur District is detailed hereunder :

Administrative Divisions.—For the purpose of general and revenue administration, the district is divided into four tahsils, viz. Hoshiarpur (including sub-tahsil Bhunga), Dasuya, (including sub-tahsils Mukerian and Talwara), Garhshankar and Balachaur. Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Garhshankar tahsils have since been converted into subdivisions. The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Garhshankar looks after the work of the Balachaur Tahsil also. Hoshiarpur was made subdivision in 1965, Dasuya in 1960 and Garhshankar in 1962.

The strength of Sub Divisional Officers (Civil), Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the district, as on March 31, 1976, is given below :

Subdivision/Tahsil	No. of posts		
	Sub Divisional Officer (Civil)	Tahsildar	Naib-Tahsildar
Hoshiarpur	1	1	3
Dasuya	1	1	2
Garhshankar	1	1	2
Balachaur	—	1	1
District Hoshiarpur	3	4	8

(b) District Authorities

Deputy Commissioner.—For administrative purposes, the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, is under the control of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur. He has the overall charge of the district administration. He has to play triple role—as Deputy Commissioner, Collector and District Magistrate:

(i) As Deputy Commissioner, he is the executive head of the district with multifarious responsibilities relating to civil administration, development, panchayats and local bodies, etc. Due to the overriding importance of his office, he is considered to be the measuring rod of efficiency in the administration.

The Deputy Commissioner has an Office Superintendent under him to supervise the work of the clerical staff. He guides the functioning of the different branches, each of which is headed by an Assistant who has to perform two types of functions, viz. supervisory and disposal of important cases. An Assistant has one or more Clerks under him.

The number of branches in the office of the Deputy Commissioner differs from district to district depending upon the requirements in each case, but more important branches existing in almost all the districts are: Establishment Branch, Nazarat Branch, Development Branch, Miscellaneous Branch, Licensing Branch, Complaints and Enquiries Branch, Local Funds Branch, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Flood Relief Branch, Revenue Records Branch, Records and Issue Branch, Sadr Copying Branch, Civil Defence Branch, etc.

(ii) As Collector, the Deputy Commissioner is the head of the revenue administration in the district. Being the highest revenue authority, he is to keep accurate and up-to-date maintenance of records of rights regarding the lands. He is responsible for the collection of land revenue as well as other kinds of Government taxes, fees and dues. He is the appointing authority for most of the important subordinate revenue staff in the district and supervises and controls their work.

He is responsible for the grant and eventual recovery of certain types of loans for agricultural improvement. The Deputy Commissioner is the highest revenue judicial authority in the district. The hearing of appeals against the decisions of subordinate revenue officers in various matters also falls within his jurisdiction. He also holds charge of the district treasury. In this capacity he is responsible for due accounting of all moneys received and disbursed, the correctness of treasury returns and the safe custody of the valuables which it contains.

All the branches dealing with revenue matters are under the direct supervision of the Assistant Superintendent (Revenue and Records) who supervises Sadr Kanungo's Branch, District Revenue Accounts Branch, Vernacular Records Room Branch, Copying Agency, Registration Branch and Rehabilitation Branch. Most of the work relating to land revenue administration is carried on in Sadr Kanungo's Branch. The District Revenue Accounts Branch is under the charge of an Office Assistant known as the District Revenue Assistant (D.R.A.).

(iii) In his capacity as District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner is primarily responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. For this purpose, the district police force receives orders from him. He is the head of the criminal administration of the district. While the internal departmental control of the police force vests in the Superintendent of Police, the deployment and use of police force in the district is subject to the overall control and direction of the District Magistrate.

Besides his above mentioned duties as Deputy Commissioner, Collector and District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner plays an important role as Deputy Custodian. His duties as Deputy Custodian are: revision against the orders of Tahsildars and Officer-in-charge, Rural, regarding allotment of land and houses in rural areas, revision against the orders of the District Rent Officer regarding allotment of houses and shops in urban areas; and disposal of cases received from the Assistant Custodian (Judicial) regarding evacuee property.

The Deputy Commissioner is the executive head of the civil administration and all departments in the district, which otherwise have their own

officers, look to him for guidance and coordination. He plays an important role in the administration of municipal committees, market committees, panchayats, panchayat samitis, community development blocks and the zila parishad which came into existence with the decentralization of authority and expansion of the Panchayati Raj. He is also responsible for the execution of rural development schemes under the Community Development Programme.

The Deputy Commissioner also exercises various residuary powers. He is responsible for the peaceful conduct of all elections held in the district from time to time. The decennial census operations also call for his active help and participation. He maintains general control over the administration of supply and distribution of controlled articles. He is concerned with the rehabilitation of displaced persons and famine relief. In short, nothing of importance takes place in the district with which the Deputy Commissioner has not been acquainted with.

Sub Divisional Officers (Civil).—The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) is the executive head of a subdivision. He is either a junior member of the Indian Administrative Service or a member of the State Civil Service who has extensive experience in subordinate positions. He is a District Magistrate in miniature and performs the same kind of works as the latter. Since he has to work under the direct supervision and control of District Magistrate, the burden of his responsibility is far less heavy.

The Sub Divisional Officer exercises direct control over the Tahsildar and his staff in his respective subdivision. The normal channel of correspondence between the Deputy Commissioner and the Tahsildar in a subdivision is the Sub Divisional Officer.

The powers and responsibilities of the Sub Divisional Officer relating to revenue, magisterial, executive and developmental matters run at parallel lines with those of the Deputy Commissioner but at a lower level. His revenue duties include supervision and inspection of all matters from assessment to collection and the work of all officials concerned with and coordination of work in the departments of revenue, agriculture, veterinary and public health within the subdivision.

His magisterial duties are : liaison with the police in the subdivision; watch over the relations between various communities and classes ; special precautions and action in emergencies especially connected with festivals; and recommendations to District Magistrate about grant of arm licences. He also has ample powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, the Police Rules and other laws to exercise effective supervision over the law and order situation in his area.

In his executive capacity, the Sub Divisional Officer can call for any of the records and registers dealing with the crimes from the police stations and ask officers, incharge of police stations, to come to him to explain matters. He can bind over anti-social elements. He commands closer contact with the police and more intimate association with local bodies and market committees.

He also plays an important role in the successful implementation of the Community Development Programme. He receives all sorts of co-operation and help from other government officials in the subdivision for the smooth running of administration. On important policy matters, he is required to route the matters through the Deputy Commissioner.

Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.—The Officer incharge of a tahsil is called Tahsildar. He is primarily a revenue officer, and is responsible for the collection of land revenue and other dues payable to the government. Consequently, he has to tour extensively to keep in touch with subordinate revenue officials, to observe the seasonal conditions and condition of crops ; to take note of the difficulties of the cultivators and to distribute *taccavi* loans. He decides important matters like correction of entries in the account books, providing relief to the people faced with natural calamities, etc. on the spot. After his return to the headquarters, he prepares reports and recommends remission of revenue, brings the records up-to-date, sits in the court to settle disputes regarding tenancy, arrears of rent, ejectment of tenants, entries in account books, etc.

There is no substantial difference between the duties of the Tahsildars and the Naib-Tahsildars excepting that whereas the Tahsildars have been invested with the powers of Assistant Collector Class I under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, with regard to the partition cases only, the Naib-Tahsildars are the Assistant Collectors Class II for all purposes. With regard to criminal powers also they differ. The Tahsildars are normally Magistrates Class II, whereas the Naib-Tahsildars are Magistrates Class III.

The Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars in the district are assisted by a Sadr Kanungo, who is incharge of the records at the district headquarters, 4 office Kanungos (one each at tahsil headquarters), 18 Field Kanungos (6 at Hoshiarpur, 6 at Dasuya, 4 at Garhshankar and 2 at Balachaur) and 371 Patwaris.

Kanungos and Patwaris.—The word 'Kanungo' literally means the expounder of law. In practice, he is supervisor over the Patwaris. He is the only important link between the Tahsildar and the Patwari. Each

Tahsildar is assisted by an Office Kanungo whose main duty is to consolidate the information on different matters. Similarly, in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, there is a Sadr Kanungo who *inter-alia* is in charge of Patwaris and Kanungos' establishments and carries out inspections of patwar circles and Kanungos in addition to those by Tahsildars. Special Kanungo or Patwari Moharir makes the information, contained in revenue records, accessible to the litigating public and to the courts, by preparing extracts from the revenue records. Special Kanungo assists the courts of law in the examination of revenue records by giving evidence and by putting the records before the court and by drawing a attention to those parts of the records which the court ought to examine.

Whereas the Deputy Commissioner is regarded as the pivot of the district administration, the Patwari is the representative of Government at the village level. Up to 1906, he was paid by the village itself, but now he is a salaried Government employee. He has usually one or two villages in his charge. His local knowledge is so extensive that there is hardly any information about the village and its occupants which he does not know or cannot guess. As such he is viewed as the eyes and ears of the Collector.

The duties of Patwari include conducting of surveys, field inspections, recording of crops, revision of maps or reports relating to mutations, partitions, revenue or rents, *taccavi*, etc. Under the orders of the Collector, he prepares the records of rights. He is also required to assist in the relief of agricultural distress or census operations. He reports the crimes and prepares maps to illustrate police inquiries. His special duty is the preparation of *dhal bachh* (papers regarding distribution of revenue over holdings).

Lambardars.—Lambardar is the most important functionary in the village. His main function is to keep watch over the law and order situation in his area and report the matter to the nearest police station in case of breach of law. It is also his duty to collect the revenue due to Government from various sources and to remit those in to treasury. He is given 5 per cent of land revenue collection which is called *pachotra*. He is the custodian of all Government properties in the village. He also reports to the Tahsildar about the deaths of assignees and pensioners and their absence for over a year. Above all, he is the representative of Government in the village. He is assisted by a village Chowkidar, who keeps a watch over the village at night.

(c) Development Organization

In order to assist the rural society to transform its backward social and economic conditions by dint of hard work and spirit of co-operation,

the Community Development Programme was launched in the State on October 2, 1952. Introduced with a view to enlisting popular participation in the implementation of the development programme in the blocks, it aimed at mobilising public enthusiasm and co-operation and raising the standard of living of the rural India.

* The district is divided into 11 development blocks, viz. Hoshiarpur I, Hoshiarpur II, Bhunga, Tanda, Dasuya, Mukerian, Talwara, Mahalpur, Garhshankar, Balachaur and Saroya. Each block is under the control of a Block Development and Panchayat Officer, who is under the administrative control of the Chairman of the respective Block Samiti, Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) of the respective subdivision and the District Development and Panchayat Officer at the district level, besides being under the overall control of the Deputy Commissioner.

The Block Development and Panchayat Officer is responsible for the successful implementation of development schemes in his block. He also guides and supervises the work of the other departments in his block. He is assisted by a Social Education and Panchayat Officer, a Mukhya Sevika, an Overseer (popularly known as Extension Officer), a number of Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas, besides ministerial Class III and Class IV staff. Besides, he has also a number of Extension Officers belonging to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Industries departments, who assist and advise him in their respective spheres. This was done after the introduction of the Panchayati Raj in the State so as to coordinate the activities of various nation building department.

(d) General Arrangement for Disposal of Business

In addition to the Sub Divisional Officers (Civil), Tahsildars and Block Development and Panchayat Officers, the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur is assisted by a General Assistant, a District Officer, Removal of Grievances, a District Transport Officer, a District Development and Panchayat Officer, Executive Magistrates, an Official Receiver, Oath Commissioners, and a District Attorney.

General Assistant.—The General Assistant is an executive officer under the Deputy Commissioner and assists the latter in all his executive and administrative functions. As such, he is the principal administrative officer and attends to routine correspondence, attestation, complaints, etc. He does little touring as he has to keep a vigilant eye on the district

office. Almost all the important branches of the office of the Deputy Commissioner are under his supervision. He is competent to correspond with the Government and other departments in routine matters. He is Magistrate Class 1, but since the separation of the judiciary from the executive on October 2, 1964, he tries only security cases.

District Officer, Removal of Grievances.—He is a Senior Magistrate or an Officer of equivalent status. He redresses the grievances of the public in the district and expedites action on the complaints received by him relating to all the departments. He also acts as Co-ordinating officer in the disposal of the complaints of the public.

District Transport Officer.—The District Transport Officer is a Senior Magistrate or an officer of equivalent status. He is the registering authority (motors) and the licensing officer in the district. His duties and functions comprise traffic checking, survey of routes, etc.

The District Transport Officer is also the Civil Defence Officer in the district. He has multifarious duties to perform at the time of aggression/conflict or war. He is responsible for the defence of the civilian population, maintenance of fire-fighting equipment, proper functioning of sirens, digging of trenches, first-aid, extension of hospital facilities, electricity and water facilities, etc. He also maintains liaison with the local, military and other authorities and holds periodical meetings of all the officers and organisations concerned with civil defence.

The Deputy Commissioner is the Civil Defence Controller of the district.

District Development and Panchayat Officer.—The District Development and Panchayat Officer coordinates the activities of all the development departments in the district. The Development Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, which deals with the development programmes and agricultural production, functions under his supervision. All the Block Development and Panchayat Officers in the district are under his control and he is required to see that the Community Development Programme is implemented in right earnest.

Executive Magistrates.—There are 7 Executive Magistrates in the district: 4 in Hoshiarpur, 1 in Dasuya, 1 in Garhshankar and 1 in Balachaur. Since the separation of judiciary from executive, the Executive Magistrates help the District Magistrates in the maintenance of law and order. The Executive Magistrates also deal with security/revenue cases. They are also responsible for criminal work of the various police stations falling in their respective jurisdiction.

Registration.—Registration is compulsor/ for instruments of gift of immovable property, other non-testamentary instruments affecting the disposal of property upto a specific value and above, and basis of immovable property for any term exceeding one year. The Deputy Commissioner is the Registrar and in that capacity, he is responsible for registration work i the district. In the Hoshiarpur District, the Registrar is assisted by 4 Tahsildars as Sub-Registrars, one each in the four tahsils of Hoshiarpur, Dasuya, Garhshankar and Balachaur. The Naib-Tahsildar in a tahsil is the *ex-officio* Joint Sub-Registrar and he undertakes the registration work only when the regular Sub-Registrar is on leave or away from the headquarters. The Sub-Registrar and the Joint Sub-Registrar do registration work in addition to their own duties for which they get monthly honorarium.

The Sub-Registrar registers the documents pertaining to the properties situated in his jurisdiction. The Registrar is, however, empowered to register any document from any tahsil of his district. He hears appeals and applications, referred to him under sections 72 and 73 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, against refusal to register documents by the Sub-Registrars under him.

A Head Registration Clerk assists the Registrar at the district headquarters, and Clerks/Readers assist the Sub-Registrars/Joint Sub-Registrars i the tahsils in performing the registration work.

Official Receiver.—At the district headquarters, there is an Official Receiver who is appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the District and Sessions Judge. He is incharge of insolvency estates. In case a person applies for insolvency, his property is put under his charge. He disposes it of according to the orders of the Insolvency Court, keeping 7½ per cent of sale proceeds as his remuneration. He also acts as a Court Auctioneer and gets 4 per cent commission on auction proceeds.

Oath Commissioners.—There are 14 Oath Commissioners in the district: 6 at Hoshiarpur, 4 at Dasuya, and 4 at Garhshankar. There is no Oath Commissioner at Balachaur. They charge Rs 1 as attestation fee for an affidavit.

District Attorney.—Formerly designated as Public Prosecutor/Government Pleader, the District Attorney is appointed by the Home Secretary to the Government, Punjab, on the recommendations of the Legal Remembrancer. He represents the Government cases in the court of the District and Sessions Judge. He is under the administrative control of the Director, Prosecution, Litigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab. He is assisted by Assistant District Attorneys, besides ministerial staff.

(e) District Committees

The following District Committees have been constituted in order to accelerate the disposal of business. Their meetings are held at the district headquarters under the chairmanship of the Minister/Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner :—

1. District Agricultural Production Committee
2. District Public Grievances Committee
3. District Committee on Employment
4. District Industrial Advisory Committee
5. District Food Advisory Committee
6. District Drug Advisory Committee
7. District Hospital Advisory Committee
8. District Citizens' Council
9. District Land Improvement Committee
10. District Planning Committee
11. District Child Welfare Council
12. House Allotment Committee
13. Relief Fund Committee
14. District Advisory Committee

(f) State and Central Government Officers

The following State and Central Government Officers are posted in the district :—

State Government Officers

1. Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur
2. General Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur
3. District Officer, Removal of Grievances, Hoshiarpur
4. Executive Magistrate, Hoshiarpur District (Seven)
5. District Development and Panchayat Officer, Hoshiarpur
6. District Transport Officer, Hoshiarpur
7. Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Hoshiarpur

8. Sub Divisional Officer (Civil), Dasuya
9. Sub Divisional Officer Civil), Garhshankar
10. Tahsildar Hoshiarpur
11. Tahsildar, Dasuya
12. Tahsildar, Garhshankar
13. Tahsildar, Balachaur
14. Tahsildar Election, Hoshiarpur
15. Tahsildar Sales, Hoshiarpur
16. District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur
17. Senior Sub-Judge, Hoshiarpur
8. Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hoshiarpur
19. Judicial Magistrates Class I, Hoshiarpur (Five)
20. District Attorney, Hoshiarpur
21. Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur
22. District Commander, Punjab Home Guards, Hoshiarpur
23. Commander, N.C.C., 10th Battalion, Hoshiarpur
24. District Manager, Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Hoshiarpur
25. District Manager, Marketing Federation Ltd., Hoshiarpur
26. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hoshiarpur
27. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Garhshankar
28. Project Officer (Industries), Hoshiarpur
29. District Animal Husbandry Officer, Hoshiarpur
30. District Horticultural Officer, Hoshiarpur
31. Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. (Public Health), Hoshiarpur
32. Superintending Engineer, Hoshiarpur Construction Circle, P.W.D., B&R, Hoshiarpur
33. Superintending Engineer, Shah Nahar Circle, Talwara
34. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (I), Hoshiarpur
35. Executive Engineer, Public Health Division (II), Hoshiarpur

36. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division, Mahalpur
37. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division, Dasuva
38. Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P.W.D., B&R, Hoshiarpur
39. Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D., B&R, Hoshiarpur
40. Executive Engineer, Shah Nahar Civil Division, Talwara
41. Executive Engineer, Shah Nahar Mechanical Division, Talwara
42. Executive Engineer, Shah Nahar Field Division, Talwara
43. Executive Engineer, Investigation Division, Hoshiarpur
44. Executive Engineer, Tubewell Construction Division, Hoshiarpur
45. Executive Engineer, Rural Investigation Division, Hoshiarpur
46. Secretary, Zila Sainik Board, Hoshiarpur
47. Secretary, Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur
48. Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Hoshiarpur
49. District Statistical Officer, Hoshiarpur
50. District Language Officer, Hoshiarpur
51. Settlement Officer (Sales) Hoshiarpur
52. Chairman, Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur
53. District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur
54. District Sports Officer, Hoshiarpur
55. Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur
56. District Food and Supplies Controller, Hoshiarpur
57. General Manager, Punjab Roadways, Hoshiarpur
58. District Probation Officer, Hoshiarpur
59. District Public Relations Officer, Hoshiarpur
60. District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur
61. Treasury Officer, Hoshiarpur
62. Chief Agriculture Officer, Hoshiarpur

63. Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur
64. District Employment Officer, Hoshiarpur
65. Excise and Taxation Officer, Hoshiarpur
66. District Soil Conservation Officer, Hoshiarpur
67. Divisional Forest Officer, Hoshiarpur Division, Hoshiarpur
68. Divisional Forest Officer, Research Institute, Hoshiarpur
69. Project Officer, Marginal Farmers' & Agricultural Labour Agency, Hoshiarpur
70. District Savings Officer, Hoshiarpur

Central Government Officers

1. Superintendent of Post Offices, Hoshiarpur
2. Executive Engineer, Central Works Division, P.W.D., B&R Branch, Hoshiarpur
3. Income Tax Officer, Hoshiarpur
4. Central Intelligence Officer, Hoshiarpur



CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

(a) Land Revenue Administration

(i) History of Land Revenue Assessment and Management

Revenue System under Emperor Akbar (1556—1605).—The land revenue is a modern equivalent of share of produce taken by the rulers in India from time immemorial. Many rulers took from one-twelfth to one sixth of the gross produce. In times of emergency or war as much as one-fourth was taken. Under the Muslim rule, the share taken increased and finally crystallized under Emperor Akbar into one-third. Akbar's revenue system was the work of Raja Todar Mal, a Khatri of Lahore, who was made Prime Minister in 1582. His assessment superseded that of his former superior, Muzaffar Khan. The State's share was commuted into cash on the basis of average of 10 years prices. An elaborate land record system was evolved and an army of officials employed to survey the land for assessment and collection of land revenue. This system continued for nearly a century. As such under Mughals, a fairly definite revenue system was enforced with a regular cash assessment based on a division of the tract into *mahals* or *parganas* and *tappas* or *talukas*.

In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, composed by Sheikh Abdul Fazl, the division of the empire into provinces (*subahs*), divisions (*sarkars*) and *mahals* (corresponding to the modern *parganas*), is given as it stood about 1590 A.D. Owing to the disturbed state of the country during the second half of the eighteenth century accompanied by the Sikh feudal system when some sort of order was restored, by the division of the country in *talukas*, the *pargana* system became quite obsolete, and consequently no help is to be got from the present state of things in any attempt made to show the original organization. The *Sarkar* of Bist Jullundur is said to have contained 60 *mahals*, and seems to have comprised the whole of the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur District, part of Kangra with Suket and Mandi and other hill tracts (Himachal Pradesh). It belonged to the *Subah* of Lahore. Of these *mahals*, 36 appear to belong to the Hoshiarpur District. Out of 36 *mahals*, the area of 34 amounted to 18,53,447 *bighas* or 7,58,405 acres. The land revenue on these accounted to about Rs 16,79,500, that is at the rate of 40 *dams* to the rupee¹.

The later Mughal emperors soon dropped the cash assessments of Raja Todar Mal as unprofitably just, and leased cluster of villages to the highest bidder. Under the Sikh confederacies, even this remnant of system disappeared, and the ruler took whatever he could get. Ranjit Singh followed the same principle with a greater show of method, giving large grants of land in *Jagir* on service tenure, and either leasing the rest to farmers or entrusting the collection of the revenue to *kardars*, who paid him as little as they dared.

¹*Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer, 1904* (Lahore, 1905) p. 177

Revenue System under Sikh Rule.—On the dissolution of the Mughal empire, the district of Hoshiarpur shared the fate of the rest of Punjab in falling a prey to the depredations of the Sikh confederacies under petty Chiefs and Sardars though their domination did not extend over much of the Una Tahsil (Himachal Pradesh). The Una Tahsil, for the most part, appears to have been under the immediate control of more or less petty feudatory Rajput Chiefs, the most important of which were the Rajas of Jaswan, Datarpur and Kahlur (Bilaspur). By 1806, Maharaja Ranjit Singh had established his authority over the plain portion of the district, but it was not until 1815 with the subjection of the Jaswan Raja that it was extended to the hill tracts of Una. The more important Sikh Sardars and the Rajput Chiefs of Una were maintained in the position of jagirdars under obligations of military service while the rest of the district was administered as Khalsa. By the year 1818 A.D., Maharaja Ranjit Singh had included the district in his kingdom. The *pargana* of Hajipur was made over to Desa Singh and his son Lehna Singh. Their rule was fair, their assessments moderate, and they held control until the cession in 1846. The *taluka* of Mukerian was for many years appanage of prince Sher Singh who held it till he came to the throne. His taxation was not immoderate, but he never fixed money payments and all his collections were made in kind. He made over the administration to the Sheikhs. The rest of the tract was under the charge of Diwan Mohkam Chand and his son Moti Ram as *Nazims* or Governors of the Jullundur Doab until 1830. The collections were almost universally made in kind. In a few instances attempts were made to fix a money assessment but it was found that the people could not be induced to continue it for more than one or two harvests. The ordinary system was to farm out the villages from year to year to bankers who took in kind from the cultivators and paid in money into the treasury. In 1831, Diwan Moti Ram was recalled and Sheikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-din deputed in his stead. His rule was, however, so oppressive that he had to resign the following year. He was followed by Mir Rup Lal as Governor of the Doab. He proved an excellent administrator and acquired a high reputation among the people by his fairness probity and moderation. His assessments were generally considered fair but certainly not lenient. In the case of the Garhshankar Tahsil, he did not appear to have been so successful as in other parts of the district, and in many cases his assessments were very unequal. In 1839, shortly after the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Mir Rup Lal was recalled and replaced by Sheikh Ghulam Mohi-ud-din, the former oppressor of the Doab. His first step was to raise the Mir's assessment by

25 per cent and having done this he left his son Imam-ud-din to carry on the affairs of the province. The latter did not remain long personally, but deputed his cousin Sheikh Sandi Khan to act for him. He managed the district until the British Government took it over in 1846. The Sheikhs proved to be both unprincipled and rapacious. They did not profess even to adhere to their enhanced assessments and as such villages constantly farmed out to the highest bidders. Under them the revenue system degenerated into little less than an organized system of plunder. In short, their object appeared to have been to enrich themselves without regard to the interests of the people whom they plundered or of the Government revenue which they considerably reduced before furnishing accounts to the authorities in Lahore¹.

Collection of Revenue under British Rule and Thereafter

With the advent of the British rule in the Punjab, the principle of contract assessment in cash was applied throughout and revenue was assessed in this form on the revenue estate as a whole. This assessment was made at every settlement and could not be altered till the next settlement.

Summary Settlement, 1846.—On the annexation of the district in 1846, a summary settlement was undertaken by the Commissioner Mr John (afterwards Lord Lawrence). This was based on such materials as were forthcoming relating to the assessments of Misr Rup Lal and of the Sheikhs. In the case of Mukerian *pargana*, the Sheikhs' assessments were suspiciously light. It was desired that British taxation should be less than that of the native government which preceded it. In other parts of the Doab, the Sheikhs' accounts so far accurately rendered that it appeared safe to go from 10—15 per cent below his *jamas*, but here it was evident that such a calculation would prove fallacious. It was accordingly resolved to break through the general rule and go beyond the Sheikhs' assessments, as it was found that the cultivated areas and the *jamas* had been much under-stated. The assessments imposed at the settlement was as follows:—

<i>Tahsil</i>	<i>Assessments (Rs)</i>
Dasuya	3,50,210
Hoshiarpur	3,38,287
Garhshankar	3,76,251
Una	2,88,214
Total	13,52,962

¹R. Humphreys and H. L. Shuttleworth, *Final Report of the Second Revised Settlement, 1910—1914 of the Hoshiarpur District* (Lahore, 1916), p. 3

This settlement worked well in the Dasuya and Hoshiarpur tahsils, but broke down in Garhshankar and in the south-east corner of Una known as the Jandbari Taluka.²

Regular Settlement, 1852.—Immediately after the summary settlement, arrangements were made for carrying out a regular settlement. This was conducted by different officers in various parts of the district. The *parganas* of Hariana, Hoshiarpur and Garhshankar corresponding to the present Hoshiarpur and Garhshankar tahsils with the southern part of Dasuya and the Jandbari Taluka of Una were settled by Mr Melvill. *Pargana* Mukerian, comprising the northern part of Dasuya, by Mr Temple, while the rest of Una, with the hill portion of Dasuya, was dealt with by Mr Barnes. The settlement was completed in 1852. The results of the settlement may be briefly summarized as follows:—

Tahsil	Assessments (Rs)	Increase or decrease compared with summary settlement (Rs)	Increase or decrease per cent on summary settlement (Rs)
Dasuya	3,82,244	+32,032	9
Hoshiarpur	3,62,127	+23,840	+7
Garhshankar	3,54,781	—21,470	—6
Una	2,58,032	—30,182	—12
Total	13,57,184	+4,222	+0.3

The figures given above exclude *muafis* and jagirs; consequently a comparison is not easy between the summary and regular settlements owing to the large resumptions of assigned revenue which took place in the interval between the two, and which really accounted for more than the increases taken in the Dasuya and Hoshiarpur tahsils. Subsequent experience showed that in these two tahsils, there were individual cases of inequality in the direction of over assessments which had to be redressed. In the Hoshiarpur tahsil too the assessments on mango groves had to be revised, as it was found to be a mistake to class them with irrigated lands. In the Garhshankar Tahsil, however, the settlement proved quite successful³.

²*Ibid*

³*Ibid*

First Revised Settlement, 1879—1884.—The first revised settlement was undertaken by Captain Montgomery, operations lasting from 1879 to 1884. The report of the Garhshankar Tahsil was, however, written by Mr A. Kensington, the Assistant Settlement Officer. The revised settlement was a distinctly moderate, the dominant note being one of the cautions due to apprehension as to the spread of damage by hill torrents. Even then, from an agricultural point of view, the district was fully developed and a little increase in cultivation could be expected in the future. In the Hoshiarpur Tahsil, there had been an increase in the cultivated area ranging to 12 per cent, while in Dasuya and Garhshankar tahsils the increase had been only 2 and 3 per cent respectively. The financial results of the revised settlement may be summarized as follows:—

Tahsil	Assessments (Rs)	Increase or decrease com- pared with regular settlement (Rs)	Increase or decrease per cent on regular settlement (Rs)
Dasuya	4,01,219	+18,975	+5
Hoshiarpur	3,76,678	+14,551	+4
Garhshankar	4,06,114	+51,333	+13
Una	2,87,488	+29,456	+10
Total	14,71,499	+1,14,315	+8

The highest increase taken in any one circle was 32 per cent, in the Bit Manaswal. In addition to the above assessment, there was a fluctuating water advantage rate of irrigation from Shah Nahr at Rs 1-8-0 per acre calculated to bring in, on an average, Rs 7,313 per annum. The revised settlement worked extremely well, the demand having been paid with ease and without the grant of any suspensions except a small sum in 1901-02.⁴

Second Revised Settlement, 1910—14.—The settlement operations commenced in October 1910 and finished in September 1914. They were carried out by Mr R. Humphreys, Settlement Officer, Hoshiarpur. The

⁴*Ibid*

settlements were made on the basis of circles in each tahsil. The financial results of the settlement may be summed up as follows⁵ :—

Tahsil	Assessments (Rs)	Increase or decrease com- pared with the first revised settlement (Rs)	Increase or decrease per cent on the first revised settlement (Rs)
Dasuya	5,32,830	+1,31,611	+25
Hoshiarpur	5,02,009	+1,25,331	+25
Garhshankar	5,10,422	+1,04,308	+20
*Una	3,20,600	+33,112	+10
Total	18,65,861	+3,94,362	+20

*A separate settlement of Una Tahsil was also conducted during 1910—14.

Working of the Second Revised Settlement

The assessment made in the settlement operations in the district during the Second Revised Settlement of 1910—14, was due for reassessment after a period of 30 years. But, it could not be undertaken on account of the World War II (1939—45) followed by the partition of the country and its independence in 1947. The land revenue, therefore, continued to be the same as was fixed in the last settlement.

The charges of land revenue, fixed in the second decade of the present century, had lost their contact with the income arising out of land. With the introduction of various development plans, the Government expenditure had also vastly increased, particularly since the independence in 1947. The State Government, therefore, tapped different sources of revenue to meet this ever-growing demand. As regards land revenue, in addition to the demand assessed during the settlement operations of 1910—14, Surcharge, Special Assessment, Special Charge and Additional Charge have been levied in accordance with the Punjab Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act, 1956; the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, and the Punjab Land Revenue (Additional Charges) Act, 1960.

Special Assessment of land put to non-agricultural uses.—After the Second World War, a great paucity of residential and commercial accommodation was felt in the State. The resettlement of displaced persons from Pakistan created further shortage in this regard. This led to the extension of the boundaries of the town to the revenue yielding agricultural lands resulting in considerable loss of revenue to the Government. In order to levy special assessment on such lands, the Government amended the Land Revenue Act by passing the Punjab Act XII of 1952. This amended Act provided for special assessment of land put to non-agricultural uses outside the *abadi deh* (town site) which stood during the last Settlement of 1910—14.

It was provided in the Act that any use of land for purposes of gardens and orchards or pastures or houses on such lands occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or small scale and cottage industries or for any public charitable or religious purposes shall not be considered for use, different from that for which an assessment was in force or for non-agricultural purposes. It was further provided that the ancient villages or town sites which have always been free from revenue shall not be liable to special assessment. The ordinary land revenue on arable land converted into buildings occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture or small scale and cottage industries or for any public charitable or religious purposes will continue to be realized and shall be raised in the next ordinary settlement to the same pitch as the assessment of arable lands in the vicinity.

The special assessment was introduced in the Hoshiarpur District in 1965. The work was nearing completion when the Government decided that areas having an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level would be treated as hilly areas and would be exempted from this assessment. Some of the areas in all the tahsils except Una Tahsil were 1,000 feet above the sea level. The district was vitally affected in its composition on the re-organization of the composite Punjab on linguistic basis on November 1, 1966. Una Tahsil was partly merged in the newly carved out Rupnagar District and partly into Himachal Pradesh.

The Punjab Land Revenue (Special Assessment) Act No. VI of 1956, provides for the levy of an *ad hoc* rate with effect from *kharif* 1955, of special assessment in respect of land put to non-agricultural uses. It was, however, stopped from *kharif* 1964.

(ii) Collection of Land Revenue

Before the advent of the British rule in India, the land revenue was collected in kind through the *kardars*. However, Britishers did away with

this system and started collecting land revenue in cash. The same practice prevailed in the Punjab specially in the Doab area which was annexed in 1846. This system of land revenue collecting in cash is being practised since those days.

The land revenue is collected through Lambardars who get 5 per cent of the land revenue as their remuneration. Besides land revenue, the Lambardars also collect *abiana* and water advantage rate, for which they are paid 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively, as collection charges.

(iii) Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

Land Revenue.—The land revenue fixed as, in the last Settlement of 1910—14, is realised to this day as there had been no revised settlement thereafter. Land revenue is realised in two instalments i.e. for *kharif* crops by the 15th January and for *rabi* crops by the 15th June.

In 1961, the Punjab Land Revenue (*Thur*, *Sem*, *Chos* and *Sand*) Remission and Supervision Rules, 1961, were enforced under which land revenue of all lands, rendered unculturable on account of *thur* and *sem*, is remitted.

The following statement gives the details of income from land revenue and remissions in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75:—

Income from Land Revenue and Remissions in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Previous years' balance	Demand	Total amount for recovery	Actual recovery	Remission	Balance
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1970-71	22,30,190	12,79,890	35,09,932	6,05,969	21,89,890	7,14,073
1971-72	7,14,073	12,51,772	19,65,845	5,60,240	13,88,073	17,532
1972-73	17,532	12,27,808	12,45,340	5,32,004	6,92,859	20,477
1973-74	20,477	12,10,740	12,31,217	5,29,587	6,97,292	4,338
1974-75	4,338	11,94,622	11,98,962	5,25,241	6,69,896	3,825

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Special Cesses.—Besides the land revenue, the following cesses are levied on the landowners in the district:—

Village Officers' Cess

Formerly, the village officers' cess used to include *patwar* cess also. In the earlier period of settlements, a normal rate for the *patwar* cess was considered to be 6 pies (3 paise) per rupee of the land revenue which is equivalent to a surcharge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, an additional quarter of half per cent being taken on account of Patwari's stationery. But, later on, the cess was found to be too light to meet the expenditure which the new standards of revenue work demanded and the rate was increased to about $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The *patwar* cess was entirely remitted in 1906 when the State took over charge of Patwaris and only a *pachotra*, as the name implies, amounting to 5 per cent of the land revenue, was charged as the commission for the Lambardar whereas, the cost of the Zaildari and Sufedposhi agencies was met by setting aside 1 per cent of the land revenue.

With the abolition of Zaildari and Sufedposhi agencies in 1948, only *pachotra* at the rate of 5 per cent of land revenue is being charged as the village officers' cess.

Local Rate

Local rate started in the form of a road cess which was 1 per cent of the land revenue. During 1872 to 1878, its rate was fixed at rupees 6 annas 4 and rupees 8 annas 5 and pies 4 per hundred. With the passing of the District Board Act, 1883, the local rate was fixed at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was further raised to 25 per cent from *kharif* 1947 and to 50 per cent from *kharif* 1948.

The following table shows the amount of local rate collections in the Hoshiarpur District, during the period 1970-71 to 1974-75:—

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Local Rate collections (Rs)
1970-71	7,87,438
1971-72	7,91,945
1972-73	7,89,463
1973-74	7,90,198
1974-75	8,28,174

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Surcharge on Land Revenue

The assessment of land revenue at the time of last settlement of 1910—14 was based on the prices of produce that prevailed at that time. The prices of various crops have increased to a great extent since then. On the basis of the increase in prices there should have been a corresponding increase in the share of the Government. But as it was not possible to conduct the regular settlement, it was decided to levy a surcharge on the existing land records. Accordingly, the Punjab Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1954, was enacted for the levy of surcharge with effect from the *rabi* harvest of the agricultural year 1953-54.

The income from surcharge in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below:

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Income from Surcharge (Rs)
1970-71	2,28,927
1971-72	2,24,521
1972-73	2,25,044
1973-74	2,20,873
1974-75	1,002

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Special Charge on Land Revenue

In order to raise income to meet expenditure on development works the Punjab Land Revenue (Special Charges) Act, 1958, was enacted, under which a special charge was imposed in the State with effect from *rabi* 1958. Its rate is based on the income tax pattern with different slabs for different categories of landowners. While the landholders paying land revenue up to Rs 50 have been exempted from the provisions of the Act, those paying more than 1,000 have been subjected to 300 per cent increase in the land revenue.

The following table shows the income from the special charge on land revenue in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75:—

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Income from Special Charge (Rs)
1970-71	97,826
1971-72	91,294
1972-73	80,617
1973-74	74,951
1974-75	465

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Abiana

Abiana is charged on the area irrigated by canals. The income from *abiana* in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below:

Year ending <i>Rabi</i>	Income from <i>Abiana</i> (Rs)
1970-71	4,50,768
1971-72	4,50,180
1972-73	4,60,724
1973-74	4,50,117
1974-75	9,42,732

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

(b) Land Reforms

A sound policy of land reforms is one of the important components of the strategy of 'Green Revolution'. It has two aims: increase of agricultural production and social justice. It has been seen that higher production is obtained in farms which are cultivated by the proprietors themselves and the most inefficient farms are those which are cultivated by tenants. This is mainly due to the fact that tenants have no incentive for land improvement and for the use of chemical fertilizers.

Land is an indispensable input in the agricultural production process. Factor-employment, level and distribution of income and State policy interact within the rest of the agricultural environment through influencing the structure of land holdings. The agricultural production process depends on the system of rights and obligations of the holders of land to its use and there is a close relationship between the land system and the efficiency in agricultural production.

Often the land ownership and use systems lag behind the socio-economic and political objectives of a welfare State, especially when a society changes from a colonial rule to a sovereign and democratic State. This is what happened in India after the independence in 1947. Under such a change, land reforms normally involve a re-arrangement of ownership and operational rights, and set of land reforms aim at removing impediments to agricultural production, as these arise from the character of the agrarian structure and create conditions for evolving an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity¹. 'Land to the tiller' has been adopted as the main concept in the scheme of land reforms which contemplates that owner-cultivation should be established on the widest possible scale and all cultivators should go into direct relation with the State.

In pursuance of the agrarian reforms, the State Government have made the following enactments :—

1. The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949
2. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952
3. The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952
4. The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953
5. The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955

¹M. S. Randhawa, *Green Revolution* (Delhi, 1974), pp. 45-46

6. The Punjab Resumption of Jagirs Act, 1957
7. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
8. The Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972

The Punjab Abolition of Ala Malikiyat and Talukdari Rights Act, 1952, extinguished all rights, title and interest of an *ala malik* in the land held under him by an *adna malik* and required the latter to pay compensation to the former. The Punjab Occupancy Tenants (Vesting of Proprietary Rights) Act, 1952, declared all the occupancy tenants as owners of the land. With a view to reducing inequalities of income and wealth sufficiently, the Punjab Land Reforms Act, 1972, was passed. In order to carry out the objectives of the Act, the Punjab Land Reforms Rules, 1973, were framed. The Punjab Utilization of Surplus Areas Scheme, 1973, was also framed under the provisions of the Act for utilizing the surplus areas. Surplus land available under the old Punjab and Pepsu laws for allotment is being distributed to landless agricultural workers, members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes and tenants who own no land or an area less than two hectares of the first quality land.

The distribution of land among various classes of cultivators/landholders in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1974-75, is given below :

Classes of Cultivators/Landholders	Area (Hectares)
Total cultivated area	6,35,925
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or nominal rent	13,018
Paying at revenue rates with or without <i>malkana</i>	6,368
Paying other cash rates	46,512
Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	1,11,943
Tenants with right of occupancy	—
Owners	4,58,084

(Source : Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur)

Security of Land Tenures.—The Punjab Security of Land Tenures Act, 1953, provides for the security of land tenure and other incidental

matters. It seeks to consolidate and amend the law relating to land tenures in the Punjab. It is a consolidating measure replacing the Punjab Tenants (Security of Tenure) Act, 1950, and the President's Act V of 1951, in the light of administrative difficulties and experience gained as a result of the working of the two Acts. Such of the provisions as were considered inexpedient have been removed and others for which provision was considered necessary included. This measure applies also to the land allotted under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

By March 31, 1975, 606 cases of surplus area were decided and 0.3716 hectares of first quality land were declared surplus in the Hoshiarpur District. By the same date, 2 eligible tenants were settled on 0.3716 hectares of surplus area.

Utilization of Lands.—The East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949, was passed to provide against any fertile land remaining uncultivated due to the negligence or absence of landlords. It aims at full utilization of lands in the State by bringing all available lands under fodder and foodgrains crops in order to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

In pursuance of Government policy to utilize every inch of available culturable land for growing more food and other essential crops, the Government enforced the East Punjab Utilization of Lands Act, 1949. Under this Act, a notice is served on every landowner who allows his land to remain uncultivated for six or more consecutive harvests and the land, thus taken over, is leased out to others for a term ranging from 7 to 20 years, priority being given to Harijans. No land has been leased out to the tenants in the Hoshiarpur District, up to March 31, 1975.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The work of consolidation of holdings in the Punjab was started during the British period in 1920 through co-operative consolidation societies. Since the consolidation was voluntary, the progress of the work was very slow. The Punjab Government, therefore, passed the Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1976, which made consolidation compulsory if two-third of landowners agreed to it. After the independence of the country in 1947, the necessity of consolidation of holdings was realised and the East Punjab (Consolidation and Prevention of Fragmentation) Act was passed in 1948, which made consolidation of holdings compulsory.

According to the Act, village advisory committees were formed to advise the staff on all matters concerning consolidation of land and in particular in the classification and valuation of fields, and preparation of village consolidation schemes. The preliminary work of the staff was the

correction and bringing up-to-date of records of rights and the preparation of preliminary statements. The plots of land were then evaluated, keeping in view, the quality of the soil, the source of irrigation, the productivity of land and the distance from the village *abadi*, etc. The irregular fields were consolidated into rectangular blocks of an acre size.

The work of consolidation of holdings in the Hoshiarpur District started in 1950, is on the verge of completion. Apart from consolidating the holdings of the farmers, the scheme provided a unique opportunity for replanning the countryside, which included planning the location of schools, hospitals and roads. Land was also reserved for community buildings, such as community centres, places of worship, and playgrounds. Above all, straight roads were provided to the village *abadi* as well as to the entire cultivated area. Circular roads around the villages and roads linking one village with another and with the main roads were also demarcated.

Bhoodan.—The Bhoodan Movement was started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in 1951, with a view to settling the landless cultivators on land through voluntary donations. The Punjab Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955, was passed to promote the movement. The area of land given in Bhoodan in the Hoshiarpur District up to March 31, 1975, was 49.8 hectares.

Rural Wages and Condition of Agricultural Labour.—The agricultural labour is easily available in the district. It is generally employed on daily wages and is paid for working eight hours a day. No meals are provided to the skilled labour. Other unskilled labour is generally given cooked meals twice a day, when employed, in addition to the cost wages.

The daily wages paid to agricultural and skilled male workers in a selected village, viz. Sataur in Tahsil and District Hoshiarpur, during the period 1964 to 1975 are given in the following statement :—

*Daily Wages paid to Agricultural and Skilled Labourers (Males) in a Selected Village, Sataur in Tahsil and District Hoshiarpur, 1964 to 1975

Year	Agricultural Labour					Skilled Labour		
	For ploughing (Rs)	For sowing (Rs)	For weeding (Rs)	For harvesting (Rs)	**For picking of cotton (Rs)	For other agricultural operations (Rs)	Blacksmith (Rs)	Carpenter (Rs)
1964	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.27	—	—	5.00	5.25
1965	2.88	2.88	2.75	3.42	—	3.00	5.00	5.00
1966	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	—	3.00	5.33	5.25
1967	3.09	3.10	3.00	3.00	—	—	6.00	6.90
1968	3.73	3.73	3.00	4.64	—	—	6.35	6.95
1969	6.60	4.70	4.42	6.60	—	4.00	9.33	9.33
1970	6.75	6.63	6.33	6.83	2.50	6.71	12.00	12.00
1971	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.50	4.00	6.00	12.00	12.00
1972	5.75	5.83	5.83	8.00	—	5.75	12.13	12.04
1973	5.55	5.55	5.50	13.00	—	5.36	12.10	12.08
1974	6.50	6.41	6.50	7.65	3.67	6.46	12.50	12.50
1975	8.05	8.25	8.10	10.60	4.67	8.18	14.00	14.00

*For a normal working day of eight hours

**For female worker

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1965 to 1975)

HOSHIARPUR

(c) Other Sources of Revenue, State and Central**(i) Other Sources of State Revenue**

Besides land revenue, the other sources of State revenue are: Stamp Duty, Registration Fee, Excise Tax, Motor Spirit Tax, Urban Immovable Property Tax, Sales Tax, Passengers and Goods Tax, Entertainments Tax, Entertainments Duty, Central Sales Tax, Electricity Duty and Copying Fee.

Stamp Duty.—The Indian Stamp Act (No. II) of 1899, came into force with effect from July 1, 1899. It was amended by the Indian Stamp (Punjab First Amendment) Act, 1929. The latest amendment in the Act was made *vide* Punjab Amendment Act No. 18 of 1974. Stamp revenue is derived from Non-judicial Stamps. The Act requires the Collector (Deputy Commissioner) to ensure that the documents are properly stamped according to the schedule.

The total income realised in the district from the sale of non-judicial and miscellaneous stamps, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is shown in the following statement :—



Income Realised from Sale of Stamps in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75

Year	Non-Judicial	Refugee Relief Revenue Stamps	Miscellaneous Stamps including Revenue Stamps	Punjab Transport Tax Stamps	Punjab Excise Tax Stamps	Refugee Relief Transport & Excise Tax Stamps	Grand Total
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1970-71	38,46,402.00	—	1,24,754.25	26,59,614.60	9,55,810.72	—	82,39,389.72
1971-72	38,53,895.00	44,288.00	1,34,244.75	26,48,860.00	10,91,355.36	1,12,578.00	85,85,861.31
1972-73	42,84,482.25	1,22,272.00	1,51,632.75	27,84,909.00	9,65,450.00	232,698.00	92,80,704.41
1973-74	48,75,517.25	—	1,59,330.70	29,39,132.00	16,28,160.00	1,16,984.00	1,05,62,881.79
1974-75	66,68,565.00	—	1,66,329.75	37,17,368.00	26,35,280.00	—	1,39,78,652.80

(Source : Treasury Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Registration Fee.—The Indian Registration Act, 1908, requires compulsory registration of all documents pertaining to immovable property and provides optional registration in case of other documents. Documents which fulfil the prescribed requirements and for which the required stamp duty and registration fee are paid are registered. The chief items of receipts collected by the Registration Department are in respect of registration of documents, making or granting of copies searching the registers and authentication of powers of attorney. The State Government have, however, exempted completely or partially levy of registration fee in certain cases.

The following statement shows the number of registered documents, value of property transferred and receipts in the district from 1970-71 to 1974-75:—



Number and Description of Registered Documents and Value of Property Transferred in Hoshiarpur District 1970-71 to 1974-75

Year	No. of Registrations of Property				Aggregate Value of Property Transferred (000 Rs)						
	No. of Registration Offices	Immovable Property			Movable Property	Grand Total	Immovable Property	Movable Property	Total	Total Receipts (Rs000)	
		Compulsory	Optional	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1970-71	7	16,750	—	16,750	708	17,458	90,775	143	90,918	1,074	
1971-72	7	1,719	—	15,719	637	16,356	86,256	104	86,360	1,096	
1972-73	7	17,910	—	17,910	700	18,610	99,758	1	99,759	1,199	
1973-74	7	17,947	—	10,026	276	10,302	58,488	140	58,628	716	
1974-75	8	17,921	—	17,921	915	18,836	1,06,914	191	1,07,105	1,220	

HOSHIARPUR

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975)

Excise Tax.—The State and Central Excise Acts enforced in the Punjab are: The Indian Opium Act, 1878; The Punjab Excise Act, 1914; The Punjab Local Option Act, 1923; The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930; The Punjab Molasses Control Act, 1948; The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948; The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955; and the Spirituous Preparation (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Motor Spirit Tax.—This tax is levied under the Punjab Motor Spirit (Taxation of Sales) Act, 1939. In 1975, the rate of tax on petrol and high speed diesel was 15 paise and 10 paise per litre respectively.

Sales Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1948 which repealed the Punjab General Sales Tax Act, 1941.

Passengers and Goods Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab Passengers and Goods Tax Act, 1952, on all fares and freights in respect of passengers carried and goods transported in motor vehicle in the Punjab. The rate of tax has been enhanced from time to time. In 1975, the rate of tax was 35 per cent of the fare/freight. In the same year, the annual rate of tax per truck was Rs 1,050 in the plains as well as in the hilly areas of the Punjab. From taxis and scooter-rickshaws, Rs 408 and 272 per annum are charged respectively as passenger tax.

Entertainments Tax.—It is levied under the Punjab Entertainments Tax (Cinematograph Shows) Act, 1954, for every show on the number of occupied seats of a cinema. The Act provides that the tax shall not exceed Rs 10 per show in any case and shall be charged proportionately for a fraction of 100 seats.

Entertainments Duty.—It is levied under the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1955, which repealed the Punjab Entertainments Duty Act, 1936. The rates of duty change from time to time. It is, however, provided in the Act that entertainments duty shall not exceed in any case 100 per cent of the payment for admission; and, in the case of complimentary tickets, the rate of duty shall be 100 per cent of the payment for admission to the particular class.

Central Sales Tax.—The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, provides for the levy of tax on sales effected in the course of inter-State trade and commerce. The States have been authorised to administer this tax on behalf of the Government of India and the entire collections are appropriated by them.

Electricity Duty.—It is levied under the Punjab Electricity (Duty) Act, 1958, to meet the additional financial burdens undertaken by the State on account of introduction of free education and provincialisation of local body schools. The duty is levied on the energy supplied by the Punjab State Electricity Board to a consumer or a licensee and it is collected by the Board along with the bills for the energy thus supplied on realisation, the proceeds are deposited by the Board in the Government Treasury, Sub-Treasury or the State Bank of India.

Copying Fee.—The fee is levied under the Punjab Copying Fees Act, 1936 for copies of orders, etc. supplied to the public. The charges vary for supplying copies on ordinary and urgent basis.

The collections from the above mentioned taxes in the Hoshiarpur District, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are shown in the following statement:—



Collections from other Sources of State Revenue in Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Serial No.	Tax	REVENUE ADMINISTRATION				
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
		(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1.	Excise Tax	1,21,94,239	1,38,06,090	1,57,08,306	1,80,07,214	2,24,86,704
2.	Motor Spirit Tax	11,28,736	12,24,113	14,20,387	16,23,011	7,79,671
3.	Urban Immovable Property Tax	2,50,383	1,45,782	34,381	5,235	2,056
4.	Punjab General Sales Tax	71,76,410	69,01,489	81,22,547	90,44,884	1,11,55,019
5.	Passengers and Goods Tax	52,52,304	61,34,665	60,08,447	67,64,837	86,71,610
6.	Entertainments Tax	30,544	69,465	1,01,588	1,30,862	1,56,545
7.	Entertainments Duty	9,57,453	10,92,526	11,22,489	16,55,838	26,50,160
8.	Central Sales Tax	15,38,480	17,22,317	23,48,811	21,48,527	33,43,866
9.	Electricity Duty	3,09,866	5,89,010	9,85,855	12,30,279	12,30,383
10.	Copying Fee	62,888	57,741	60,448	66,161	65,538

(Source: Excise and Taxation Officer, Hoshiarpur; Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur and Executive Engineers, Punjab State Electricity Board, Dasuya, Nawashahr and Hoshiarpur (City) Divisions)

(ii) Central Sources of Revenue

Central Excise Duties.—The main sources of the Central Excise Duty in the district are; tobacco, woollen fabrics, woollen yarn, rayon and synthetic resin, copper alloys, sodium silicate and electric motors.

The duties are collected under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

Income Tax.—It is levied under the Income Tax Act, 1961, which replaced the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, on April 1, 1962. The rates of income tax vary from year to year in accordance with the Finance Act, passed by the Parliament every year.

Wealth Tax.—It is levied under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. It is chargeable on the net wealth of an individual and a Hindu undivided family.

Gift Tax.—The tax is levied under the Gift Tax Act, 1958, on all gifts made after the date of the enforcement of the Act (i.e. April 1, 1958), if the total value of the gift (movable or immovable) exceeds the limit specified by the Finance Act passed by the Parliament in a particular year. A gift means the transfer by one person to another of any existing movable or immovable property made voluntary and without consideration in money or money's worth.

Estate Duty.—The Estate Duty Act, 1953, was enforced on October 15, 1953. The duty is leviable on the estates of persons dying after this date. For levy of estate duty, Hoshiarpur District falls under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Controller of Estate Duty, Jullundur.

The collections from the Central source of revenue in the Hoshiarpur District, from 1970-71 to 1974-75 are given below:

Year	Central Excise Duties	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax	Estate Duty
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1970-71	2,54,521	..	..	..	5,000
1971-72	2,61,812	43,69,000	71,000	64,000	7,000
1972-73	2,74,883	58,11,000	2,89,000	2,28,000	28,000
1973-74	2,57,553	68,60,000	3,00,000	1,92,000	33,000
1974-75	3,99,679	72,73,000	4,38,000	3,20,000	20,000

(Source : Income Tax Officer, Hoshiarpur ; Inspector, Central Excise, Hoshiarpur and Assistant Collector of Estate Duty, Jullundur)

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

(a) Incidence of Crime in the District

It might be of interest to mention the crime position described in the *gazetteer of the Hoshiarpur District, 1904* :

“On the whole the District is singularly free from serious and violent crime. Dasuya is the most criminal Tahsil, especially thanas Dasuya and Mukerian. In thana Mahalpur the Jats and Mahtons are much given to fighting amongst themselves. The staple form of crime is burglary. Forgery and cheating are probably very prevalent, but in the nature of things judicial convictions for these classes of offences are difficult and comparatively rare. For offences of all classes the percentage of convictions to cases admitted is, as a rule, very low, but this is due to the very small percentage obtained in petty cases ; large numbers of false and frivolous complaints being needlessly entertained by the lower classes of courts, and the percentage would be raised by fully 30 per cent, if the figures relating to criminal force, assault and minor cases of criminal trespass and mischief (under which heads more false complaints are brought than any other) were excluded from consideration.”

The character and disposition of the people were thus described by Colonel Montgomery :

“The people of this District are quiet and law-abiding. The criminal statistics do not show any large amount of heinous crime ; petty thefts and burglary are common in the plains, but rare in the hills. But the District has the unenviable notoriety of being the most litigious in the Province, so much so that a staff of seven Munsiffs, besides Extra Assistant Commissioners and other officers, manage with difficulty, to dispose of all the civil suits. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that pleaders also flourish, and at the present time there are numerous pleaders, *mukhtars*, and revenue agents practising in the District. Women are a fruitful source of dispute here, as they are all over the world. Truthfulness unfortunately is not one of the common virtues”.

The position has changed a lot with the increase in transport facilities. The net work of roads and rail links has invaded the characteristics of the people. Now there is no substantial difference of the people of one district from another in the State. Since the borders of the Hoshiarpur District touch the boundaries of Himachal Pradesh, there is temptation to some bad persons to indulge in smuggling of cereals, etc. However, the police force is on all fours to check the smuggling activities. The police makes sudden raids and arrests smugglers and confiscates their goods.

Historically, the district had been a part of *Doab* and, therefore, the people of the Hoshiarpur District do not differ from those of Jullundur and Kapurthala districts. On the whole, people are law-abiding. As a result of adequate educational facilities, people are comparatively literate. However, from industry point of view, the district is backward and as such the avenues of employment are scarce and educated persons seek employment in other districts of Punjab and elsewhere. Those residing in the district being educated are litigious even on petty matters.

An idea regarding the trend of various crimes, etc. in the district during 1969 to 1975 may be had from the following table :—



Number of reported cases relating to various crimes, etc. in the Hoshiarpur District, 1969-75

Year	All crimes (Class I to VI)	Murder	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Rioting	Theft	Cattle Lifting	Traffic in Women	Cheating	Offences under Local and Special Laws	Motor Vehicle Accidents
1969	2,438	17	—	1	91	3	147	16	12	31	1,782	52
1970	2,539	23	—	1	62	1	134	7	11	17	1,960	38
1971	2,383	28	—	2	65	3	116	8	21	22	1,781	49
1972	2,457	26	—	2	101	2	117	4	13	18	1,742	50
1973	2,652	33	—	2	89	1	106	8	15	16	2,030	36
1974	2,565	34	—	2	147	5	201	4	19	27	1,727	39
1975	2,412	30	—	—	133	1	205	8	17	32	2,196	44

(Source : Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

The important categories of crime are described as under :

Murder.—Murder has always been termed a fortuitous crime and cannot be foreseen. It is committed under sudden provocation. Acute frustration is also sometimes the cause of it. Motives for murders are conventional and may be listed as sex relations, domestic quarrels, blood feuds, land disputes, money matters, canal water disputes, personal enmity, provoked quarrel, etc. The number of murder cases reported in the district in 1974 was 34 (being the highest) as against 30 in 1975.

Dacoity.—There has been no case of dacoity in the district for the last so many years. Through sustained efforts of the police, it has been possible to eliminate dacoity once for all. The menace of dacoity has, therefore, become a tale of the past.

Robbery.—Robbery is special aggravated form of either theft or extortion. The chief distinguishing element in robbery is the presence of imminent fear of violence. There have been 1-2 cases of robbery in a year for the last so many years.

Burglary.—Burglary means an act of breaking into a house to commit theft or other felony. The crime is common in both rural and urban areas, and strenuous efforts have been made by the police to bring the situation under control. There was much fluctuation in the incidence of the crime in the district during 1969—75, minimum being 62 in 1970 and maximum 147 in 1974.

Rioting.—A riot is an unlawful assembly in a particular state of activity which is accompanied by the use of force or violence. It is only the use of force that distinguishes rioting from unlawful assembly. On an average, there have been 2-3 cases of rioting in the district from 1969 with the highest incidence to 5 in 1974. Only one case of rioting was reported in 1975.

Theft.—Theft is said to have been committed if a person intends to take dishonestly or stealthily any movable property out of the possession of any person without his consent. This incidence of crime is relatively less in the rural areas as the inhabitants of each *abadi* are fully known to one another. In the urban areas, the intruders, are sometimes taken as relatives of the victims by even those neighbours who happen to notice the presence of the thief. There were 213 cases of theft in the district in 1975.

Cattle Lifting.—The incidence of cattle lifting is more or less attributable to the geographical situation of the district. Though the boundaries of

this district adjoin the Himachal Pradesh yet the incidence of cattle lifting is not very alarming. It is usually confined to the rural areas in the district. The incidence of cattle lifting varies from 16 in 1969 to 4 in 1974. It, however, rose to 8 in 1975.

Traffic in Women.—Most of the cases under this head are, in fact the cases of elopements. The police authorities cannot have any check over such cases. The police can at best keep watch over bad character elements to check the incidence of this crime. The incidence of elopement is mainly due to the lack of proper hold or control of the parents and guardians over their wards. The number of such cases varied from 12 to 17 from 1969 to 1975, the highest being 21 in 1971.

Cheating.—A wilful misrepresentation of a definite fact with intention to defraud would be cheating. The incidence of cheating has varied from 31 to 27 from 1969 to 1974, the highest being 31 in 1969. It was, however, 32 in 1975.

Offences under Local and Special Laws.—The crimes under this head comprise cases of public nuisance and those of under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Opium Act, 1878, the Public Gambling Act, 1867, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Incidence of Motor Vehicle Accidents.—With the expansion of vehicular traffic, incidence of road accidents in the district has been on the increase.

Road Traffic.—Besides the Indian Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, the Indian Penal Code the Punjab Municipal Act, 1914 and the Municipal Bye-laws, the Stage Carriage Act, 1861, the Police Act, 1888, the Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act 1890, the Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1925 and the Hackney Carriage Act, 1879, regulate the road traffic.

The prosecutions launched in the district under the various Acts during 1969 to 1975, are given in the following statement :—

Prosecutions launched under various Acts in the Hoshiarpur District, 1969 to 1975

Name of the Act	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Indian Penal Code	651	579	602	715	632	838	—
Municipal Act and Municipal Bye-laws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stage Carriage Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police Act	129	96	61	57	40	31	—
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hackney Carriage Act	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Source : Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur)

(b) History and Organization of Police

History of Police

Before the advent of the British rule in India, the rulers of the country had separate organizations to maintain law and order and for the collection of intelligence of the internal situation and foreign conditions. Under the British rule, the Police administration was streamlined with the establishment of a separate officer at the district level, viz. the Superintendent of Police. The Police system was further reorganized with the implementation of the recommendations made by the Police Commission of 1861 (and the resultant Police Act V of 1861), the Second Police Commission of 1902, the Punjab Provisional Police Committee of 1925 (which submitted its report in 1926), the Punjab Police Commission of 1961, etc.

In view of the geographical location of the Hoshiarpur District adjoining the boundaries of Himachal Pradesh, the importance of Police cannot be over-emphasized. Utmost vigilance is required for checking the anti-social elements.

Organization of Police

In the early years of the twentieth century, there were 15 first class police stations in the Hoshiarpur District, each having a Deputy Inspector with 2 Sergeants and 13 Constables. Besides, there were two out posts at Bharwain and Gagret (Himachal Pradesh) each containing a Sergeant and 4 Constables and 2 road posts at Nangal (Rupnagar District) and Nasrula. In addition, there were two municipal posts each with a Sergeant and 8 Constables in the Bahadurpur and Khanpur suburbs of the town of Hoshiarpur. There were also municipal posts in Tanda, Urmar and Ahyapur suburbs of Tanda. There was also a municipal post in each of the towns of Haryana, Garhdiwala, Anandpur and Una (Himachal Pradesh).

For the purpose of Police administration, the Hoshiarpur District falls within the Jullundur Range, which is under the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jullundur. At the district level, the Superintendent of Police, Hoshiarpur, is responsible for the administration of police. He is assisted by 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 4 Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 58 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 135 Head Constables and 882 Constables.

The strength of police in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was as follows :—

Police Strength in Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

	Superin- tendents of Police	Deputy Superin- tendents of Police	Inspec- tors	Sub- Inspec- tors	Assis- tant Sub- Inspectors	Head Cons- tables	Consta- bles
Civil Police							
Permanent	1	2	3	17	45	102	632
Temporary	—	1	1	8	12	26	186
Armed Reserves							
(1st, 2nd and 3rd Armed Reserves)							
Permanent	—	—	—	1	1	7	64
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mounted Police							
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prosecution Staff							
Permanent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	3	4	26	58	135	882

(Source : Superintendent of Police. Hoshiarpur)

The number of police stations and police posts in each tahsil/subdivision is as under :

Tahsil/ Subdivision	No. of villages	Police Stations	Police Posts
Hoshiarpur	527	1. City Hoshiarpur	
		2. Sadr Hoshiarpur	Bhunga
		3. Haryana	Garhdiwala
Dasuya	621	1. Dasuya	
		2. Mukerian	
		3. Hajipur	
		4. Tanda	
		5. Talwara	
Garhshankar	302	1. Garhshankar	
		2. Mahalpur	
Balachaur	194	1. Balachaur	

Civil Police.—The Civil Police is posted at the police stations/police posts. There are 11 police stations and 2 police posts in the district. The Station House Officer is in charge of each police station. He is normally assisted by one or more Assistant Sub-Inspectors, a Head Constable, a Moharrir and a number of constables. The duty of the Station House Officer is to maintain peace and to investigate offences occurring in his circle.

Vigilance Police.—The main object of the Vigilance Department is to take speedy action where corruption and misconduct have come to notice, to tackle the factors which make corruption possible and to assist the other Administrative Departments to rid the administration of the anti-social evil. Only one unit of the Vigilance Bureau was functioning at the district headquarters on March 31, 1975. The staff comprised one Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 1 Head Constable and 5 Constables.

Railway Police.—Not allotted to any district in particular, the Railway Police is a part of the State organization, working under the Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Punjab, with headquarters at Patiala. The circles of the Railway Police are formed according to the sections of railway lines in which they control crime committed in railway trains and within the railway premises.

The main functions of the Railway Police are to investigate all types of cases registered within its jurisdiction ; to maintain records for the classification and prevention of crime ; to provide plain clothes detective staff ; to maintain law and order at railway stations and in trains ; to protect travellers from injury to person or property ; to attend to the arrival and departure of passenger trains at stations and to render all possible assistance to passengers and railway officers ; to bring to the notice of the proper authorities all offences under the Railway Act and breaches of bye-laws and cases of fraud, etc. to keep platforms clear of idlers and beggars and to keep a look out for suspicious persons/smugglers and persons travelling with arms without licence ; and to patrol all passenger trains and provide escorts to important night trains.

There are two out posts of the Railway Police in the district, viz. at Hoshiarpur and Mukerian, where 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables are posted.

Excise Police Staff.—One Sub-Inspector Police, 4 Head Constables and 24 Constables from the police cadre are posted with the District Excise and Taxation Officer. They are treated on deputation from regular police force.

Village Police.—The Chowkidar is at the lowest rung of the police organization. He helps the village Sarpanch in the maintenance of law and order. It is the duty of the village watchman to help in the detection of crimes. He is also required to report to the concerned authorities the occurrence of any crime in the village.

Punjab Home Guards.—This organization was started in India in 1946 during the communal riots in Bombay which later on spread to other States. In the State of Punjab, the Punjab Home Guards, Act was passed in 1948, under which the Home Guard was raised in the district at Company level in 1961 and then at the district level in October, 1963.

There is a District Commander, Punjab Home Guards, who is assisted by 3 Company Commanders, 5 Platoon Commanders, 7 Havaldar Instructors, 6 Corporal Instructors, besides other Class III and Class IV staff. There are two urban part-time companies with 220 volunteers and eleven rural wing companies with 110 volunteers.

The urban wing volunteers of Home Guards attend weekly parades and are trained in first aid, fire-fighting, civil defence measures, drill and weapon training. The rural wing volunteers receive training in basic and refresher camps which are run throughout the year and the main stress during the training period is on drill and weapon training.

The home guards volunteers of both the wings assist the local police in the maintenance of law and order at the time of need and guard various strategic points such as railway lines, power stations and other means of communications.

(c) Jails and Lock-ups

In India, the prisons were only places of detention where offenders were kept until their trial, judgement and execution. The imprisonment became an instrument of penal treatment with the initiation of a uniform system of legal justice in the country during 1858—1861. Improvements were effected in prison administration from time to time on the recommendations of the different Jail Committees appointed in 1836, 1864, 1877, 1892 and 1919. The first Prisons Act was passed in 1890 to regulate and administer the affairs of the jails followed by the Prisons Act, 1894, and the Reformatory Schools Act, 1870. However, after the independence tremendous changes have been effected in the working of jails. Under the Constitution of India, jail administration is a State subject and, as such, rules and regulations differ from State to State.

There is a sub-jail at the district headquarters at Hoshiarpur. Besides, there is a lock-up attached to each police station which is controlled by the Police Department.

Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur.—Established in 1893, it is under the charge of the Superintendent of Jail, who is assisted by 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Clerk, 1 Pharmacist, 1 Head Warder, 20 Warders, 1 Matron, and 2 Sweepers.

The total admissions during the year, average daily population and maximum population on any one day in the Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur, during 1969 to 1975, are given in the following table :—

	Year						
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total admissions during the year	275	383	300	242	322	485	497
Average daily population	130.90	128.36	98.97	114.30	140.38	156.44	122.13
Maximum population on any one day during the year	192	280	210	163	185	243	174

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur)

Railway Police.-- Not allotted to any district in particular, the Railway Police is a part of the State organization, working under the Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police, Punjab, with headquarters at Patiala. The circles of the Railway Police are formed according to the sections of railway lines in which they control crime committed in railway trains and within the railway premises.

The main functions of the Railway Police are to investigate all types of cases registered within its jurisdiction ; to maintain records for the classification and prevention of crime ; to provide plain clothes detective staff ; to maintain law and order at railway stations and in trains ; to protect travellers from injury to person or property ; to attend to the arrival and departure of passenger trains at stations and to render all possible assistance to passengers and railway officers ; to bring to the notice of the proper authorities all offences under the Railway Act and breaches of bye-laws and cases of fraud, etc. to keep platforms clear of idlers and beggars and to keep a look out for suspicious persons/smugglers and persons travelling with arms without licence ; and to patrol all passenger trains and provide escorts to important night trains.

There are two out posts of the Railway Police in the district, viz. at Hoshiarpur and Mukerian, where 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 8 Constables are posted.

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Maximum population on any one day during the year	192	280	210	163	185	243	174

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur)

The number of convicted prisoners released on different grounds, during 1969 to 1975, is shown below :

Year	No. of prisoners released
1969	292
1970	286
1971	301
1972	371
1973	408
1974	541
1975	454

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur)

Though jails are considered penal institutions, yet nowadays these are regarded more or less as reformatories and rehabilitation centres for those who find themselves in for different reasons. Whatever may be the cause of prisoner's entry into the jail, it is the duty of jail administration to equip him with such trade and training so as to transform him into an honest, decent and useful citizen and settle him gainfully in life when released. With this object in view, Government has introduced several reforms in the jails which have gone a long way in improving their lot. Some of them need special mention here. These are (i) remission of sentence for good behaviour, (ii) granting of furlough and parole, (iii) supply of newspapers, (iv) literacy classes for the benefit of prisoners, (v) canteen facilities with permission to spend up to a certain percentage of the money earned by prisoners in jail on items like tea, milk, cigarettes, match boxes, soap, etc. (vi) arrangement of film shows by the District Public Relations Officer, (vii) cultural activities in the form of *bhajans* (hymns), songs, etc. (viii) permission to prosecute studies and get school books in addition to religious books from relatives and jail library, and (ix) installation of radio set in the jail premises.

Educational and Recreational and Medical Facilities

There are about 78 books in the library of the jail for the reading of literate prisoners. In addition to this, all under-trials and convicted

prisoners who wish to learn Punjabi, Hindi and English languages are provided with necessary note-books, slates and pencils and literate prisoners are detailed for imparting them necessary education.

Necessary recreational facilities, i.e. dramas and variety shows are provided by the Public Relations Department at reasonable intervals. Lectures are also delivered by the staff members of the sub-jail for their moral uplift.

In order to provide the prisoners with medical and health facilities, a six-bedded hospital is attached to the jail and it is manned by one part-time Medical Officer and one whole-time Dispenser. The medical facilities are also available to the prisoners at the Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur.

Canteen

A canteen has been functioning in the sub-jail since 1969. It provides necessary articles which are admissible to the prisoners according to the rules at a nominal profit. It is run by a reliable convict who supplies articles to the prisoners on coupon system.

Panchayat System

The panchayat system has also been introduced in the jail. The members of the panchayat are elected by the prisoners and their elected representatives look after the betterment of their inmates. They assist the convicts working in the kitchen to draw their rations from the store and also supervise the cooking activities and distribution.

Jail Industries

There is no industry functioning in the Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur. However, the sub-jail is running a poultry farm and a garden. Necessary details of the working of these from 1969 to 1975, are given below :

Year	Poultry			Garden
	Production	Profit	Loss	Net Production
	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)	(Rs)
1969	6,359.98	484.61	—	15,082.26
1970	3,373.86	2,704.89	—	12,664.61
1971	2,463.32	410.26	—	10,251.00
1972	3,661.96	—	1,209.85	16,384.40
1973	12,038.67	—	1,858.83	22,161.00
1974	16,925.69	4,856.80	—	17,478.37
1975	20,611.07	6,665.98	—	20,658.76

(Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Hoshiarpur)

Official and Non-Official Visitors

It is observed that the visits of official and non-official visitors are highly useful to the prisoners as well as to the jail authorities. The official visitors personally take notice of the problems of the prisoners and check as to whether the rules and regulations are observed in the jail. The visits of non-official visitors provide a community touch to the prisoners and give them a feeling of not being forgotten by the society.

District Probation Officer, Hoshiarpur.—The Punjab Government passed the Probation of Offenders' Act in 1958. It came into force in the district in 1962 with the appointment of a District Probation Officer. He is under the control of the Chief Probation Officer, Chandigarh, who supervises and directs the work in the entire State under the overall administrative control and guidance of the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The Probation of Offenders' Act was a reformatory measure for the juvenile offenders (below the age of 21 years) and for first offenders, irrespective of their age to save them from the walls of the jail. The Act provides for the release of offenders on bail after entering into a bond with one surety for an amount considered sufficient and for a period up to three years, as desired by the court, keeping in view the intensity of crime. The Act does not cover those offenders who have committed an offence for which they can be sentenced to death or life imprisonment. Whenever, a juvenile or first offender is brought before the court with some charges for which the benefit of Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958, can be given to the offender and as soon as the challan is put up by the police the court asks for pre-sentence report from the District Probation Officer. The District Probation Officer enquires about the offender's character, antecedents, socio-economic and environmental background and other particulars which the court directs him to enquire. Keeping in view the intensity of the crime and the report submitted by the District Probation Officer, the offender is released on probation with or without supervision.

Those offenders who are released on conditional supervision are kept under the supervision of the District Probation Officer who acts as a friend, philosopher and guide to all the probationers. He looks into their personal problems and tries to solve them. He impresses upon the probationers through personal advice, persuasion and warning so that they may not violate the conditions of the supervision order or commit any further offence and behave in conformity with law. The Probation Officer also tries to improve the behaviour, attitude, habits, character and morale of the probationers so that they may not revert to crime. All this is done by arranging meetings with the probationers in their villages and in the office

of the Probation Officer. The Probation Officer makes enquiries about the character and behaviour of the probationers from respectable persons of the village like Sarpanch, Members of Panchayats and Lambar-dars, etc.

The following table shows the number of prisoners released on probation on various grounds, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 :—

Year	Prisoners released on Probation			
	Under supervision	Without supervision	Under section 3 of Probation Act after admonition	Social investigation reports
1970-71	81	80	98	14
1971-72	34	113	179	15
1972-73	59	80	197	23
1973-74	62	83	109	12
1974-75	107	137	111	15

(Source: District Probation Officer, Hoshiarpur)

(d) Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

As in other districts of the State, the organization of judiciary in the Hoshiarpur District consists of a District and Sessions Judge and an Additional District and Sessions Judge at the district headquarters. On the criminal side, a Chief Judicial Magistrate and, on the civil side, a Senior Subordinate Judge, work under the superintendence of the District and Sessions Judge. At the district headquarters, the civil and criminal cases are dealt with by 5 Judicial Officers who are allotted the work by the Chief Judicial Magistrate and the Senior Subordinate Judge. Similarly, at the tahsil level (except Balachaur) there are judicial officers who dispose of civil and criminal cases under the supervision and control of the District and Sessions Judge. The civil cases are directly instituted in the courts at the tahsil headquarters, while, as regards criminal cases, separate police stations are allotted to different judicial officers who deal with the cases of those police stations falling under their jurisdiction.

Civil Justice.—The administration of civil justice in the district is controlled by the District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur. He is assisted by an Additional District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur, Senior Subordinate Judge, Hoshiarpur and 8 Sub-Judges-cum-Judicial Magistrates

(4 posted at Hoshiarpur, 3 at Dasuya and 1 at Garhshankar). Out of these, 8 are Ist Class ; the one posted at Hoshiarpur is IInd class.

The civil courts try all sorts of cases of civil nature up to the powers with which each Sub-Judge or Senior Subordinate Judge has been invested.

Additional District Judge, Hoshiarpur.—Additional and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur, works as Additional District Judge on the civil side. Appeals against the judgments and decrees of Sub-Judges upto Rs 10,000 and cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, and the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, are heard by him.

Senior Subordinate Judge, Hoshiarpur.—The Senior Subordinate Judge hears cases of rents, succession certificates, insolvency cases, guardianship cases and appellate work upto a certain limit, suits under the Torts and the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Sub-Judge Ist Class.—All the Sub-Judges are Subordinate Judges who have been invested with the powers of unlimited jurisdiction of civil nature in their areas, including rent cases, succession certificates and others.

The following statement shows the number of cases tried by civil courts in the district from 1969 to 1975 :—

Year	Pending from the previous year	Instituted during the year	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the year	Balance at the close of the year
1969	2,838	3,055	5,893	2,917	2,976
1970	2,976	3,355	5,801	2,505	3,296
1971	3,296	3,355	6,651	3,366	3,285
1972	3,285	3,149	6,434	3,269	3,165
1973	3,165	3,168	6,333	3,706	2,627
1974	2,627	2,573	5,200	2,589	2,611
1975	2,611	3,444	6,055	3,190	2,865

(Source : Senior Sub-Judge, Hoshiarpur).

Criminal Justice.—The District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur, is in charge of administration of criminal justice in the district. He is assisted by an Additional District and Sessions Judge and the Chief Judicial Magistrate and eight Judicial Magistrates-cum-Sub-Judges (4 posted at Hoshiarpur, 3 at Dasuya and one at Garhshankar).

On the criminal side, the powers of the District Magistrate have been vested in the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hoshiarpur. With the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary in the State on October 2, 1964, the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hoshiarpur functions under the supervision and control of the District and Sessions Judge, Hoshiarpur.

The Chief Judicial Magistrate and Judicial Magistrates deal with all types of criminal cases except security cases. The Chief Judicial Magistrate is vested with the powers of a Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, viz. power to try juvenile offenders, to require delivery of letters, telegrams, etc., to issue search warrants for documents in custody of postal or telegraph authorities ; to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security under section 106 ; to order police investigations into cognizable case ; to entertain cases without complaints ; to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate ; and to report cases to High Court, etc.

All Judicial Magistrates try cases under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and other Special Acts, relating to their police stations under jurisdiction. They have the powers to direct warrant to land-holders; to issue search warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined ; to record statements and confessions during police investigation; to recover penalty on forfeited bond and to order released convicts to notify residence, etc. All criminals apprehended by the police are produced before the Judicial Magistrates in whose jurisdiction the criminals may have been apprehended or in whose jurisdiction the crime may have been committed.

After investigation, the police put up the challans in the courts of Judicial Magistrates who also act as *Ilaka* Magistrates and watch the investigation of criminal cases. The Judicial Magistrates have also been vested with the powers of Sub-Judges with varying jurisdiction.

Cases of security for keeping peace and security for good behaviour, under the Criminal Procedure Code, after the separation of Executive from Judiciary, are tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates of Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Garhshankar. They are also called upon to perform executive functions in addition to the trial of above types of cases.

The following statement shows the number of criminal cases tried by the Criminal Courts in the district during 1969 to 1975 :—

Year		Regular cases	Security cases	Summary cases
1969	—	3,232	—	3,864
1970	—	3,186	—	6,475
1971	—	3,224	—	7,733
1972	—	2,748	—	4,742
1973	—	2,894	—	3,813
1974	—	3,369	—	3,584
1975	—	2,803	—	4,957

(Source : Chief Judicial Magistrate, Hoshiarpur)

Gram/Panchayat Courts

Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, certain civil, criminal and revenue powers are vested in the Panchayats. Petty cases of various categories are disposed of by the Panchayats. This has been done to decentralize authority to strengthen the roots of democracy and lessen the burden of heavily occupied courts. The entrusting of judicial powers to the Panchayats has enhanced their prestige and added to their status. The Panchayats are competent to grant bail to an individual against a surety of not exceeding Rs 500.

The criminal jurisdiction of a gram panchayat is confined to the trial of offences specified in Schedules 1-A and 1-B of the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952. The Panchayats are also competent to take cognizance *suo moto* of cases falling under Sections 160, 228, 264, 277, 289, 290, 294 and 510 of the Indian Penal Code and under Sections 3 and 4 of the Punjab Juvenile Smoking Act, 1918 (or any other Act for the time being in force).

With regard to the civil and revenue judicial functions, the Panchayats are competent to try suits for recovery of movable property or the value of such property ; suits for money or goods due on contracts or price thereof ; suits for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring movable property ; and suits mentioned in clauses (j), (k), (l) and (n) of sub-section

(3) of Section 77 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, (or any other Act for the time being in force). The Panchayat when trying such suits is deemed to be civil or criminal or revenue courts as the case may be.

The following statement shows the judicial work done by the Panchayats in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 :—

Judicial work done by the Panchayats in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Revenue Cases	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Cases pending at the beginning of the year	257	248	141	207	201
2. Cases instituted	268	200	309	289	197
3. Cases received by transfer	13	12	5		6
4. Cases transferred from Panchayats and cases returned for presentation to Courts and Panchayats	2	3	4	6	1
5. Cases decided	287	255	244	296	287
6. (a) Cases dismissed	40	37	26	23	33
(b) Cases compounded	198	156	179	255	234
(c) Cases decreed	49	62	31	18	20
7. Cases pending at the end of the year	248	141	207	201	116
Criminal Cases					
1. Cases pending at the beginning of the year	553	517	920	1,430	1,563
2. Cases instituted	219	837	914	341	261
3. Cases received by transfer	19	14	6	19	35
4. Cases transferred from Panchayats for presentation to Courts and Panchayats	15	10	4	13	15
5. Cases decided	254	435	403	414	367
6. (a) Cases dismissed	44	59	33	31	137
(b) Cases compounded	170	208	325	328	199
(c) Cases convicted	40	108	45	55	31
7. Cases pending at the end of the year	517	920	1,430	1,563	1,475

(Source : Directorate of Panchayati Raj and Community Development, Punjab, Chandigarh)

(e) Bar Associations

Bar Associations at the district as well as at the subdivisional headquarters in the State look after the interests of their members and render useful service to the cause of legal profession. They endeavour to maintain the dignity of the profession besides promoting cordial relations between the Bench and the Bar. They also help the courts in the administration of justice and promote a sense of respect for law and order in the public mind.

There are three Bar Associations in the district, one each at Hoshiarpur, Dasuya and Garhshanker. The Bar Association, Hoshiarpur is the oldest one in the district and was formed in about 1889-1890. Its strength, as on July 31, 1975, was 73. The Bar Association, Dasuya, was formed in 1920 and it had 41 members, as on March 31, 1975. The Bar Association, Garhshanker, was formed in about 1940. Its strength, as on March 31, 1975, was 21.



CHAPTER XIII

Other Departments

The role of public administration has been increasingly expanding in recent years to meet the exigencies of planning for a Welfare State. The activities now undertaken by the Government are so diverse and manifold that number of departments, which did not exist or play any significant part in the past, have come up since Independence (1947) to give effect to and keep pace with the growing tempo of work generated by various developmental activities under the Five-Year Plans.

The administrative set-up, functions and activities of the departments, which have not been mentioned elsewhere in the Gazetteer, have been dealt with hereunder :

(a) Public Works Department

The Public Works Department is one of the important departments of Government as various developmental works are executed through it. Consequent upon the launching and implementation of development programmes under the Five-Year Plans, it undertakes on behalf of Government, construction and maintenance of major irrigation works, buildings, bridges and roads inclusive of those required for the defence of the country. The jurisdiction of the circles/divisions of the department does not necessarily confine to one district, it may extend to more than one district. The circles/divisions, having jurisdiction over the Hoshiarpur District, are described below :

(i) Superintending Engineer, Hoshiarpur Construction Circle, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur

Formed in 1972, this circle has five divisions under it, viz. Provincial Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur ; Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur ; Talwara Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, at Mukerian; Central Works Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur ; and Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Nawashahr¹, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., B & R, Punjab, Patiala. He is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, 1 Superintendent, 1 Head Assistant, 6 Assistants, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

1. The description of the Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Nawashahr has been given in Chapter XIII, Other Departments' of the Jullundur District Gazetteer.

The main functions of the circle are to exercise control over the construction of roads and buildings under its jurisdiction.

Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur.—The division was opened in 1956. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, 1 Head Assistant, 3 Assistants, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to execute roads and buildings works and to look after their maintenance.

Executive Engineer, Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur.—Started in 1972, the division is under the charge of an Executive Engineer, who is assisted by 3 Sub Divisional Engineers, 12 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, 1 Head Assistant, 2 Assistants and other miscellaneous ministerial Class III and allied Class IV staff.

The main functions of this division are to construct public buildings and roads including bridges and culverts.

Executive Engineer, Talwara Construction Division, P.W.D., B & R Branch at Mukerian.—The division was opened in 1973. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, 1 Head Assistant, 2 Assistants, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to execute roads and building works and to look after their maintenance.

Executive Engineer, Central Works Division P.W.D., B & R Branch, Hoshiarpur.—Opened in August 1972, this division has four Subdivisions under it, i.e., three at Hoshiarpur and the fourth at Garhshankar. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Head Draftsman, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the division are to construct roads and bridges financed by the Central Government.

(ii) Superintending Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Circle, Hoshiarpur

Formed in 1972, this circle has four divisions under it, viz. Public Health Division No. 1, Hoshiarpur ; Public Health Division No. 2, Hoshiarpur ; Public Health Division, Dasuya, and Public Health Division, Mahalpur.

The main functions of this department are to execute rural water supply scheme, sewerage schemes and other public health sanitation works in the district.

Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division No. 1, Hoshiarpur.—This division was opened in 1969. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer P.W.D., Public Health Division No. 2 Hoshiarpur.—This Division was opened in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Sub Divisional Engineers, 12 Sectional Officers, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 3 Tracers, 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Head Clerk, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Classes IV staff.

Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division, Dasuya.—The division was opened in 1974. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Sub Divisional Engineers, 12 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 1 Tracer, 1 Accountant, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Public Health Division Mahalpar.—The division was opened in 1972. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Engineers, 15 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Draftsman, 2 Assistant Draftsmen, 2 Tracers, 1 Head Clerk besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous class IV staff.

(iii) Superintending Engineer, Shah Nehar Circle, Talwara.

Formed in 1972, this circle has three divisions under it, viz. Shah Nehar Civil Division, Talwara ; Shah Nehar Mechanical Division, Talwara and Shah Nehar Field Division, Talwara, each under an Executive Engineer.

The Superintending Engineer is under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted by 1 Circle Head Draftsman, 2 Draftsmen, 1 Superintendent, 1 Head Clerk, besides ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The main functions of the circle are to construct a barrage across River Beas about 3 km downstream of Beas Dam near Talwara Township to ensure perennial supply to the existing inundation Shah Nehar Canal through a feeder channel.

Executive Engineer, Shah Nehar Civil Division, Talwara.—This division was opened at Mukerian on January 31, 1973. It was closed on June 30, 1974 and reopened at Talwara on July 8, 1974. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Officers, 1 Assistant Research Officer, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 2 Research Assistants, 1 Divisional Accountant, 2 Draftsmen, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The Executive Engineer, Shah Nehar Civil Division, is responsible for the construction of barrage so far as civil works are concerned.

Executive Engineer, Shah Nehar Mechanical Division, Talwara.—This division was opened at Mukerian on March 9, 1973. It was closed on February 4, 1974 and reopened at Talwara on February 7, 1974. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Officers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Divisional Accountant, 2 Draftsmen, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

All the mechanical work relating to Shah Nehar Project is done under the control of Executive Engineer, Shah Nehar Mechanical Division.

Executive Engineer, Shah Nehar Field Division, Talwara.—Opened on January 1, 1974 at Chandigarh, Shah Nehar Field Division was closed on June 3, 1974. It was reopened at Talwara on June 10, 1974. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Sub Divisional Officers, 16 Sectional Officers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Divisional Head Draftsman, 1 Divisional Accountant, 2 Draftsmen, besides other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

The Executive Engineer, Shah Nehar Field Division is responsible for attending to field investigation and construction of canal.

(iv) Executive Engineer, Jullundur Drainage Division, Jullundur

Opened in 1947, this division is under the Superintending Engineer, Amritsar Drainage Circle, Amritsar. Its jurisdiction also extends to the Hoshiarpur District. The drainage Sub Division was set up at Hoshiarpur on August 15, 1971. It is under a Sub Divisional Officer, who is assisted by 3 Sectional Officers (one each posted at Hoshiarpur, Tanda, and Dasuya), 1 Surveyor, 2 Work Mistries, 6 Mates, 50 Canal Patrols, 1 Regulation Beldar, 1 Boatman and 2 Chowkidars.

The main functions of the subdivision are to attend to flood control and drainage works in the Hoshiarpur District.

(3) Public Relations Department

This department is represented in the district by the District Public Relations Officer, who is assisted by 1 Accountant, 1 Information Centre Assistant, 1 Drama Inspector, 1 Stage Master, 5 Actors, 1 Harmonium Master, 1 Tabla Master, 1 Cinema Operator, 2 Radio Mechanics, 4 Tahsil Publicity Organizers and other ministerial/technical Class III and miscellaneous Class IV staff. This office was established before the partition (1947).

The main functions of the District Public Relations Officer are to maintain liaison between Government and public, to publicize Government policies and programmes through press and mass media of dramas and cinemas and to convey the Government the reactions of the public. He also organizes public meetings, rural conferences, *kavi darbars* (poetic symposia), exhibitions and variety programmes. Besides, he covers the functions of the Chief Minister, Ministers and other distinguished V.I.Ps. and releases press notes. The office also runs an information centre at the district headquarters. Under the community listening scheme, radio-sets are supplied to different panchayats/schools in the district.

(c) Co-operative Department

The department is represented in the district by two Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, one posted at Hoshiarpur and the other at Garhshankar with headquarters at Hoshiarpur. The jurisdiction of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hoshiarpur extends to the Dasuya Tahsil and two blocks of Hoshiarpur Tahsil, viz. Bhunga and Hoshiarpur I and that of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Garhshankar at Hoshiarpur to the Garhshankar Tahsil and two blocks, viz. Balachaur and Hoshiarpur II including city (Bajwara block). They are under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Rupnagar with an overall control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Hoshiarpur, was established in 1925. He is assisted by 15 Inspectors, 44 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Statistical Assistant, besides other ministerial and Class IV staff.

The office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies Garhshankar was established in 1945. It was abolished in 1954 and then reopened in 1955. The Assistant Registrar is assisted by 16 Inspectors, 33 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, 1 Statistical Assistant, besides other ministerial and Class IV Staff.

The main functions of the Assistant Registrars, Co-operative Societies, are : to ensure proper growth and development of the Co-operative movement; registration of co-operative societies and to exercise supervision over them; and to ensure the audit of the accounts of these societies. Besides, they advance loan to the members of the societies for stepping up agricultural production. Loans are also advanced in the form of fertilizers, seeds and agricultural implements.

(d) Food and Supplies Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Food and Supplies Controller, Hoshiarpur. He is under the administrative control of the Director, Food and Supplies, Punjab, Chandigarh.

The office of the District Food and Supplies Controller, Hoshiarpur was established in 1944. He is assisted by 2 District Food and Supplies Officers, 6 Assistant Food and Supplies Officers, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Senior Auditor, 2 Head Analysts, 5 Junior Analysts, 1 Statistical Assistant, 2 Accountants 9 Junior Auditors, 26 Inspectors, 39 Sub-Inspectors, besides other ministerial and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are : procurement of foodgrains; distribution of sugar, rice, wheat-flour and vegetable ghee through fair price shops and the branches of co-operative/consumer's stores in urban as well as rural areas; issue/renewal of brick-kilns and fire-wood licences allotment of coal/coke and cement; and checking of licences of foodgrains, rice-hullers, rice-shellors, kerosene, ghee, rice, sugar, yarn, etc. The department also maintains its own godowns for the storage of foodgrains.

(e) Finance Department

The Finance Department is represented in the district by the Treasury Officer, Hoshiarpur, who is incharge of the District Treasury. This office was established about the year 1956. The District Treasury Officer is assisted by 5 Assistant Treasury Officers (incharge of the sub-treasuries 'Dasuya, Mukerian, Talwara, Garhshankar, and Balachaur), 1 District Treasurer, 5 Assistant Treasurers, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 10 Assistants, besides ministerial and Class IV staff.

The main functions of Treasury Officer and Assistant Treasury Officers are to make receipts and payments on behalf of the Government; to maintain the initial accounts of the Government; and storage of stamps, postal stationery, valuables, etc. They are also responsible to the Accountant General, Punjab, Chandigarh for the regular submission of monthly accounts and allied returns, etc.

(f) Planning Department

The department is represented at the district level by the District Statistical Officer, Hoshiarpur, whose office was established in 1960. He is assisted by 3 Technical Assistants, 10 Field Assistants, 1 Inspector (National Sample Survey Scheme), 1 Assistant, 1 Clerk and 2 Peons.

The main functions of the District Statistical Officer are : to coordinate the statistical activities of various offices at the district level and to publish statistical data ; to improve the quality of the statistical work done at the district level ; to conduct *ad hoc* socio-economic surveys ; to collect price data for supplying to the different Central and State agencies, to collect weekly retail prices ; and to act as store of statistics for Government institutions and interested public.

(g) Language Department

The Language Department is represented at the district level by the District Language Officer, Hoshiarpur. He is assisted by an Instructor, a Clerk and a Peon. This office was established in 1962.

The main functions of the District Language Officer are: to inspect, help and guide the district offices regarding the introduction of official language, i.e., Punjabi ; to hold classes for teaching Punjabi/Hindi to Government employees ; to impart training in Punjabi typewriting and shorthand ; to hold examinations in Punjabi and Hindi at district level ; to assist the Government offices in translating pamphlets/books in Punjabi ; to organize literary seminars, dramas and *kavi darbars* (poetic symposia), etc. The department renders help to colleges, schools and panchayats to develop their libraries by providing these institutions with books. This office has also undertaken a linguistic and cultural survey of Dholbaha village in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil.

(h) Soil Conservation Department

At the district level, the department is represented by 2 Divisional Soil Conservation Officers, one each posted at Hoshiarpur and Garhshankar. They are under the administrative control of the Chief Conservator of Soils, Punjab, Chandigarh. The jurisdiction of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Hoshiarpur, extends to Hoshiarpur and Dasuya tahsils and that of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Garhshankar to Balachaur and Garhshankar tahsils and also Nurpur Bedi Block of Rupnagar District.

The office of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Hoshiarpur was established in 1960. He is assisted by 2 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 1 Assistant Accounts Officer, 1 Head Clerk, 3 Accountants,

10 Agricultural Inspectors, 50 Agricultural Sub-Inspectors/Surveyors, besides other miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The office of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Garhshankar was opened in 1973 in order to accelerate the tempo of soil conservation works in the district. He is assisted by 4 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 1 Assistant Accounts Officer, 16 Agricultural Inspectors/Soil Conservation Inspectors/Sectional Officers, 64 Agricultural Sub-Inspectors/Surveyors, 1 Head Clerk, 1 Accountant, besides miscellaneous Class III and Class IV staff.

The main functions of the department are the execution of Land Improvement Schemes which include works for soil conservation, improving of irrigation system by constructing *pukka* water channels, laying underground irrigation system and providing sprinkler irrigation system in the fields of the cultivators. It also undertakes the levelling of land so that proper irrigation can be provided. The field work is got executed by the Assistant Soil Conservation Officers.



CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

(a) Evolution of Local Self-Government in the District

Local Self-Government of a district consists of municipal committees, zila patishads, notified and town area committees. These institutions act within the framework set up by a State Government. These are manned and managed by persons drawn from among the public and are aimed to create harmonious co-ordination in keeping the administration smooth. In many respects, these institutions are autonomous, but work under the constant vigilance and guidance of a State Government.

Local Self-Government in the Punjab, as in other States of India, is of two kinds: the urban local government and the rural local government. The major units of the urban local government are the municipal committees, whereas minor ones are notified area committees. The major units of the rural local government are zila parishad, panchayat samities and gram panchayats. The development of the local self-government in the urban areas is described here whereas that of the rural areas has been discussed under the head 'Panchayati Raj'.

Historical Retrospect.—The history of local self-government in India dates back to the Vedic age. Effective organisations and institutions, such as panchayats of olden days, were like the present local bodies. The excavations at Harappa and Mohenjodaro (Pakistan) reveal that a highly developed urban civilization existed in the ancient past. The cities had their councils which were elected bodies. Though the existence of the elected city councils in ancient India cannot be denied, yet there is no doubt that the foundation of the modern system of municipal government in India was laid by the British, particularly after the transfer of power from the East India Company to the crown in 1858.

The earliest Act in the Punjab dealing with municipal administration was the Municipal Act, 1867, which gave a great fillip to the growth of the municipal bodies. This Act was repealed by the Municipal Act, 1873, which aimed at providing for conservancy, local improvements, and education in the towns of the Punjab and for levying taxes in them. In 1882, Lord Ripon (1880-84) made the historic statement which has since been acclaimed as the Magna Carta of the local self-government in India. He realised the importance of the local self-government and made every effort to develop it as a political and popular instrument of public administration. He suggested that the principle of election should be introduced and the quantum of official members be reduced. In this way, he wanted to transfer full powers to the efficiently working popular

representatives of the people. He advocated for greater fiscal autonomy and control for the local bodies to make them stronger and more capable of taking decisions.

The reforms proposed by Lord Ripon led to the overhauling of the Act IV of 1873 and the Punjab Municipal Act, 1884. The latter Act was repealed by the Municipal Act of 1891, which only introduced such changes as experience had proved to be desirable. The Act of 1884, however, continued to be the foundation of the municipal administration in the Punjab.

The Royal Commission on Decentralization, 1909, laid stress on the importance of village panchayats and recommended that the Government control upon the local self-government should be relaxed. The Punjab was the first province to incorporate the Royal Commission's recommendations in a statute. The Punjab Municipal Act was passed in 1911, which with certain modifications, is still the basis of the Municipal Government in the Punjab.

With the enactment of the Punjab Small Town Act, 1921, all the committees in the Hoshiarpur District, except those of Hoshiarpur and Tanda, Urmar were declared as town committees. The Act was repealed in 1954 with the passage of the Punjab Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1954, and all the committees, with the exception of Hoshiarpur and Tanda Urmar, were converted into Class III municipal committees. Hoshiarpur and Tanda Urmar were Class II municipal committees from their very inception and Hoshiarpur Municipal Committee was converted into Class I in 1951. Small town committees were also formed at Jaijon, Miani and Khanpur in 1924. These were abolished in 1952-53 (Jaijon) and in 1957-58 (Miani and Khanpur), respectively.

Before the independence of the country in 1947 the changes introduced in the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, by a series of amending Acts, were relatively of a minor character. After the independence, the Government adhered to the policy of decentralization of administration and development of the village panchayats. Reforms in the above fields were carried out. The control of the people over the local bodies was encouraged and greater powers were granted to enable them to function effectively. The zila parishads were vested with greater powers. Various legislations have been made to regulate the functions, powers and responsibilities of the local bodies. New election rules have been framed to provide for elections on the basis of universal adult franchise. Provision has also been made for the reservation of seats for the members of the Scheduled Castes. Greater financial resources have been created for the expansion of the local bodies.

Under the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1956, reservation has been provided for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in the services of municipal committees.

Previously the term of office of municipal commissioners in the State was three years. This term was extended to five years under the Punjab Act No. 38, of 1973, Section 13 (2).

(b) Organization and Structure

Functions and Duties of Municipal Committees.—Statutorily, the Punjab municipal bodies have two types of functions, namely, obligatory functions and optional functions. Obligatory functions are those functions which every municipal committee has to perform and if for performing them, a committee does not make sufficient provision in its budget, the State Government compels it to do so; and if the committee fails to perform these functions satisfactorily, then the State Government may even supersede the committee and place the municipality under the charge of its own officer. Obligatory functions are of four main types, viz. public safety and convenience, medical relief, public works and public health. These functions include such activities as regulating or preventing the abetment of offensive or dangerous trades, removing obstructions and projections in public streets, lighting and cleaning public streets, extinguishing of fires, making provision for and regulating of slaughter-houses, maintaining burial and cremation grounds, latrines, picnic spots, drains and sewers, registering births and deaths, making arrangements for public vaccination, inoculation, primary education, etc.

The list of optional functions is comprehensive and includes constructing and maintaining public streets, public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, *dharmshalas*, rest-houses, lunatic asylums; furthering educational programmes other than primary education; planting and maintaining of roadside trees, destruction of stray dogs, maintaining dairy farms, breeding studs, holding of fairs, exhibitions, etc.

There are 8 municipalities in the district at Dasuya, Garhdiwala, Garhshankar, Hariana, Hoshiarpur, Mukerian, Sham Chaurasi and Tanda Urmar. Out of these municipalities, 1 is Class I, 3 are Class II and 4 are Class III. The income and expenditure of each municipality are given in Appendix at the end of this chapter. The sources of income of the different municipalities include house tax, octroi and toll, water rate, cinema show-tax, slaughter house-tax, *tehbazari* fee, licence fee on articles of food and drink, dangerous and offensive trades licence fee, carts and vehicle licence fee, building application fee, etc.

A brief account of each municipality is given below:

Dasuya Municipality

The municipality was first constituted in 1867. After sometime, it was converted into a notified area committee and in 1921, it became a small town committee. It was reconstituted into a Class III municipality in 1955 and was raised to a Class II municipality in 1970. In 1974-75, it had 13 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 1.68 sq. km. and its population was 10,363 persons.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street-lighting and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse. It maintains a library and a reading-room. It also maintains 3.67 km of roads within the municipal limits.

Garhdiwala Municipality

The municipality was also first constituted in 1867. Some time after 1901, it was converted into a notified area committee, and again in 1924 into a small town committee. It was again converted into a Class III municipality in 1955. In 1974-75, the municipality had 11 members.

The area of the town within the municipal limits, according to the 1971 Census, was 0.62 sq. km. and its population was 3,753 persons.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street-lighting drains, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and disposal of refuse. It also maintains a reading-room.

Garhshankar Municipality

The municipality was first constituted in 1882, but it was abolished in 1891. A notified area committee was formed in 1944. It was converted into a town committee in 1952. It was again converted into a Class III municipality in 1955. The committee had 14 members in 1974-75.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 1.30 sq. km. and its population was 6,882 persons.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street-lighting, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse. The municipality maintains a library and a reading-room. It also maintains 10 km of roads.

Hariana Municipality

The municipality was first constituted in 1867, but was declared a small town committee in 1924. It has been functioning as a Class III municipality since 1955. In 1974-75, it had 12 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 1.29 sq. km. and its population was 4,641 persons.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street lighting, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse. The municipality also maintains a library.

Hoshiarpur Municipality

The municipality was first constituted in 1867. It was brought under the Municipal Act, 1884, as a Class II municipality. It was raised to a Class I municipality in 1951 under the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. The municipality was superseded in 1973 and an administrator was appointed by the Punjab Government to look after its affairs.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 10.13 sq. km. and its population was 57,691 persons.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include water-supply, street-lighting, surface drains and arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse. The night-soil is generally disposed of by headloads and wheel-barrow. It maintains a library and five reading-rooms, an allopathic dispensary, an Ayurvedic dispensary and five public parks. The municipality has a well organised fire-fighting service. The water-supply scheme was introduced in 1959, but water was actually made available in 1965. For supplying water regularly, the municipality maintains 10 tube-wells. The sewerage schemes were taken up in 1958 and upto March 31, 1975, an expenditure of Rs 24,96,737 was incurred on it. The municipality maintains 'Shiv Puri' (cremation-ground). It also maintains 54 km of roads within the municipal limits.

Mukerian Municipality

The municipality was constituted in 1867 and some time after that, it was converted into a notified area committee. It was converted into a small town committee in 1924 and was made a Class III municipality in 1955. It was raised to a Class II municipality in 1970.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 2.59 sq. km. and its population was 10,937 persons. The municipal committee had 13 members in 1974-75.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include street-lighting, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse. The municipality maintains a library-cum-reading-room. It also maintains 13.50 km of roads within the municipal area.

Sham Chaurasi Municipality

The municipality was first constituted in 1928. It was converted into a Class III municipality in 1955. In 1974-75, it had 11 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 0.18 sq.km. and its population was 2,468 persons.

The civic amenities provided by the municipality include arrangements for cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse. It also maintains 2 km of roads within the municipal area.

Tanda Urmar Municipality

The municipality was first constituted in 1867 and was reconstituted in 1884 as a Class II municipal committee. In 1974-75, it had 16 members.

According to the 1971 Census, the area of the town within the municipal limits was 12.95 sq. km. and its population was 12,262 persons.

The amenities provided by the municipality include street-lighting, arrangements for the cleanliness of the town and the disposal of refuse and the maintenance of intramural drains. It also maintains 11.82 km of roads within the municipal limits.

The municipality also makes annual contribution of Rs 100 to Pingalwara and Rs 123 to the Mental Hospital at Amritsar.

(c) Town and Country Planning and Housing

The office of the Divisional Town-Planner, Jullundur Division, Jullundur, was set up in September 1963, after upgrading the office of the Assistant Town-Planner, Jullundur, which was established in 1945. It is the largest division in the Department of Town and Country Planning, Punjab, and covers town-planning activities in three districts, viz. Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Kapurthala.

Principally, this office is engaged in the preparation of master plans of various Class I and Class II towns. Besides, it prepares the layout plans for the various schemes, such as town-planning schemes for the municipal committees, development schemes and street-paving schemes for the improvement trusts, urban estates for the Housing and Urban Development Department, Housing Board Schemes. Industrial Areas and Industrial Development Colonies and rehabilitation colonies for the respective departments.

Basically, this office renders technical advice to the concerned departments including municipalities and improvement trusts and it collaborates with them in the preparation and implementation

of planning and developmental works. To control the haphazard growth of dwellings the controlled areas are declared around the cities under the provisions of the Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act, 1963.

The various town-planning activities pertaining to the Hoshiarpur District, undertaken by this office are: preparation of a draft sketch of the Master Plan for Hoshiarpur town which had been technically approved by the Chief Town Planner, Punjab; preparation of layout plans for all villages where more than 100 sites/plots are to be provided for the landless workers; preparation of a layout plan for a development scheme of the Improvement Trust; and preparation of 26 town-planning schemes under section 192 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911. Besides, this office has been taking up a lot of work concerning the beautification of Hoshiarpur town to provide it with a face-lift.

Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur.—The Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust was formed in 1974 under the Punjab Town Improvement Act, 1922. An improvement trust is an *ad hoc* body constituted for the development of a city. Its functions include clearance of slums, provision of water-supply, sewerage and street-lighting, widening of existing roads and roundabouts, beautification of the city and to provide open spaces for parks and schools, to construct markets, and orderly expansion of a town.

In 1974-75, the Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, had seven members including the Chairman. The term of their office is three years.

The sources of the income of the Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust are: municipal contribution, Government grants, loans, etc. The income and expenditure of the Hoshiarpur Improvement Trust, Hoshiarpur as on March 31, 1975, were Rs 2,57,500 and Rs 10,534, respectively.

(d) Panchayati Raj

Panchayati Raj is a three-tier system of administration for the development of village with the panchayat at the village level, the panchayat samiti at the block level and the zila parishad at the district level. It has been introduced to provide a bold and imaginative leadership for the all round development of the village community. As the economic uplift of the community cannot be entrusted to any organization other than the one represented by the villagers themselves, the role of the Panchayati Raj in building the nation becomes more important. The Panchayati Raj Movement was launched in the State on October 2, 1961.

Gram Panchayats.—Punjab can be called the cradle of the Indian panchayat institution. The incoming Aryans first settled in this very area and established the village panchayats. It is in the Punjab again that the village communities lasted the longest. The panchayat or the institution of village council is as old as India's history and is part of her tradition. The ancient panchayats, serving as the units of local government, discharged most of the functions that affected the life of the village community. These institutions flourished in relative isolation and were unaffected by the social and political changes that took place in urban India up to the eighteenth century. With the advent of British rule, serious inroads were made into the old pattern of village life and the village community started changing. With the State dealing directly with the individuals in the villages, panchayats languished; they no longer remained effective units of local government.¹

During the Muslim rule in India, the panchayats lost most of their importance and significance. The Muslim rulers believed in a unitary form of Government, and as such, wide powers were vested by them in the Qazi and the Kotwal, which were prejudicial to the panchayat institution. The panchayats thus lost their administrative functions and were reduced to mere social bodies. The system was, however, partially revived in the days of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the Punjab. The institution of panchayats decayed during the early period of the British rule. As a result of the highly centralized system of administration which the British introduced, the old quasi-democratic rural policy crumbled and what followed was not far from anarchy. However, the British Government did not take long to realize that the old panchayats must be resuscitated in some form or another to restore communal life in the rural areas.

In accordance with this policy, the work of reviving the panchayats through legislation was taken up in all the provinces of India, the first legislation being the Punjab Panchayat Act, 1912, which was followed by another Act in 1921-22. These Acts aimed at restoring old authority to a panchayat where it existed and reviving it in other villages. The panchayat thus once again became the lowest unit of administration in the State.

Under the Acts passed from time to time, the first panchayat in the Hoshiarpur District came into existence in the village of Panjor (Tahsil Garhshankar) in 1921 and, subsequently, in many other villages of the district. The panchayats, which were formed, existed merely on paper because they had no effective powers. The panches could

¹ *Community Development Panchayati Raj and Cooperation*, issued by the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India (Delhi, 1964), p. 171

not inspire confidence or respect in the people because only those persons could find a place in the panchayats who had ingratiated themselves with the authorities. During these days, the panchayats were mainly judicial bodies, hardly connected with any developmental activity.

Another Panchayat Act was put on the statute book in 1939 by the Unionist Ministry. It superseded the earlier Acts and conferred, *inter alia*, wide judicial powers, both civil and criminal, on the panchayats. Efforts were also made to improve the financial resources of the panchayats through Government grants equal to the judicial fees and fines credited by the panchayats to the Government treasury. The panchayats were also allowed to levy taxes in their respective areas with the previous sanction of the Government. The Government awarded grant-in-aid to a panchayat equal to the amount of the tax collected by it. The panchayat funds were also augmented through voluntary contributions. The amounts, thus, collected were utilized by the panchayat to provide new libraries, repair school buildings and otherwise help in the welfare of the villages. A separate Panchayat Department was created to look after panchayats.

After the independence, it was felt that the village panchayat must be revitalised by assigning to it important functions of local government and allocating to it the necessary resources. Article 40, one of the Directive Principles embodied in the Constitution, lays down that "The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and to endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self-Government". In pursuance of the all-India policy, the State Government enacted the Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952, which replaced the Punjab Village Panchayats Act, 1939. Amended from time to time, this Act forms a landmark in the history of the panchayat system in the State.

The Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952, was amended in 1960, and that was the first step towards the establishment of Panchayati Raj in the State. Under the Act, a *gram sabha* may be constituted for any village or group of contiguous villages with a population of not less than 500¹ and a *gram* panchayat is elected for the *gram sabha* area not for each village. The Government of course, has the power to relax it. Every male or female who is entered as a voter on the electoral roll of the State Vidhan Sabha is a member of the *gram sabha*. These members of the *gram sabha* elect the members of the panchayats from amongst themselves. If no woman is elected as a Panch, the woman candidate, securing the highest number of votes amongst the women candidates in that election, is co-opted by the panchayat as a Panch, and, where no such woman candidate is available, a woman is co-opted as a

¹ The gram Panchayat Act, 1952, has been amended to allow the constitution of a Panchayat for a village having population of 100.

Panch by the prescribed authority. Similarly, it has been provided that every panchayat shall have one or two members of the Scheduled Castes, depending upon the ratio of their population in the village. Each panchayat consists of 5 to 9 members, including a Sarpanch, a lady Panch and a Panch from the Harijan Community.

Under the Act, Panches elect the Sarpanch from among themselves. The panchayat may remove the Sarpanch by a motion of non-confidence passed by at least two-thirds of the Panches. No such motion can be sponsored without the previous permission of the Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab. Members of the panchayat may be removed by the Government on specified grounds. Their removal entails disqualifications for re-election for a period up to five years.

Under the Act, a *gram* panchayat is to meet atleast once a month at a place within its area. Majority of the panches holding office form the quorum.

All the decisions of a panchayat are taken by a majority of the members and, when the voting is equal, the Sarpanch has an additional or casting vote.

At the district headquarters, the District Development and Panchayat Officer co-ordinates and supervises the working of the panchayats in the district.

In 1974-75, there were 1,035 panchayats in the Hoshiarpur District, with a total membership of 6,568.

Functions

Under the Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, the panchayats have been vested with judicial and executive powers. Besides the judicial work, the panchayats look to the requirements of their respective areas in regard to agriculture, education, animal husbandry, public health and sanitation, including water-supply, works of public utility, games and sports, industries, medical health and relief to the poor. They are expected to arrange 50 percent of the cost of local development works sponsored by the Development Department, either in cash, kind or labour, and with the help of the concerned departments, they have been responsible for starting a number of single-teacher primary schools, constructing new school buildings and repairing and remodelling of old ones, provision of drinking water arrangements in schools, raising aided libraries, installing community-listening sets, constructing and repairing *panchayatghars* building dispensaries, planting trees, arranging playgrounds and children parks, constructing village approach roads, repairing and levelling

public paths, constructing drains culverts and pavements of streets, constructing, repairing and remodelling wells for drinking -water and remodelling and repairing ponds.

Sources of Revenue

The main sources of income of the panchayats are: grants-in-aid from the Government, a percentage of land revenue collection, donations, taxes, duties, cesses and fees, income from the village common lands, sale proceeds of dust, dirt and dung, etc. The fines and penalties which the panchayats impose are also transferred to their funds.

The income of the panchayats in the Hoshiarpur District during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Source of income	Year				
	1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)	1974-75 (Rs)
1. Grants form Government ..	2,42,609	4,57,532	6,39,194	7,09,758	8,85,978
2. Voluntary contributions	26,758	27,369	34,287	6,318	5,04,691
3. House tax ..	1,46,631	1,41,063	2,44,875	2,04,927	1,25,397
Total ..	4,15,998	6,25,964	9,18,356	9,21,003	14,16,066

(Source: Director, Rural Development and Panchayats, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Achievements

During 1974-75, the panchayats in the district constructed 71 new school buildings and repaired and extended a good number of the existing ones, provided 8 playgrounds, 202 children parks, established 40 libraries, constructed 88 *panchayatghars*, constructed buildings of 3 hospitals/dispensaries, provided street light to 62 villages, constructed 29 km of roads and 143 culverts, besides making the drains pucca, pavement of streets, disinfecting wells, etc.

Panchayats Samitis:—The Punjab Gram Panchayat Act, 1952, as amended up-to-date and the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, form the corner-stone of the Panchayati Raj in the State. The structure consists of three tiers, namely, a panchayat at the village level, a panchayat samiti at the block or tahsil level, and a zila parishad at the district level. These three institutions are organically linked with one another through indirect elections.

The Hoshiarpur District is divided into 11 community development blocks. There is one panchayat samiti for each block. According to the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961, each panchayat samiti consists of 16 members elected by the Panches and Sarpanches from among themselves; two members are elected by the co-operative societies; and one member is elected by the market committees. Besides, every MLA, with his constituency in the block, works on the panchayat samitis as an associate members.* Two women interested in social work and four persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted as members. The Sub Divisional Officer (Civil) and the Block Development and Panchayat Officer of the block, work as *ex-officio* members, without the right to vote. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are elected from among the elected members and their term of office is five years.

The panchayat samitis have the most important role to play in the development of the villages. They provide and make arrangements for the requirements of the area within their jurisdiction in respect of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, health and rural sanitation, communications, social education, co-operation and miscellaneous items of such work, as the development of cottage and small-scale industries and other local development activities. A panchayat samiti is also the agent of the Government for the formulation and execution of Community Development Programme.

The main sources of income of a panchayat samiti are: local rate, as charged by the defunct district board, fees derived from schools and markets, fee from fairs and shows, rents and profits accruing from properties vested in it, and such money and grants as Government may place at its disposal. Besides, a panchayats samiti can, with the permission of the Zila Parishad, impose any tax which the State legislature has power to impose under the Constitution.

*Prior to the abolition of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad in 1969, the membership of a Panchayat Samiti also included such members of the Punjab Vidhan Parishad as the Government might by order specify.

Zila Parishad.—The zila parishad, which has replaced the former district board, stands at the apex of the structure of the Panchayati Raj. The District Board, Hoshiarpur, was constituted in 1884. It consisted of 36 members of whom 24 were delegates from local boards, 6 were nominated and 6 were *ex-officio*. It was replaced on April 1, 1962, by the Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur, constituted under the Punjab Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads Act, 1961.

The zila parishad consists of the Chairman of every panchayat samiti; two members elected by each panchayat samiti, MP and MLA, representing the district or any part thereof, and the Deputy Commissioner. Two women and five members belonging to the Scheduled Castes, if not elected otherwise, are co-opted as members. The MPs, MLAs and the Deputy Commissioner do not have the right to vote. The zila parishad has a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, elected by the primary members, chairmen of the panchayat samitis and co-opted members, from among themselves for five years. The Secretary of the zila parishad is appointed by the Government.

The Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur, was superseded by the State Government on March 31, 1975, and the Deputy Commissioner was appointed to perform the functions till the new elections.

The zila parishad consolidates and co-ordinates the plans prepared by the panchayat samitis, examines and approves the budgets of the panchayat samitis and advises the Government in regard to panchayats and panchayat samitis and keeps a watch over agricultural production programmes and construction works.

All the roads maintained by the former district board and the present zila parishad have been transferred to the Public Works Department and, since March 31, 1975, no road is being maintained by the Zila Parishad Hoshiarpur.

The Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur, runs a veterinary hospital at the district headquarters, 16 veterinary hospitals and five civil dispensaries in the rural areas. The amount paid annually by the zila parishad to different institutions is Rs 10,000 to the Punjab Panchayati Raj Khed Parishad; Rs 4,543 to the Mental Hospital, Amritsar; and Rs 4,900 to the Red Cross Society, Hoshiarpur.

The income of the zila parishad accrues from the Central or the State Government funds allotted to it, grants from all-India bodies and institutions for the development of cottage and small-scale industries, share of the land cess, State tax or fees, income from endowments and such

contributions as the zila parishad may levy on the panchayat samitis. The income and expenditure of the Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Year		Income (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)
1970-71	..	21,54,881	19,24,464
1971-72	..	10,23,679	11,28,423
1972-73	..	11,88,918	12,53,381
1973-74	..	13,67,694	11,64,863
1974-75	..	11,67,357	9,52,632

(Source: Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur)



APPENDIX

(Vide page 324)

Income and Expenditure of municipalities in the Hoshiarpur District, 1970-71 to 1974-75

Name of Municipality	Particulars	Year				
		1970-71 (Rs)	1971-72 (Rs)	1972-73 (Rs)	1973-74 (Rs)	1974-75 (Rs)
Tahsil Hoshiarpur						
Hoshiarpur	{ Income	23,83,695	34,80,866	27,36,258	31,32,920	34,87,000
	{ Expenditure	25,69,320	21,61,463	36,40,300	28,58,948	37,71,000
Garhdiwala	{ Income	89,918	85,438	1,69,482	84,670	2,94,000
	{ Expenditure	85,468	1,03,435	67,290	1,41,601	1,07,000
Hariana	{ Income	84,117	69,606	1,84,306	97,799	1,78,000
	{ Expenditure	75,283	83,159	82,276	1,49,577	1,30,000
Sham Chaurasi	{ Income	17,935	19,003	1,17,002	18,516	1,21,000
	{ Expenditure	17,436	18,277	17,053	27,898	17,000
Tahsil Dasuya						
Dasuya	{ Income	2,34,990	2,47,019	2,63,982	4,02,917	5,22,000
	{ Expenditure	1,82,939	2,88,960	2,67,398	2,51,457	6,22,000
Mukerian	{ Income	3,00,706	2,78,125	3,91,160	5,76,990	7,27,000
	{ Expenditure	2,69,560	2,77,032	3,18,516	5,65,791	7,65,000
Tanda Urmur	{ Income	2,21,813	2,36,157	2,91,649	2,84,272	5,66,000
	{ Expenditure	2,60,185	2,52,464	2,89,958	2,92,076	5,78,000
Tahsil Garhshankar						
Garhshankar	{ Income	1,19,865	1,41,145	2,55,521	3,37,364	4,29,000
	{ Expenditure	1,08,627	1,92,821	1,28,874	3,14,259	4,20,000

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975)

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

(a) Historical Background

The people of the district are adventurous, and were the first to take a lead as emigrants to foreign countries in the nineteenth century. Consequently, it aroused political consciousness and the sense of patriotism in them to serve their motherland, and they brought with them new ideas about education (with sufficient finances to start a number of educational institutions). As a result of their endeavours, educational institutions began to spring up and the number of private institutions in the district in 1901 rose to 4 high schools, 8 Anglo-vernacular middle schools and 134 primary schools. In 1911, their number rose to 9 middle schools and 189 primary schools.

The Government High School, Hoshiarpur, was established on June 27, 1848. It originally consisted of two sections, in which only Persian and Hindi were taught and no attention was paid to the branches of general knowledge. The school was placed under the Education Department in 1856. Later on in August 1859, an English class was added to it. In 1870, the study of Arabic and Sanskrit was also introduced. The school had a boarding house as well.

The Christian Missionaries had discovered long before 1901, that Hoshiarpur was a wholesome place to serve as a foothold for the spread of their mission. They set up a number of educational institutions in the district and became pioneers for the propagation of Western type of education.

The hilly part of the Hoshiarpur District abounds in temples of goddesses, old shrines and historical *gurdwaras*. These places of worship, attracting millions of worshippers every year, have been a source of religious teaching and learning. They have been advancing the cause of religious education for a long time.

After 1911, the local bodies, became more and more conscious of taking upon themselves the responsibility for providing educational facilities. This awakening, combined with the part played by private educational organizations, such as the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Trust (D.A.V.), the Chief Khalsa Diwan, the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, gave a great fillip to education in the district. With the passage of time, the number of institutions started increasing, and in December 1947, their number stood at 3 colleges, 46 high schools, 28 middle schools and 294 primary schools.

After the partition of the country in 1947, the National Government gave priority to the expansion of education with an avowed policy of arranging free and compulsory education. The educational institutions multiplied and the Punjab Government took a bold step of provincialising the local bodies' schools on October 1, 1957. This step was a landmark in the post-independence history of education. Education in government schools has been made free up to the middle standard. To implement the recommendations of the Higher Secondary Education Commission, most of the high schools switched over to the pattern of higher secondary schools. Similarly, to provide facilities of higher education, even small towns, such as Tanda Urmur, Hariana and Mahalpur have been given the privilege of starting degree colleges. The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are encouraged to send their children to schools. Most of the parents have become education-minded and they are availing themselves of schemes of stipend and scholarship for their wards for which liberal grants are sanctioned every year. The Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1960, was promulgated from April 1, 1961 in the entire district and as a result of its implementation, a large number of schools have been opened with a view to providing a primary school within a radius of about one kilometre and a half. The number of educational institutions in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 11 colleges, 28 higher secondary schools, 120 high schools, 113 middle schools, 1,056 primary and basic primary schools.

(b) Literacy and Educational Standards

Though Hoshiarpur is an economically backward district, yet in the field of education, it is one of the most advanced districts of the State. In 1901, the proportion of literate persons in the district was 4 per cent (7.3 males and 0.2 females). The number of pupils receiving instruction was 4,813 in 1880-81, 9,749 in 1890-91, 9,639 in 1900-1 and 10,772 in 1903-4. The district stood twelfth among the twenty-eight districts of the then Punjab Province in respect of literacy.^{1]}

The literacy rate in the district has been going up since 1947, with the opening of a number of primary, middle, high/higher secondary schools and colleges. According to the 1971 Census, the literacy rate of the district was above the State level. It was 40.88 per cent (50.21 for males and 30.51 for females) of total population of the district as against 33.67 per cent (40.38 for males and 25.90 for females) of the

1 *Imperial Gazetteer of India, Provincial Series, Punjab, Vol. I, (Calcutta, 1908), p. 403*

Punjab State, as against 28.8 per cent and 24.2 per cent in 1961, respectively. The number of educational institutions has tremendously gone up in the private sector as well as in the public sector.

The following table shows the progress of school education in the district from 1951-52 onwards :—

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions							
	1951-52		1960-61		1967-68		1974-75	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Primary Schools ..	319	97	564	171	591	8	1,052	4
Middle Schools	41	7	43	25	50	26	89	24
High Schools	66	3	84	15	62	16	103	17
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	21	4	25	6	23	5
Total ...	426	107	712	215	728	56	1,267	50

(Census of India, 1961, Punjab District Census Handbook No. 9, Hoshiarpur District, p. 84 ; Statistical Abstract of Punjab, 1971, p. 391 ; and District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Though education, like other subjects, is planned by the State, yet various educational societies, missions and philanthropic endowments are also rendering valuable service in the field of education in the district. Those important among such societies are briefly mentioned below :

Educational Societies Rendering Service in the Field of Education

(i) **Christian Mission.**—The Christian Mission was started in the Hoshiarpur District in 1867 by Rev. G. D. Moitra, a missionary of the presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. He was succeeded by Rev. K. C. Chatterjee in 1868. Under his patronage, the Mission opened in 1869 two schools one each for Hindu and Muhammadan girls at Hoshiarpur. Later on in 1888, a Girls' Orphanage and a Boarding School were opened by the Mission at Hoshiarpur to afford home and Christian training to orphan girls of all castes and creeds and to the children of poor classes of native Christians. These schools were supported by the Ludhiana Mission.

The Mission is running a school for girls at Hoshiarpur. It was opened in 1969. It is a co-educational institution and caters for the

needs of the students belonging to poor families. Another school was opened in 1970 at village Chhauni Kalan, near Hoshiarpur by the Roman Catholic Mission. It is an English-medium school.

(ii) **Sanatan Dharam Sabha.**—It was established in the district in 1890 and is a registered body under the Registration of Societies Act. Besides a degree college at Hoshiarpur, the Sabha is running two higher secondary schools, one each at Hoshiarpur and Sham Chaurasi, in the district.

(iii) **The Arya Samaj.**—The Arya Samaj is running a number of educational institutions right from middle standard to the degree level in the district. Besides two colleges at Hoshiarpur and Dasuya, the Samaj is running a large number of high/higher secondary schools at different places in the district.

(iv) **Singh Sabha and other Sikh Societies.**—These societies have played a vital role in the promotion of education in the district. A large number of educational institutions right from the middle to the degree level are being run at various places in the district by these societies.

Besides the above bodies, a number of other societies and philanthropic and religious associations are running educational institutions at various places in the district.

Women's Education

The prejudice against female education, if any, among the people has been dispelled by the changed times. The parents have become education-minded so much so that they have begun to consider the education of their daughters as important as that of their sons to get them settled well in life. Some high-caste communities in the hills had misgivings which the time showed to be false. They have shed their prejudices and are now yearning for girls schools in their villages. The Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1960, has made it obligatory on parents to send their girls of the age-group of 6 and above to schools.

According to the Census of 1971, the literacy rate of females as a percentage of the total population in the district was 30.51, as against the State's 25.90.

After the independence, female education has made rapid progress in the district. The introduction of compulsory primary education also helped much in this respect. As on March 31, 1975, there were as many as 76,985 girls studying in primary and basic primary schools

in the district. Besides, there were 24 middle and 22 high and higher secondary schools for girls in the district, with 24,719 students on the rolls. The college education among women also got an impetus, and in 1974-75, there were 11 degree colleges in the district in which women received higher education. However, there was no college exclusively for women in the district.

Education of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes

The percentage of the population of Scheduled Castes in the total population in the district, according to the 1971 Census was 28.85 against 24.71 for the State. For the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, education is free up to the middle standard in all government schools. They are also granted scholarships, stipends, exemptions from tuition fees and the reimbursement of examination fees liberally. To prepare the members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes for appearing in competitive examinations for the IAS, IPS and other allied services, free board and lodging are provided at the Zonal Coaching Centre, Patiala. Books free of cost are given to students of Medical and Engineering classes.

The financial assistance given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Year	Stipends (Rs)	Number of students benefited
1970-71	.. 4,62,843	4,933
1971-72	.. 6,45,141	11,277
1972-73	.. 5,92,901	7,751
1973-74	.. 6,02,446	8,017
1974-75	.. 6,15,852	8,751

(Source : District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur)

The number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes studying in different types of schools in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was as under :

Type of Institutions	Number of					
	<i>Scheduled Castes Students</i>			<i>Backward Classes Students</i>		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary Schools ...	30,950	23,692	54,642	19,027	16,545	35,572
Middle Schools ...	9,381	2,915	12,296	7,904	3,854	11,758
High and Higher Secondary Schools..	3,530	772	4,302	3,264	1,130	4,394
Grand Total ...	43,861	27,379	71,240	30,195	21,529	51,724

(Source : District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Role of Local Bodies in the Field of Education

The local bodies ceased to play any role in the field of education after October 1, 1957, when the schools were provincialised in the State. Before provincialisation, these institutions, like the zila parishads (formerly known as district boards) and the various municipal committees controlled certain schools. These bodies had played a significant role in promoting education.

Medium of Instruction

With a view to solving the language problem in the State, the Government worked out the Three-Language Formula to satisfy all sections of the people, which replaced the Sachar Formula of 1949. Under the Three-Language Formula, Punjabi has been made the first language and the medium of instruction in Government schools at all levels, and the Hindi language has been made compulsory from the fourth primary class onwards. The English language has been made compulsory from the sixth class. The privately managed schools have been given option to retain Punjabi or Hindi as medium of instruction. The schools which adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction are required to teach Punjabi as a compulsory language. This solution evolved by the Government has gone a long way in solving the language problem in the State. It has ensured compulsory instruction in Punjabi in all the schools and has enabled the Hindi-medium schools to continue teaching through that medium and, as such, the entire school-going population in the State has become conversant with both the languages. The status of English language has also been recognized, as it is an international language.

Educational Set-up.—At the district level, the District Education Officer is overall incharge of the educational activities up to the high and higher secondary school levels. He functions under the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, through the Circle Education Officer, Jullundur. The District Education Officer is assisted by 2 Deputy District Education Officers, 1 District Education Survey Officer, 1 District Science Supervisor, 1 Assistant Education Officer (Physical Training), 1 Instructor in National Fitness Corps, and a number of Block Education Officers. The Primary schools function directly under the Block Education Officer, but the Deputy Education Officers control the middle, high and higher secondary schools in the district.

At the ministerial level, the establishment, accounts examination and general branches function under the general supervision of a Superintendent, who is responsible to the District Education Officer for general administration and working of the office.

(c) General Education

Pre-Primary Schools

A systematic pre-primary education is of recent origin. Meant for children of the age group 3-6 years, it seeks to inculcate in them the habit of maintaining good health and behaviour and in developing social sense. The District Child Welfare Council, Hoshiarpur runs three *balwadis* in the town where children between 3 and 5 years of age are admitted. Education is imparted through play-way activities of the kinder garden and Montessori methods.

Primary and Basic Schools

Free Primary education was introduced in the State during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961—66) in the age-group 6-7 in 1961-62, and was extended to the age-groups 7-8 in 1962-63, 8-9 in 1963-64, 9-10 in 1964-65 and 10-11 in 1965-66. As a step towards the free and compulsory universalisation of primary education, all the revenue villages in the district, have been provided with primary schools during 1976-77. Special incentives are given to children of the weaker sections of the society by way of supplying free text books and midday meals. Besides, to improve the instructional condition of the schools, a provision has been made for the purchase of books and charts.

The total number of primary/basic primary schools in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was 1,056, with 1,69,751 scholars. The number of teachers, on June 15, 1975, in these schools was 4,457 (2,350 males and 2,107 females) both in government and private schools.

The details of educational institutions and scholars at the primary stage in the district are given in Appendix I, on page 359.

Secondary Schools

Ever since the introduction of the Compulsory Primary Education Act, in 1962, it has been the endeavour of the State's Education Department to bring the maximum number of students of school going age, particularly, those belonging to the economically and socially weaker sections of society, to the schools by persuasion rather than by coercion. Consequently, there has been a tremendous increase in enrolment in the secondary schools. At the secondary stage, on March 31, 1975, there were 28 higher secondary schools, 120 high schools and 113 middle schools in the district. The total number of scholars studying in the high/higher secondary schools was 21,296, and that in middle schools was 52,811. According to the 1971 Census, there were 74 villages having 76 middle schools and 82 villages having 84 high or higher secondary schools.

The total number of teachers in all the middle, high and higher secondary schools in the district, as on June 15, 1975, was 2,006 (1,414 males and 592 females) and 1,156 (890 males and 266 females), respectively.

The details of the educational institutions and scholars at the secondary stage in the district, as on March 31, 1975, are given in Appendix II on page 360.

Higher Education

In 1951, there were 7 colleges in the district and their number rose to 11 by March 31, 1975. All these colleges are affiliated to the Panjab University, Chandigarh. However, there is no college exclusively for girls in the district.

A brief account of the various colleges functioning in the Hoshiarpur district is given below :

Government College, Hoshiarpur.—It was established in 1927 as an Intermediate College and was raised to the Degree level in 1941. The post-graduate classes were added in 1948. The college offers instruction in Pre-University (Humanities, Science and Fine Arts groups), Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medical, Three-Year Degree Course and M.A. in English, Economics, Political Science, History, Hindi, Punjabi and Fine Arts. Training in N.C.C. is also given in the college. A number of literary societies and music and dramatic clubs function in the college. The college also brings out annually two issues of its magazine named *Trigart*. A rich library having about 47,000 books is also being maintained by it. Hostel accommodation is also provided to the students.

Scholarships/stipends are awarded by the Central Government and Punjab Governments to the students belonging to various categories, viz, the Scheduled Castes, the economically poor and other Backward Classes

handicapped students, sons and daughters of ex-servicemen and political sufferers, and to poor and deserving students. Besides, scholarships are awarded on merit basis.

In 1974-75, there were 2,552 students (1,728 boys and 824 girls) on the rolls of the college.

D.A.V. College, Hoshiarpur.—This college was started in 1899 as a high school. It was raised to an Intermediate College in 1926 and to the level of a Degree College in 1940. A separate girls section was added to the college in 1950, which is housed in a separate building.

The college prepares students for the Pre-University (Humanities, Commerce and Science groups), Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical, the Three-Year-Degree Course in Science and Arts faculties, and M.A. in English, Economics, Political Science and History. The post-graduate classes are held on an inter-college basis. A number of societies and clubs function in the college. Training in the National Cadet Corps and the National Service Scheme is also given. The College brings out twice a year a magazine named '*Arya Kumar*'. It also provided facilities for athletics and games. Hostel facility is also available to the students of the college. A free dispensary under a qualified doctor is also being run by the college.

A number of scholarships are awarded to the deserving students on the basis of good behaviour, diligence and poverty. There are over and above Government scholarships.

The college had on its rolls 1,194 students (409 girls and 785 boys) in 1974-75.

Sri Guru Gobind Singh (S.G.G.S.) College, Mahalpur.—In response to the persistent demand of the people of the area, Khalsa High School, Mahalpur, was raised in 1946 to the status of a degree college and was named Sri Guru Gobind Singh (S.G.G.S.) Khalsa College, in the memory of the tenth Guru of the Sikhs. It is a co-educational institution. The college is situated in a healthy locality amidst beautiful surroundings on the Hoshiarpur-Garshankar Road.

The college offers instruction in Pre-University (Humanities and Science groups), Pre-Engineering, Pre-Medical and Three-Year Degree Course leading to B.A. and B.Sc. degrees. Training in National Cadet Corps is also imparted in the college. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college also brings out annually a magazine named '*The Gobind Nidhi*'. The Government, the University and other scholarships, including those meant for the Scheduled Castes, are tenable at the college.

In 1974-75, there were 916 students on the rolls of the college.

Hindu National College, Haryana.—This college was originally founded by Shri Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab, at Lyallpur (Pakistan) in 1945. After the partition of the country in 1947, the college was re-started at Haryana in 1949 to provide facilities for higher education to the youth of the area. The college offers instruction in Pre-University (Humanities and Science groups), Pre-Medical, Pre-Engineering, and Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Science. There are adequate arrangements for National Cadet Corps, Physical Education, games and sports in the college. The Students' Central Association and a number of other societies and clubs exist and they carry on cultural and social activities for the all-round development of the students. The college brings out a magazine, entitled '*Hindu National College Magazine*'.

The University, Government, military and the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes scholarships are tenable at this college.

In 1974-75, there were 444 students on the rolls of the college.

Government College, Tanda Urmar¹.—The college was started in 1951 in a part of the building of the Government High School, Tanda Urmar. The college is housed in a newly constructed spacious building. The college offers instruction in Pre-University (Humanities and Science groups), Pre-Medical, Pre-Engineering, Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Science and M.A. in Political Science. Training in National Cadet Corps is also provided. The National Service Scheme was introduced in the college in 1970-71. A number of literary and cultural societies function in the college. The college brings out two issues of the magazine named '*Tarika Mandal*'. A Youth Welfare Club has also been functioning in the college since 1973. Hostel facility is also available to the students of the college.

Scholarships/stipends are awarded by the Central and State Governments to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, economically poor and other Backward Classes.

In 1974-75, there were 1,478 students on the rolls of the college.

Khalsa College Garhdiwala.—The college was started in July 1966. It is a co-educational institution. It prepares students for the Pre-University (Humanities and Science groups), Pre-Engineering, the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Science and Honours' Classes. There is a provision for training in the National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. A number of cultural and literary societies are also functioning in the college. The college magazine is published twice a year.

¹ The college was renamed as Giani Kartar Singh Memorial Government College, Tanda Urmar on May 16, 1975.

There is provision for grant of Government scholarships/stipends in the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1974-75 was 631.

Babbar Akali Khalsa Memorial College, Garhshankar.—The college was opened on July 1, 1969 to perpetuate the memory of the dauntless Babbars who made sacrifices for the freedom of the motherland. It is a co-educational institution. It prepares students for the Pre-University and the Three-Year Degree Course in Arts. There is a provision for training in the National Cadet Corps. The National Service Scheme was introduced in the college in 1974. A number of cultural and literary societies are also functioning in the college. '*The Babbar Khalsa*' is the magazine brought out annually by the college. All the scholarships from the Central and State Governments, the Zila Sainik Board, Hoshiarpur, and other societies are tenable at the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1974-75 was 632.

Swami Premanand Mahavidyalaya, Mukerian.—Named after the great saint and thinker, the late Swami Premanand, the college was established in 1971. The college offers instruction in Pre-University (Humanities and Commerce groups), Three-Year Degree Course in Arts and Commerce, and Honours' classes in English and Political Science. The college also provides training in National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. The college brings out a magazine entitled '*Anant Deepti*', annually. Scholarships/stipends are awarded by the Government, the Punjab University, to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1974-75 was 849.

Saini Bar College, Buhlowal.—Started in 1971, the college is situated on the Hoshiarpur-Tanda Road. It prepares students for the Pre-University and the Three-Year Degree Course. Besides, there is a provision for training in National Cadet Corps. A number of associations, societies and clubs function in the college. The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes are entitled to get the benefit of free concessions and stipends. The college brings out annually a college magazine.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1974-75 was 347.

Jagdish Chander D.A.V. College, Dasuya.—This college started functioning from July 1971. It offers instruction in Pre-University (Humanities and Science groups), Pre-Medical, Pre-Engineering and the Three-Year Degree Course in B.A., B.Sc.(Non-Medical). It has arrangements for the National Cadet Corps and National Service Scheme. The cultural societies and clubs have been formed in the college to provide opportunities for the students to express themselves freely and develop their talents. The college publishes a magazine, viz. '*Viraat Sandesh*' to encourage original and creative writings among the students. All types of State, Central and University scholarships are tenable at the college.

The number of students on the rolls of the college, during 1974-75 was 726.

S. D. College, Hoshiarpur.—Located on the Phagwara Road, this college was started in July 1973. It prepares students for the Pre-University (Humanities) and the Three-Year Degree Course in B. A. and B. Com. A number of cultural and literary societies are functioning in the college. Apart from the Government and University Scholarships, privately instituted scholarships by individuals are also tenable at the college. The college publishes a magazine annually.

The number of students on the rolls of the college during 1974-75 was 347.

(d) Professional and Technical Education.

Teacher's Training.—

The D. A. V. College of Education, Hoshiarpur, (formerly known as D. A. V. Training College) is the only teachers' training college in the district. The need for such an educational institution has long since been felt by the people of this area. Consequently, this institution came into existence on August 1, 1966. To begin with, two units of 100 seats of B.Ed. classes were started. In 1969, the 3rd unit and in 1970, the 4th unit were also added to the college. The classes for the M.Ed. Degree have also been started since 1971. The college is affiliated to the Punjab University, Chandigarh. There are adequate facilities for both men and women students to stay in two separate hostels. The college provides library and reading-room facilities for its scholars. A number of cultural and literary societies function in the college. The college brings out annually one issue of its magazine *Shikhodaya*, to which articles of educational interest are contributed by the students and the staff.

In 1974-75, there were 240 students (both males and females) on the rolls of the college.

Medical Education

There is no institution for imparting medical education in the district.

Technical Education

The Department of Technical Education, Punjab controls and co-ordinates the technical education in public and private sectors to ensure uniformity in its standards. A number of technical colleges/ institutions and industrial training centres/ institutions (both for boys and girls) are being run in the State. These institutions prepare students for degree/diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and for various trades/crafts, such as welding, carpentry, fitting, turnery, blacksmithy stenography, radio and television mechanics course, refrigeration mechanics course, electricians course, wireman's course, draftsmanship, etc. The girl students are taught crafts, such as tailoring, cutting, hand-embroidery, needlework machine-embroidery, etc. The Industries Department Punjab, is also running separate industrial training centres for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. An Industrial Training Centre, exclusively meant for imparting industrial training to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, is being run by the Government at Garhshankar.

In accordance with the latest trends in industry, the syllabuses for diploma courses have been revised to provide better facilities for employment. To help students with inadequate financial resources to complete their studies, the Department of Technical Education, Punjab, awards merit-cum-means scholarships. Poor students studying in engineering colleges or polytechnics are granted interest-free loans. Book banks have also been established. To improve the quality of technical education, teachers are sponsored for higher studies in various institutions, including universities.

The first industrial school was founded at Hoshiarpur in 1877 with the object of developing the industry of carpet and *durrie*-making. It was maintained by the Municipal Committee, Hoshiarpur.

The particulars regarding the Government industrial institutes in the district are given in the Chapter 'Industries'. Besides, there is a J.R. Government Polytechnic at Hoshiarpur which runs 3-year courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Every year, it takes 120 trainees who are awarded diplomas.

(e) Physical Education

To foster love for sports and create ambition among the students

to attain physical fitness right from the early years of schooling games and physical education have been made compulsory subjects in the middle and high/higher secondary schools since 1974. They are included in the school curriculum as a subject for examination. The development of sporting activities throughout the State is the responsibility of the Department of Sports, the Punjab State Sports Council and the Punjab Panchayati Raj Khed Parishad. A post of Additional Director has been created in the Department of Education for supervising the training in sports in the schools.

The main aim of the physical education is to provide 'a sound mind in a sound body'. It is imparted through physical activity which keeps the body fit. The scheme of physical education is functioning well in schools under the supervision of the Headmasters with the help of the Physical Training Instructors.

At the district level, the District Education Officer is assisted by an Assistant District Education Officer for physical training, who supervises and guides physical education in the schools. To check up physical and medical health and the normal growth of students, annual physico-medical tests are compulsory for all students.

Besides the above, the following schemes, under separate departments, also promote the cause of physical education :

1. Promotion of Sports and Games by the State Sports Department
2. National Fitness Corps, sponsored by the Government of India
3. National Cadet Corps
4. Bharat Scouts and Guides

(1) Promotion of Sports and Games.— Keeping in view the importance of sports, the Punjab Government created the Sports Department in 1961 and appointed players of national and international fame as Sports Officers. At the district level, this department is under the charge of the Senior Sports Officer, Hoshiarpur, who is assisted by a number of Sports Coaches to give training to the boys and girls. Coaching-centres have been set up for this purpose. Every Coach visits the rural areas for attending rural coaching-camps, besides arranging tournaments by the Sports Department. He also helps to arrange tournaments by other departments. A swimming-pool has also been constructed at

Hoshiarpur. The - Sports Department gives scholarships to the distinguished players. It also gives grants for the development of playgrounds.

An Indoor Stadium has recently been constructed at Hoshiarpur which is run by the District Sports Council Hoshiarpur. It is of its own type in the State which provides facilities for various indoor games such as basketball, badminton, boxing, gymnastic, etc. It has two spacious halls.

The following sports associations are functioning in the district :—

District Olympic Association, Hoshiarpur

This association was established in the district on April 20, 1958. Its main objectives are to promote of all kinds of sports activities in the district with a view to stimulating the people's interest in sports and games.

The association gives grants to sports associations for promoting sports, holding district championships and sending contingents to participate in the State meets. At the district level, championships in football, hockey, volleyball, cricket, basketball, badminton, wrestling, etc. are arranged annually by the respective sports associations.

District Football Association, Hoshiarpur

This association holds district and State-level football tournaments known as Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial Football Tournament. State-level football tournament is also arranged at Mahalpur under the aegis of this association for the last 15 years. It is named 'Principal Harbajan Singh Football Tournament' after a veteran educationist.

Apart from the above, the following sports associations are very active in the district :—

- (a) District Volleyball Association
- (b) District Basketball Association
- (c) District Hockey Association
- (d) District iKabbadi Association
- (e) District Cricket Association
- (f) District Athletic Association
- (g) District Wrestling Association

(2) **National Fitness Corps.**—On the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee, the Department of National Fitness Corps

was created in 1963 by merging together the National Discipline Scheme, Auxiliary Cadet Corps and Physical Education. Farlier, it was known as the National Discipline Scheme which was started in 1954.

The activities of the National Fitness Corps include drill-marching, physical exercises, *lezim*, games and relays, track and field events, gymnastics and *malkhumb*, national integration, songs, the National Anthem and the National Flag, *tippri*, yoga and cultural activities. These activities inculcate discipline, obedience, patriotism, firmness, steadiness, national integration and self-confidence among the students.

The total strength of the students under this scheme in the schools (6th to 11th classes) of the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975, was 20,772 boys and 8,838 girls. By March 31, 1975, forty-five schools were covered by the National Fitness Corps schemes in the district.

(3) **National Cadet Corps.**—This scheme was started in 1948 in the country. The National Cadet Corps training broadens the outlook of the students and develops in them the qualities of self-discipline, leadership, self-reliance and determination.

The aims of the National Cadet Corps are : to develop character, comradeship, the ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women; to provide service training for young men and women so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the country; and to build up a reserve of manpower to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency.

The number of students on the rolls in the National Cadet Corps in the district, as on March 31, 1975, was as under :

	Boys	Girls	Total
Senior Division	1,092	342	1,434
Junior Division	1,851	—	1,851

(4) **Bharat Scouts and Guides.**—Before independence, the Boy Scouts and the Civil Guides Association in India ran separately under their respective Commissioners. After 1937 owing to national awakening, some people formed an independent movement named as "The Hindustan Scouts Association", which functioned parallel to the "Boy Scouts Association". After independence, it was felt that there was no sense in having two associations. Consequently, on November 7, 1950, these two associations were merged into one association and was termed as 'The Bharat Scouts and Guides'. On August 15, 1951, the All-India Girl Guides Association also joined the Bharat Scouts and Guides.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides, Punjab, has its State Headquarters at Chandigarh and a Training-Centre at Tara Devi (Simla Hills). There is a district association in every district. The District Association, Hoshiarpur, is very active. It organizes scouts and guides rallies, social-service camps at the time of *melas*, and gives training to young men and young women in cooking and handicrafts, tent-pitching, etc. This association teaches belief in God, fosters character-building, discipline, self-service, self-confidence, thereby, promoting their physical, mental, moral and spiritual development. Besides, the association inculcates and develops loyalty, patriotism, and sense of service in the cause of the nation among the members.

As on March 31, 1975, the number of registered Scouts and Cubs, and Guides and Bulbuls in the Hoshiarpur District were 945 and 713, respectively.

The motto of the Bharat Scouts and Guides is 'Be Prepared'.

(f) Cultivation of Fine Arts

There is no institution in the district for imparting training in fine arts, such as music, painting and dancing. However, there is a provision for teaching these subjects in some of the schools and colleges in the district as part of the curriculum.

(g) Oriental Schools and Colleges

Besides the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, the Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit College at Hoshiarpur and Sanatan Dharam Mahavidyalaya at Datarpur are the other institutions for the study of Sanskrit and Hindi in the district, which are described below :

Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.—It was started as a small private office by the late Swami Vishveshvaranand and Swami Nityanand, at Shantakut, Simla, in 1903, for the preparation of a Vedic lexicon. After the demise of Swami Nityanand in 1914, Swami Vishveshvaranand continued the work at Simla till 1918, when as required by the Holkar Darbar, which agreed to finance the project, the office was shifted to Indore. Five years later, the Swami felt an urge to have the office established at Lahore where he entrusted the first Director, the late Acharya Dr Vishva Bandhu, with the task of reorganising and running the Institute as a regular, privately managed voluntary institution. The latter took that burden on himself and started the work of the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute, as it came to be so designated from January 1, 1924. Ten years later, the Research Department, which D.A.V. College Management had been running at Lahore since 1917 for the collection, preservation and publication of ancient manuscript

and for conducting research in Sanskrit and Indian History, was also placed under the charge of Acharya Dr Vishva Bandhu as its Director.

The work of the Institute was constantly gaining momentum and expanding in scope, but its progress was impeded by the partition of the country in 1947, when it had to leave Lahore. The Pakistan Government had imposed a ban which forbade the removing of the research library, manuscripts and academic-cum-administrative records of the institute from Lahore. But a few devoted and courageous workers of the institute came forward and succeeded in removing the said materials. The regular work of the Institute was restarted from November 2, 1947 at Hoshiarpur in privately owned premises, popularly known as Sadhu Ashram. These premises were later on donated to the Institute in 1956 by the sons and wife of Shri Dhani Ram Bhalla who died in 1950. In 1957, the Punjab University created at the institute its Department of Manuscript Transcription and Research, mainly with a view to transcribing manuscripts written in South Indian scripts into the Devnagri script. The Institute also extended in 1959 its academic activity to Chandigarh by setting up a sub-office there to pursue and develop the linguistic and allied studies. In the same year the Institute also started its own Post-Graduate Sanskrit Teaching Department.

In 1965, the Punjab University proposed that even though the Institute might remain at Hoshiarpur, it should become a part of the said University. And, pursuant to a mutually accepted decision, the Institute's departments of Teaching, Research, Publication and Library were integrated to the University from July 1, 1965, and is known as the Vishveshvaranand Vishva Bandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies, while the remaining departments of Cultural Literature, Translation, Hindi, Printing and Sales organisation continued to function as before as the V.V. Research Institute. Both the institutions function under one roof and, in a way, each serves as a complement to the other in matters of research literary and cultural activities, and contributes to the promotion of knowledge as a whole.

The Institute had the benefit of the guidance of Acharya Dr Vishva Bandhu, who functioned as the Life-Director of both the institutions till his demise on August 1, 1973.

The Institute has 12 academic departments, including the Sanskrit and Hindi College. It is running M.A. Acharya, Shastri and Visharada classes in Sanskrit and Parbhakar classes in Hindi. The Institute is also running a one-year course for training post M.A. research scholars who, after successfully completing this course, are required to get enrolled for the course and obtain the Ph. D. degree. It brings out three journals,

viz. *Vishva Jyoti* (cultural Hindi, monthly), *Visheshvaranand Indological Journal* (bi-annual, English research organ), and *Visva-Sanskritam* (Sanskrit, quarterly). The Institute has its own printing press. There is a rich library, with about 90,000 printed volumes and about 10,000 ancient manuscripts, including about 4,000 palm-leaf manuscripts written in different South Indian scripts. The reading-room attached to the library is regularly provided with about 250 papers and other periodicals.

The number of students on the rolls of the Institute in Sanskrit and Parbhakar (Honours in Hindi) classes during 1974-75 was 117 and 71, respectively.

Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit College, Hoshiarpur.—Established in 1890, the college is being run by the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Hoshiarpur. It is housed in a spacious building. The college prepares students for *Pragaya, Vishard* and *Shastri* (Parts I and II) examinations of the Panjab University, Chandigarh. No fees are charged from the students. The college also provides them with free boarding and lodging. The students generally hail from Himachal Pradesh. About 70 to 80 students are admitted every year in the college.

Sanatan Dharam Mahavidyalaya, Datarpur.—This institution is said to have been established hundred years back. It prepares students for *Parbhakar, Vishard* and *Shashtri* examinations of the Panjab University, Chandigarh. No fees are charged from students. Free boarding and lodging is provided by the Thakurdwara Baba Lal Dayal, Datarpur. The students usually come from Himachal Pradesh. About sixty students are admitted annually in the institution.

(b) Adult Literacy, Social Education and Measures for the Diffusion of Culture among the Masses

The scheme of social education has been functioning under the Punjab Education Department since 1954—55. As on March 31, 1975, there were 25 social education centres (10 for males and 15 for females) in the district. These centres are looked after by the Supervisors, who function under the Circle Social Education Officer, Jullundur Circle, Jullundur.

In females centres, along with education the females are given training in tailoring. They are also given training in *durrie* and *niwar*-making, dyeing, soap-making and household decoration. They are given lectures on hygiene about child-care and on the lives of great men.

At the male centres, the males, apart from adult education, are imparted training in new and improved methods of agriculture, increasing income and employment, and Panchayati Raj, etc.

(i) Education for the Handicapped

No such institution exists in the district.

(j) Cultural and Literary Societies and Periodicals

All colleges/schools have different types of societies and clubs which aim at spreading cultural activities among the students. The schools and colleges also draw up cultural programmes and participate in the national functions. The cultural and literary societies, functioning in the district, are mentioned below :

Cultural Societies.—The main activities of cultural societies include plays, dances, songs, music, etc. During the *Navratra* days, *Ram Lila*, is staged by some societies at important places in the district. Among these societies, mention may be made of Shri Ram Lila Committee, Hoshiarpur, established about a century back. It stages *Ram Lila* every year with great enthusiasm. A notable performance of the Committee is the scene of 'Ram Vivah' some days before Dussehra, when a huge procession is taken out through the main bazars of the city. A large number of people from the adjoining areas assemble to witness the procession. The Committee comprises about 100 members and its election is held annually.

Literary Societies.—The literary societies aim at promoting languages (Hindi and Punjabi) and literature. These arrange symposia, dramas and discussions and bring out their publications from time to time. The literary societies functioning in the district are mentioned below :

(1) **Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Hoshiarpur.**—Started in 1968, the Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Hoshiarpur, aims at developing the Punjabi language and culture. Its important activities include the holding of story-writing and poetical symposium, literary meetings and seminars and to the publishing of books of Punjabi writers.

(2) **Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Pur Hiran (Hoshiarpur).**—Started in October, 1973, the Punjabi Sahit Sabha, Pur Hiran, aims at encouraging the writing of stories, poems, essays, etc. It holds monthly meetings where healthy discussions are held on the writings of the members and the invitees. It brings out a magazine entitled '*Kadam*'. In 1974-75, it had 18 members.

(3) **Doaba Kavi Mandal, Punjab, Tanda Urmur.**—It has been functioning in the district for the last 10 years. Its main objective is to promote creative writing. A few members of the Mandal are the members of the State Advisory Committee of the Language Department.

(4) **Punjabi Sabhiyacharik Kendar, Hoshiarpur.**—Established in January, 1973, it is a non-political cultural society and aims at the developing the culture of Punjab. Its main function is to organise cultural activities, such as literary seminars, talks and lectures on topics concerning culture, literature and education. Poetical symposia and other similar programmes are also organized by it on socio-religious occasions.

Periodicals

For particulars regarding the periodicals, etc. published in the district, refer to Chapter XVIII, 'Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organizations'.

(k) Libraries, Museums, etc.

Libraries

The libraries are the temples of learning which enshrine wisdom of all ages and throw open wide vistas of knowledge to the seekers. These help the people to develop their latent faculties. The library movement has reached the rural people, as almost all the panchayat samitis in the district are opening libraries in their respective areas. The towns of the district, of course, have this facility. Besides school and college libraries, the following libraries of note are functioning in the district :—

(1) **District Library, Hoshiarpur.**—Established on July 5, 1975, it is under the control of the Education Department. It has 3,600 books and has 32 members. It subscribes to 6 dailies and eight weeklies 1 monthlies.

(2) **Vishveshvaranand Library, Hoshiarpur.**—This library is run by the Vishveshvaranand Vishva Bandhu Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies, Panjab University, Hoshiarpur. It contains about 90,000 printed volumes and about 10,000 ancient manuscripts, written in various scripts and on old materials like palm-leaf, birch bark and on old hand-made paper. This precious material includes several important sub-collections, some of which started being made, at Lahore round about 1880. The library specializes in books in Indology and contains a large number of rare and valuable works in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Hindi, English and several other Indian and foreign languages, on ancient, medieval and modern Indian languages and literatures, including religion, philosophy, history, archaeology and ancient Indian sciences, arts and culture in general. About 250 periodicals, including dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies, quarterlies and bi-annuals in various languages are received regularly in the library. The membership of the library is open to the public on depositing a security of Rs 30, and paying an annual subscription of Rs 5.

(3) **Lachhman Dass Municipal Public Library, Hoshiarpur.**—Originally started as a reading-room in 1938 in the memory of Lachhman Dass Sud, this library was taken over by the Municipal Committee, Hoshiarpur in the early fifties of the present century. A spacious hall was constructed in 1953 and women and children sections were added to the library in 1959. It runs five reading-rooms, in all, in the city. The library has about 7,600 books with a membership of 232. It subscribes to 25 dailies (English Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu), 42 monthlies, 18 fortnightlies and 20 weeklies.

(4) **Doctor Harbhajan Singh Library, Garhdiwala.**—This library was established in 1949 to commemorate a great eye surgeon, Doctor Harbhajan Singh is being maintained by the Khalsa Higher Secondary School, Garhdiwala. The library has about 5,000 books and has 70 members.

Museums, etc.

The Archaeological Department maintains a museum in the Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research, Institute, Hoshiarpur. It is housed in the library premises of the Institute and contains a rich collection of sculptures from Dholbaha, Harappa and relics and paintings and photographs of the archaeological monuments from all over India. The museum was opened on November 7, 1971. It attracts a large number of visitors and is a valuable addition to the existing manifold facilities available at the institute for studies in Indian history and culture.



APPENDIX I

(Vide page 343...)

Educational Institutions and scholars at the primary stage in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

Number of scholars

Number of institutions

Schools :

	Government			Private			Total		
	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Total	Boys	Girls
Primary Schools	1,051	3		1	1	1,052	4	1,056	76,985
Basic Primary Schools	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
									1,69,751

(Source: District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 344 ...)

Educational institutions and scholars at the secondary stage in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975

Number of scholars

Number of institutions

Schools

Government

Private

Total

Total

Boys

Girls

Boys

Girls

Boys

Girls

Boys

Girls

Boys

Girls

Total

Higher Secondary Schools

21,296

High Schools

6,434

Middle Schools

52,811

Total

74,107

(Source: District Education Officer, Hoshiarpur)

360

NO. OF COLLEGES & SCHOOLS IN HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT AS ON 31.3.75

GOVERNMENT BOYS
PRIVATE GIRLS



1060
1050
1040

120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0

COLLEGES

HIGH SCHOOLS

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS MIDDLE SCHOOLS

SOURCE:- District Education Officer Hoshiarpur .

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Public Health and Medical Facilities in Early Times

Public health is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical health and efficiency through organized community efforts for the sanitation of the individual in the principle of personal hygiene, organization of medical and nursing services for early diagnosis and preventive treatment of diseases and the development of social machinery which ensure to every individual in the community a standard of living adequate for the maintenance of health.

With the advent of Muslim rule, the Unani system of medicine was also introduced into the country—essentially in urban areas. Both the systems, i.e. Ayurveda and Unani were simultaneously practised by Vaid and Hakims in the urban and rural areas. The Vaid laid more stress on Ayurveda and Hakims on Unani systems of medicine, respectively.

The allopathic system of medicine came with the Britishers. Due to the State patronage, it gained popularity and wider adoption. Homoeopathy, however, did not enjoy State patronage under them.

In 1904, there was a Civil Hospital at Hoshiarpur. It had 45 beds (33 males and 12 females). Besides, there were dispensaries at Dasuya, Tanda, Garhshankar, Hariana, Garhdiwala, Miani, Mukerian, Hajipur, Balachaur and Mahalpur in the district.

There were two Hakims in Municipal employ: One at Hoshiarpur and the other at Khanpur. They were working under the Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur.

The American Presbyterian Mission opened a *Janana* Hospital at Hoshiarpur in 1902. It had indoor facility with 6 beds. On an average, 80 outdoor patients attended it daily.

In addition to this, local wrestlers or *sianas* (wise men) attended to the broken limbs. The practice of treating such patients still exists.

After independence, Government have endeavoured to popularise the indigenous systems of medicine, viz. Ayurveda and Unani. The number of Ayurvedic dispensaries in 1976 was 40 and those of Unani 2. Ayurvedic dispensaries are under the charge of Vaid and Unani ones are under the charge of Hakims. Vaid and Hakims are under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurveda, Punjab.

(b) Vital Statistics

The birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate in the Hoshiarpur District, from 1966 to 1975, are given hereunder:

Year (Calendar year)	Birth rate per thousand population	Death rate per thousand population	Infantile mortality rate under one year of age against per thousand live births
1966	29.87	11.18	90.55
1967	32.38	10.14	65.78
1968	32.43	10.22	84.15
1969	31.00	10.74	99.10
1970	30.64	10.03	76.27
1971	30.95	9.27	75.83
1972	29.27	9.14	72.58
1973	28.79	7.86	68.71
1974	24.76	8.45	74.07
1975	28.20	9.56	78.56

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1972 to 1976)

The registration of vital statistics is compulsory. In the rural areas, the Chowkidars maintain 'Birth and Death Registers'. Such records are maintained by the municipalities in the urban areas. The Principal Medical Officer, Talwara Township also maintains such records. These records are based on records of population. From these records, the growth rate of population is examined and percentage of death, due to certain diseases, is worked out. Measures are taken to check the mortality rate, etc., caused by different diseases. The Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur, compiles the data.

Important causes of Mortality.—The important causes of mortality, as elsewhere in the State, are fever, dysentery respiratory diseases, etc. The table at Appendix I page 377, gives the statistics regarding some of important causes of deaths.

(c) Diseases Common to the District

(i) **Fevers.**—The largest number of mortality is caused by fevers which include ordinary fevers and seasonal fevers, influenza, typhoid, malaria, etc. These fevers are caused either due to unhygienic conditions or infection or malnutrition or imbalanced diet. The constant attacks of fever make a man weak which lowers his resistance. Subsequently, he becomes more prone to continual attacks.

In the past, unhygienic conditions were responsible for the spread of malaria and typhoid. Early in the fifties, the eradication of malaria was taken on national level. The houses were sprayed with D.D.T. The refuse is now got deposited in the technically designed manure pits. It has been fairly possible to overcome unhygienic conditions. The other cause of fever is infection. Mostly the infection used to travel from *melas* (festivals), etc. Utmost care is taken in *melas* to vaccinate and inoculate the persons, if necessary. Clean water-supply is ensured. Steps are taken to ban the sale of stale, or exposed sweets and fruits so as to check the spread of infection. The problem of malnutrition is being tackled through the implementation of Applied Nutrition Programme.

Steps are taken by the Medical authorities to control the spread of fevers through timely check-up, blood testing, inoculations and distribution of tablets, medicines and drugs.

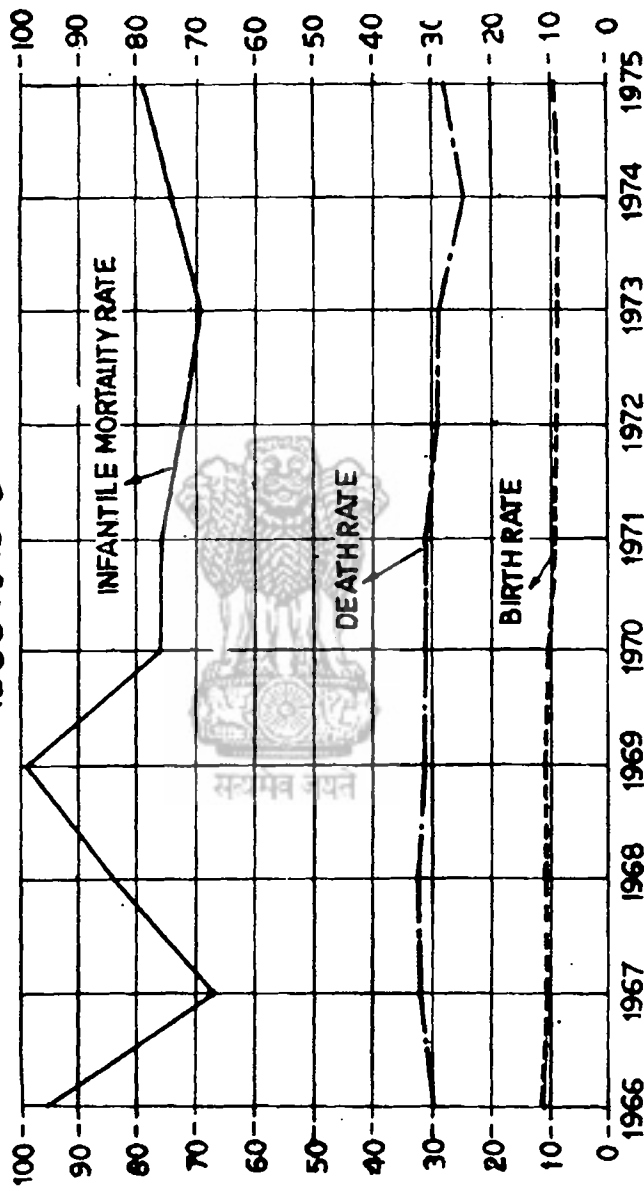
The incidence of deaths due to fevers among young persons is negligible. It is, however, high among infants and old persons. Both these categories are affected due to their low resistance.

The insanitary environments, which include dingy and dark rooms, slum-dwellings, narrow and dark lanes and surface drainage and other allied unhygienic conditions are also responsible for the high incidence of fever.

In order to improve environmental sanitation, the Government have taken up the schemes like the pavement of streets, construction of drains, smokeless chullahs and latrines, etc. in the rural areas.

(ii) **Respiratory Diseases.**—Next to fevers are the respiratory diseases. Smoky and dingy rooms without smoke outlets, windows and ventilators cause breathing troubles or respiratory diseases. Allergic diseases viz., bronchitis and asthma, etc. are also caused by environmental pollution. Since the district is not adequately industrialised, the incidence of respiratory diseases is low. Persons suffering from such diseases are provided treatment in different hospitals, health centres and dispensaries.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE & INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM IN THE HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT 1966 TO 1975



SOURCE : Statistical Abstracts Of Punjab, 1972 to 1975

(iii) **Malaria.**—Malaria is caused by a blood parasite called 'plasmodium' which is present in a malaria patient blood. It was a dreadful disease for years together and took heavy toll of lives in the district. Quinine was distributed in the rural areas through many agencies. It, no doubt lowered the incidence but could not eradicate the disease. It was only after the independence that steps were taken to control and ultimately eradicate malaria. The steps taken to eradicate this disease are detailed below:

Malaria control programme can be divided into three phases. The first phase was that of National Malaria Control Programme, the second that of National Malaria Eradication Programme and third of Maintenance Phase. The work done under each phase is discussed hereunder:

1. **National Malaria Control Programme.**—Prior to the switching over from National Malaria Control Programme to National Malaria Eradication Programme in 1958, the hyperendemic areas of Dasuya and Garhshankar tahsils were under the control of Malaria Unit, Jullundur and Una Tahsil (now a portion of it in Himachal Pradesh) was served by the Malaria Unit, Ambala.

2. **National Malaria Eradication Programme.**—On introduction of National Malaria Eradication Programme, a separate hyperendemic unit was established with headquarters at Hoshiarpur and the entire district was covered by it with a view to eradicating malaria. In the affected areas, D.D.T. was intensively sprayed. The spraying operations were repeated from time to time. In the less affected areas, D.D.T. was sprayed once in a year. As a result of these operations malaria was completely eradicated.

3. **The Maintenance Phase.**—The unit entered the Maintenance phase in 1962 under which the surveillance operations were started. Subsequently, the surveillance reports revealed the recurrence of sufficient number of malaria cases. Since 1975, the entire district is being sprayed with D.D.T. In 1975, 4,36,930 houses were sprayed. Under surveillance operations, 1,29,157 blood slides were collected. The medical authorities have been able to check the menace of malaria in the district to a great extent.

(iv) **Communicable Diseases.**—The communicable diseases are plague, cholera, smallpox, etc. A brief reference to each of these with particular reference to the district is given below :

Plague

The history of plague in Punjab dates from the infection in Khatkar Kalan, a village near Banga-Nawashahr Road in the Jullundur District.

The disease was supposed to have been introduced by a brahman, named Ram Saran, who returned from Haridwar in a state of high fever on April 28, 1897 and died shortly afterwards, but plague did not assume an epidemic form in the village until the following September.

In December 1897, plague was found in Hoshiarpur in the village of Birampur. In March, 1898 the town of Garhshankar was attacked, and by the following July some 70 villages in the Jullundur District and 16 in Hoshiarpur District had been infected. Prompt and vigorous measures were undertaken to combat the disease.

In June 1901 when plague had spread widely over the Punjab the last remnants of compulsion with regard to plague operations were withdrawn. In the autumn of 1902, a scheme of inoculation on a grand scale as sanctioned for the Province was introduced and 6 European and 1 Native Doctors were attached to the district for the purpose. A considerable measure of success was obtained, 1,58,550 persons being inoculated between October 1902 and April 1903.

The chart given hereunder shows the incidence of plague in the district during 1898—1903:

Year ending 30th September	Hoshiarpur		Punjab	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1898	704	408	3,406	2,105
1899	50	16	423	293
1900	107	54	859	545
1901	694	356	9,777	5,923
1902	22,434	12,299	3,17,938	2,18,934
1903	35,522	19,355	3,25,747	1,95,141

Thereafter, plague never disappeared from Punjab. It is only after the Independence (1947) that plague has been eradicated. The D.D.T. and B.C.G. sprays disinfect the houses and kill the germs. In the past years, several derating schemes have been started on wide scale and pesticides like, zinc phosphide and aluminium phosphide were distributed

to kill rats. Besides, Sanitary Inspectors and Swasth Sahaiks are deputed to destroy rats by cynogassing the holes, baiting with zinc phosphide and by laying rat traps. Utmost care is taken to detect plague amongst rats or in human population and preventive measures are taken.

Cholera

Cholera is caused by pathogenic germs. The faces of such patients contain these germs. The food or water gets infected by the infected stools, through flies, clothes, hands, rats, etc., when a healthy person eats or drinks the infected food or drink, the germs grow inside the person and then attack the intestines and produce cholera. In cholera, there are watery stools with great frequency and the condition of the patient becomes very serious in hours and may die. With the introduction of piped water supply in the urban areas and periodical chlorination of wells, measures taken for maintaining cleanliness, and timely vaccinations, it has been possible to overcome this deadly disease. Whenever, necessity arises, sale of rotten fruits and sweets placed in open is banned in the urban areas. This disease is imported from *melas* such as held on eclipse at Kurukshetra, *kumbh* at Haridwar or *melas* held at Chintpurni or Jwala Mukhi (Kangra District, Himachal Pradesh). Since the health authorities of the concerned States are alive to the situation and take utmost care for the provision of clean water supply, etc. the chances of import of cholera are eliminated.

With the increase of medical facilities in the district, cases of gastro-enteritis are attended to promptly. The health staff freely distributes sulphaguanadine tablets in the villages. Cholera disease, as such, stands practically controlled in the district.

Smallpox

Smallpox is a very serious disease. It spreads through 'Virola Verus'. It travels through extra disposal of the patients or through the smallpox spots. Even a healthy attendant can have the infection from the patient. This fatal disease took heavy toll of lives, blinded lacs of people and made several persons ugly. It left far-reaching effects on the affected ones and they carried these impressions throughout life.

In the past, people were opposed to every treatment which was ministered to them, as they considered this disease as the visitation of goddess Sitla.

In the beginning of the twentieth century, vaccination of the population was started. There was a tough opposition from the

people. They would run away to avoid vaccination. But now vaccination is routine affair for all. During the last decade or so, mass vaccination of the population has been done. It is gratifying to note that the disease has been eradicated from the State since August 1974. The Government have fixed a prize of Rs 1,000 for anyone who could report even a single case of smallpox to the authorities.

The incidence of smallpox and details of the preventive measures taken in the district, during 1965 to 1975, are given in Appendix II at page 378.

Goitre

A peculiar disease which needs mention is goitre. The disease is caused due to the shortage of iodine. In the hilly tracts, iodised salt is being supplied and the sale of refined or non-iodised salt has been banned.

The Hoshiarpur District Gazetteer, 1904, gives the following account of goitre then existing in the district :

“A low intellectual condition amounting in rare cases to imbecility is sometimes found co-existent with the affection of goitre, or Derbyshire neck, which is extremely common in some of the hill villages in this district, particularly in the *thanas* of Hajipur, Amb, Una and Anandpur. The disease is commonly attributed to the water of mountain streams. The affliction is much more common across the Beas in the Kangra District than it is here; so common indeed, that when a betrothal is arranged there, there is always an enquiry made as to whether or not the bride is afflicted with goitre. The Chahng tribe located in the hills of Tappa, Tharra and in Bab—villages of Kamahi is closely allied to the Ghirth tribe of Kangra District. They are, however, very different in physique, the Chahngs being far superior. The difference is ascribed by the people to the fact that the Chahngs drink good water, and not the water of the hill-streams such as the Kangra Ghirths drink. The Ghirths are a feeble race, and suffer greatly from goitre.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a widespread disease in our country. It is frequently precipitated in poor women following childbirth. In persons above 40 years of age the disease may be precipitated because of unknown or uncontrolled diabetes. Whereas previously it was considered an expensive, relapsing and hopeless disease it is now most gratifying to treat it with almost 100 per cent success. B.C.G. is a safe and effective vaccination against tuberculosis. It is now-a-days being given directly to the age group from 0-20 years. New born infants can be vaccinated quite safely.

Rai Bahadur Jodha Mal Government T.B. Clinic at Hoshiarpur, provides treatment to both outdoor and indoor patients. In 1974-75, total number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the clinic was 2,170 and 58, respectively.

(d) Medical and Public Health Services

Previously, medical services were divided into two wings. The Civil Surgeon was responsible for the functioning of hospitals and dispensaries, medical and surgical work in the district, besides being Government medico-legal expert. The District Medical and Health Officer was in charge of the health wing and was responsible for sanitation, prevention of diseases and health promotion services in the district. He was also to advise the municipalities on public health matters. Both the wings worked under the administrative control of the Director of Health Services, Punjab, Chandigarh.

In April, 1964, the two wings of the health and medical services were merged and the Chief Medical Officer was made incharge of both these wings. The post of Chief Medical Officer was redesignated as Civil Surgeon in June 1974. The Medical Officers and the staff employed by the Zila Parishad, Hoshiarpur, also work under his control. The Medical Officer and the staff, however, continue to draw their salaries from the exchequer of Zila Parishad. The prevailing system has ensured efficient and prompt services, eliminating the chances of unnecessary delay.

In the Hoshiarpur District, the Civil Surgeon is assisted by 3 Senior Medical Officers, 1 District Family Planning Officer, 74 Medical Officers, 1 Assistant Medical Officer, 6 Dental Surgeons, 40 Dispensers, 11 Nurse Dais, 7 X-Ray Assistants, 42 Vaid, 1 Hakim and 43 Up-Vaid.

On the health side, Malaria Officer, Vaccinators and Medical Officers (incharge of dispensaries) also assist the Civil Surgeon. Similar functions are performed by the Zila Parishad dispensaries. The municipalities also assist the Civil Surgeon in the public health field. In order to check the adulteration of foodstuffs, the Civil Surgeon has delegated powers to the Medical Officers of hospitals/dispensaries empowering them for taking sample of foodstuffs.

Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, Dispensaries, etc.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government on hospitals, health centres, dispensaries, and other health services in the district during 1974-75 was Rs 22,18,520. These medical institutions include both allopathic as well as Ayurvedic and Unani. All these are under the control of Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur.

Allopathic Medical Institutions.—As on January 1, 1976, there were 64 medical institutions in the district. Their tahsil-wise and area-wise break-up is given below:

Tahsil	Rural	Urban	Total
Hoshiarpur ..	21	10	31
Dasuya ..	15	3	18
Garhshankar ..	13	1	14
Balachaur ..	1	—	1
District Hoshiarpur ..	50	14	64

The management-wise break up of the above medical institutions (allopathic) is; 49 State Public, 4 State Special, 1 Municipal, 5 Zila Parishad, 3 Private Aided and 2 Subsidized. The list of hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries in the district is given in Appendix III at page 379.

The particulars regarding the family planning units/clinics and maternity and child health centres are given in Appendix IV and V at pages 383 and 384, respectively.

Ayurvedic and Unani Medical Institutions.—As on January 1, 1976, there were 40 Ayurvedic and 2 Unani medical institutions in the district. All these are functioning in the rural areas. Their tahsil-wise break-up is given below:

Tahsil	Total
Hoshiarpur ..	9
Dasuya ..	14
Garhshankar ..	12
Balachaur ..	7
District Hoshiarpur ..	42

All these institutions are managed by the Government. Their detailed list is given in Appendix VI at page 385.

Government Hospitals and Nursing Homes

Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur.—Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur, said to be opened in the fifties of the 19th century, is the oldest medical institution in the district. Victoria Jubilee Ward was attached to it in 1887. The old building fell short to the expanding requirements of the town. The hospital shifted to the new building in 1959. The hospital has 100 beds—54 for males and 46 for females.

The hospital is manned by 1 Senior Medical Officer, 11 Medical Officers, 3 House Surgeons, 1 Matron, 22 Staff Nurses and 1 Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, besides other allied and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

It provides medical, surgical, gynaecological and obstetric, eye and E.N.T., dental, X-ray, laboratory and blood transfusion facilities. There is also a blood bank in the hospital.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in the hospital from 1970 to 1975, is as under:

Year	Number of outdoor patients treated	Number of indoor patients treated
1970	65,063	3,863
1971	72,369	3,401
1972	66,585	3,884
1973	53,541	4,236
1974	57,916	3,984
1975	91,471	7,840

Civil Hospital, Dasuya.—Civil Hospital, Dasuya, is housed in a newly constructed beautiful building. It has 50 beds. Accommodation for doctors and staff has also been provided. The hospital is manned by 3 Doctors, 5 Nurses and other allied and miscellaneous Class IV staff.

Facilities for general surgery, i.e. hernia, piles, abdominal tumours, intestinal obstruction, prostrate enlargement, fractured bones, and obstetric surgery, and family planning operations are available in the hospital.

Approximately over one thousand indoor and thirty thousand outdoor patients are treated every year in the hospital.

Civil Hospital, Garhshankar.—Primary Health Centres, Garhshankar, was raised to Civil Hospital in 1970-71. It is manned by 4 Doctors and 4 Nurses, besides other allied and miscellaneous Class IV staff. It has 50 beds. Over 500 indoor and 20,000 outdoor patients are treated on an average every year. Medical and surgical treatment, where blood transfusion is not required, is available here.

Civil Hospital, Mukerian.—Opened in 1884, this hospital has 33 beds. It is manned by a Doctor and a Nurse, besides other allied and miscellaneous class IV staff.

Over 14,000 outdoor and indoor patients are treated here every year. Medical and surgical facilities are available in the hospital.

Rai Bahadur Jodha Mal Government T.B. Clinic, Hoshiarpur.—Opened in 1968, Rai Bahadur Jodha Mal Government T.B. Clinic, Hoshiarpur, provides treatment to outdoor and indoor patients. The clinic is manned by 2 Medical Officers, 4 Pharmacists, 3 T.B. Health Visitors, 3 Staff Nurses, 2 Laboratory Technicians, 2 Laboratory Attendants, 1 Radiographer, 2 Dark Room Assistants, 4 Clerks and 16 class IV officials.

The clinic has 18 beds—8 for males and 8 for females and 2 are special.

The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated by the clinic is given as under:

Year	Number of outdoor patients treated	Number of indoor patients treated
1968	1,160	30
1969	1,570	36
1970	1,263	39
1971	1,257	72
1972	1,273	14
1973	1,552	8
1974	1,962	23
1975	2,170	58

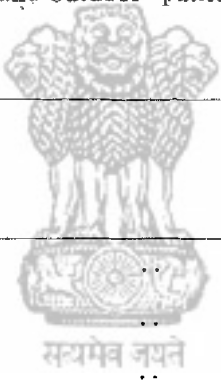
Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

There are only three important private hospitals in the district, viz. Red Cross Maternity Hospital, St. Joseph Hospital both at Hoshiarpur, and Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital, Bajwara. A brief reference of these hospitals is given hereunder:

Maternity Hospital, Hoshiarpur.—The hospital was opened in 1951. It is financed by the Indian Red Cross Society, Hoshiarpur District Board. It has 23 beds and is manned by 1 Doctor, 1 Staff Nurse, 1 Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife, 3 Dais and 1 Pharmacist. Gynecologic and obstetric treatment is also provided to the needy patients. Due to the shortage of staff, surgical facilities are not available.

The hospital is housed in a modern building. Its yearly expenditure in 1975-76 was Rs 62,064.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated, from 1972 to 1976, is as hereunder :



Year	Number of indoor patients	Number of outdoor patients
1972	338	19,898
1973	416	23,713
1974	233	30,025
1975	341	28,519
1976	334	24,240

St. Joseph Hospital, Hoshiarpur.—Opened in 1973, this hospital is situated in Ram Colony Camp, a suburb of Hoshiarpur on the Hoshiarpur-Mahalpur Road. It has 15 beds. A Convent School is also attached to it.

The hospital serves the nearby villages, of the Ram Colony Camp. It is manned by one Doctor and three Nurses. Medical facilities are provided to the indoor and outdoor patients.

The hospital is housed in a modern building. The expenditure incurred on the hospital is met by Carmelite sisters, Jullundur. In 1976 the number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the hospital was 300 and 15,000 respectively.

Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital, Bajwara.—The hospital was opened in 1925 in the memory of L. Chuni Lal Bhalla, a resident of Bajwara. It is housed in a spacious building. It has 6 beds—4 for males and 2 for females.

The hospital provides free medical facilities to the patients. It is manned by 1 Doctor, 1 Pharmacist, and other staff. The annual expenditure of the hospital is said to be Rs 1,20,000.

Blood Bank, Hoshiarpur

There is a blood bank in Hoshiarpur attached to the local civil hospital. It was started in 1963. It is manned by 1 Medical Officer and 1 Laboratory Technician along with other allied Class III and Class IV staff.

The bank has 2 sterilizers, 2 microscopes, 3 stills and 2 refrigerators for maintaining and storing blood. The bank caters fully to the needs of the patients admitted in the civil hospital.

Prevention of Adulteration of Foodstuffs

The Punjab Government passed the Prevention of the Food Adulteration Act in 1954 for checking the adulteration of foodstuffs. This Act replaced the Punjab Pure Food Act, 1929. The concerns dealing in sale, stock and preparation of edible articles are subject to inspection by the Food Inspectors, Medical Officers and Civil Surgeon. In order to ensure preparation and sale of pure foodstuffs, edibles and drinks, special powers have been entrusted to the inspecting staff to seize samples. These samples are sent to the Food and Health Laboratory at Chandigarh for chemical examination and analysis. Those found guilty of adulteration are prosecuted.

In the district during 1975, 475 samples were seized. The number of prosecutions launched was 47 and the amount realized as fine was Rs 17,000.

Applied Nutrition Programme

The Applied Nutrition Programme was started in Punjab in November, 1963. The programme was in operation in 59 out of a total of 117 blocks in the State. By March 31, 1977, Hoshiarpur-1, Mahalpur, Dasuya, Tanda and Talwara in the Hoshiarpur district were covered under this programme.

The Applied Nutrition Programme aims at changing the food habits of the people through co-ordinated and comprehensive programme of

nutrition, education and training in production, preservation and consumption of nutritionally valuable foods. It is a Centrally-sponsored scheme. It is being assisted by the United Nations International Children Emergency Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization. The general objectives of the programme are; to develop a programme of education and training in the Applied Nutrition Programme and related subjects for establishing an effective field service to improve local diets through production, preservation and use of protective foods by pregnant and nursing mothers, pre-school and school children; to promote through demonstration and education among the communities sound and hygienic knowledge of production, preservation and consumption of protective foods; and to extend facilities for training in Applied Nutrition Programme for the selective groups of personnel in community development blocks.

In order to give practical shape to the Applied Nutrition Programme, the specific schemes undertaken include domestic poultry units, domestic piggery units, fisheries, kitchen gardens, schools/community gardens, demonstration feeding programmes, model kitchens, demonstrations of preparation and preservation of foods, economic schemes for *mahila mandals* and grant-in-aid for *balwadis*.

(e) Sanitation

(i) **Public Health and Sanitation in Urban Areas.**—Public health services are rendered in two ways. Firstly, it is incumbent on the District Health Officer to take preventive measures to check the occurrence and re-occurrence of epidemics and seasonal fevers, etc. Secondly, the functions performed by the Public Health Department, municipalities and Zila Parishad are directed to promote the well-being of the people, there by preventing the outbreak of diseases.

Among the municipalities of the Hoshiarpur District, water-supply schemes have been introduced only in Hoshiarpur, Talwara Township and Mukerian. Talwara Township has been developed on modern lines, equipped with underground drainage system. Some of the municipalities, viz. Hariana, Tanda, Garhdiwala and Sham Chaurasi have installed hand-pumps for the facility of the residents. All the municipalities have engaged a number of scavengers and sweepers for sanitation and disposal of sewage, etc. Vaccinations and inoculations are also administered by these municipalities. The disposal of drainage and sullage water is no problem in the district except in Hoshiarpur town. With the exception of Hoshiarpur, other towns in the district are not thickly populated and the water supply schemes do not exist in some of the towns, and as such drainage of water is not a serious problem. Besides, these towns

are situated on higher level and their water could be easily drained out to the fields. Hoshiarpur is the headquarters of the district and its sanitation system is comparable with the other cities of the Punjab. The underground drainage system is being introduced in Hoshiarpur gradually. The outer areas of the town have been covered under the scheme in the first instance. The water supply scheme was introduced in the town in 1959 but it was only in 1965 that the water connections were given to the public. The other towns of the district have surface drains.

(ii) **Rural Sanitation and Water-Supply.**—In the second decade of the present century, rural sanitation in the district was in deplorable condition. Consequent upon the poor sanitation, epidemics appeared and spread. These epidemics were considered to be either the wrath or the acts of God. As stated earlier in the chapter, occurrence of smallpox was considered as appearance of goddess Sitla. The occurrence of such diseases was kept secret. It was in the beginning of the third decade of the present century that the Health Department started making extensive propaganda and publicity through the audio-visual aids regarding rural sanitation, disposal of refuse and sewage in the manure pits and dumping debris grounds. The people were vigorously persuaded for vaccination against smallpox. These efforts did not achieve desirable ends. The opening of maternity centres in the rural areas helped in reducing infantile mortality. The preventive measures taken by the Health Department considerably decreased the occurrence of infectious diseases like plague, cholera and smallpox.

After independence, considerable progress has been made in the improvement of rural sanitation. The people have become conscious of personal hygiene. In most of the villages of the district, streets and lanes have been paved and drains constructed for the disposal of rain and sullage water. The houses, which are now constructed, are well ventilated and sunny.

The panchayats look after the sanitation of the villages. The Zila Parishad gives 50 per cent grant-in-aid to those panchayats who engage regular scavenging staff for cleanliness in the villages. The panchayats disinfect the drinking water wells whenever necessary.

Water-Supply

With a view to improving the environmental sanitation, the Government of India launched a National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in 1954. This programme caters to the needs of the rural as well as urban areas. In the case of rural water supply schemes, entire cost on these is met by the Government and the beneficiaries have to provide free

of cost the land required for the requisite schemes. The villages of Hoshiarpur District suffered form acute scarcity of drinking water. Most of these villages are located in the sub-mountaneous areas known as Kandi areas. In these areas, the water resources are either deep or far off from the villages and the people have to cover long distances to get drinking water and that too may not be safe for drinking. In order to provide safe drinking water to the scarcity villages, the Public Health Department had undertaken 72 rural water-supply schemes in the district. Out of these, 20 schemes covering 209 villages were completed by March 31,1975, and the remaining 52 are in progress.



APPENDIX I

(Vide page 362)

Death Rates registered per thousand of population by causes in the Hoshiarpur District, 1966 to 1975

Cause of death	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fevers	..	5.5	4.50	6.75	7.32	5.52	4.75	4.36	4.71	5.12
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	..	0.50	0.45	0.38	0.26	0.19	0.14	0.23	0.25	0.21
Respiratory Diseases	..	0.86	0.77	0.99	1.41	1.11	0.97	0.93	0.73	0.67
Injuries	..	0.01	0.05	0.05	1.15	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.10
Other Causes	..	4.30	4.37	2.06	1.60	3.13	3.16	2.25	2.67	3.46

(Source : Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX II

(Vide page 367)

Incidence of Smallpox and Preventive Measures taken in the Hoshiarpur District, 1966 to 1975

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Primary vaccination		Re-vaccination	
			Number		Number	
1966	—	—	32,774	30,137	2,25,541	2,58,199
1967	—	1	24,306	2,00,419	2,86,403	3,21,425
1968	—	—	39,068	3,94,183	3,20,106	2,75,095
1969	—	—	37,087	49,455	52,981	
1970	4	—	44,330			
1971	11	1	44,785			
1972	—	—	48,875			
1973	—	—	43,085			
1974	2	—	49,455			
1975	—	—	52,981			

(Source : Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh)

APPENDIX III

List of Hospitals/Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries in the Hoshiarpur District, as on January 1, 1976 (Vide page 369)

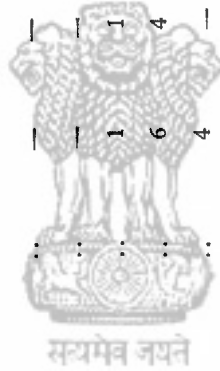
MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	No. of Beds		Rural/ Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
		Male	Female			
UNDER THE CONTROL OF CIVIL SURGEON						
Hospitals						
1.	Civil Hospital, Hoshiarpur	75	25	Urban	State Public	Hoshiarpur
2.	Police Hospital, Hoshiarpur	18	—	Do	State Special	Do
3.	Police Hospital, Jahan Khelan	18	—	Rural	Do	Do
4.	Maternity Hospital, Hoshiarpur	—	23	Urban	Private Aided	Do
5.	St. Joseph Hospital, Hoshiarpur	—	—	Do	Do	Do
6.	Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital, Bajwara	4	2	Rural	Do	Do
7.	Civil Hospital, Dasuya	27	23	Do	State Public	Dasuya
8.	Civil Hospital, Mukerian	24	8	Do	Do	Do
9.	Canal Hospital, Talwara Township (under the control of Principal Medical Officer, Talwara Township)	64	60	Rural	State Special	Do
10.	Civil Hospital, Garhshankar	27	23	Urban	State Public	Garhshankar
Primary Health Centres						
11.	Primary Health Centre, Bhunga	2	2	Rural	Do	Hoshiarpur

12. Primary Health Centre, Chakowal	..	4	4	Do	State Public	Do
13. Primary Health Centre, Harta Badla	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
14. Primary Health Centre, Tanda Urmur	..	6	4	Urban	Do	Dasuya
15. Primary Health Centre, Budhaber	..	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
16. Primary Health Centre, Hajipur	..	4	4	Do	Do	Do
17. Primary Health Centre, Mand Pander	..	16	8	Do	Do	Do
18. Primary Health Centre, Jaijon	..	4	4	Do	Do	Garhshankar
19. Primary Health Centre, Paldi	..	10	6	Do	Do	Do
20. Primary Health Centre, Possi	..	16	8	Do	Do	Do
21. Primary Health Centre, Saroya	..	4	4	Do	Do	Do
22. General Bikram Singh, P.H.C., Balachaur	..	8	4	Do	Do	Balachaur
Dispensaries/Clinics						
23. T. B. Clinic, Hoshiarpur	..	4	4	Urban	State Public	Hoshiarpur
24. Provincialized Dispensary, Janauri	..	2	2	Rural	Do	Do
25. Rural Dispensary, Dhut Kalan	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
26. Provincialized Dispensary, Narunangal	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
27. Mahala Ashram, Hoshiarpur	..	4	4	Do	Do	Do
28. Rural Dispensary, Chabewal	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
29. Rural Dispensary, Lambra	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
30. Rural Dispensary, Jandi	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
31. Provincialized Dispensary, Badon	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do

32.	Rural Dispensary, Behbalpur	..	2	2	Rural	State Public	Hoshiarpur
33.	Rural Dispensary, Jandoli	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
34.	Provincialized Dispensary, Garhi Mansowal	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
35.	Rural Dispensary, Haibowal	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
36.	Rural Dispensary, Batwara	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
37.	Rural Dispensary, Ratewal	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
38.	Rural Dispensary, Dhamai	..	—	—	Do	Do	Do
39.	Rural Dispensary, Bhol Kalota	..	—	—	Do	Do	Do
40.	Municipal Dispensary, Hoshiarpur	..	—	—	Urban	Municipal	Do
41.	Civil Dispensary, Gardhiwala	..	1	1	Do	Zila Parishad	Do
42.	Civil Dispensary, Hariana	..	6	4	Do	Do	Do
43.	Civil Dispensary, Shamchaurasi	..	4	—	Do	Do	Do
44.	Rural Dispensary, Bhambotar	..	2	2	Rural	State Public	Dasuya
45.	Civil Dispensary, Rampur Haler	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
46.	Rural Dispensary, Beh Jogan alias Karari	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
47.	Rural Dispensary, Behbal Manj	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
48.	Rural Dispensary, Naushahra	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
49.	Rural Dispensary, Nangal Jamal	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
50.	Rural Dispensary, Budhipind	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do



51. Rural Dispensary, Dadial	..	2	2	Do	State Public	Do
52. Civil Dispensary, Badla	..	1	1	Do	Do	Do
53. Civil Dispensary, Miani	..	2	2	Do	Zila Parishad	Do
54. Canal Dispensary, Sansarpur (Under the control of Principal Medical Officer, Talwara Township)	..	—	—	Do	State Special	Do
55. Provincialized Dispensary, Sahiba	..	2	2	Do	State Public	Garhshankar
56. Rural Dispensary, Binewa	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
57. Rural Dispensary, Simbal Majara	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
58. Rural Dispensary, Kuthgarh	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
59. Rural Dispensary, Mahandipur	..	2	2	Do	Do	Do
60. Civil Dispensary, Mahalpur	..	8	2	Do	Zila Parishad	Do
61. Rural Dispensary, Moranwali	..	2	2	Do	State Public	Do
62. Subsidized Dispensary, Kot Fatuhi	..	—	—	Do	Subsidized	Do
63. Subsidized Dispensary, Bhangala	..	—	—	Do	Do	Do
64. Civil Dispensary, Mahindpur	..	—	—	Do	State Public	Balachaur

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State, 1976, issued by the Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh, pp. 22—24)

APPENDIX IV

(Vide page 369)

Family Planning Clinics in the Hoshiarpur District as on January 1, 1976

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1.	Urban Family Planning Clinic, Hoshiarpur	.. Urban	Government	Hoshiarpur
2.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Bhunga	.. Rural	Do	Do
3.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Harta Badla	.. Do	Do	Do
4.	Maternity and Child Health Centre, Hoshiarpur	.. Urban	Red Cross	Do
5.	Maternity and Child Health Centre, Haryana	.. Do	Do	Do
6.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Hajipur	.. Rural	Government	Dasuya
7.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Budha Ber	.. Do	Do	Do
8.	Rural Family Planning Unit, Mand Pandar	.. Do	Do	Do
9.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Tanda Umar	.. Do	Do	Do
10.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Chakowal	.. Do	Do	Do
11.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Saroya	.. Do	Do	Do
12.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Mahalpur	.. Do	Do	Garhshankar
13.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Possi	.. Do	Do	Do
14.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Paldi	.. Do	Do	Do
15.	Rural Family Planning Clinic, Balachaur	.. Do	Do	Balachaur

(Director) of Medical Institutions in Punjab State, 1976, issued by the Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab,
(Chandigarh, pp. 31)

Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Hoshiarpur District, as on January 1, 1976

Serial No.	Name of Institution and Location	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1.	Maternity and Child Health Centre, Hoshiarpur	Rural	Red Cross	Hoshiarpur
2.	Maternity and Child Health Centre, Haryana	Do	Do	Do
3.	Maternity and Child Health Centre, Mukerian	Do	Do	Dasuya

(*Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State, 1976*, issued by the Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh, p. 49)



APPENDIX VI

(Vide page 369)

List of Ayurvedic/Unani Institutions in the Hoshiarpur District, as on January 1, 1976

Serial No.	Name/Place of location	Ayurvedic/Unani	No. of beds	Rural/Urban	Type of Management	Tahsil
1.	Bulhowal	Ayurvedic	...	Rural	Government	Hoshiarpur
2.	Mahngarwal	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
3.	Korat	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
4.	Chak Sadu	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
5.	Nara	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
6.	Mona Kalan	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
7.	Bari Khad	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
8.	Hoshiarpur	Do	...	Urban	Do	Do
9.	Patari	Do	..	Rural	Do	Do
10.	Dharam Pur	Do	..	Do	Do	Dasuya
11.	Kamahi Devi	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
12.	Haler	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
13.	Nangal Bihalan	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
14.	Siprian	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
15.	Rampur	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
16.	Passi Kandi	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
17.	Bhatchar	Do	10	Do	Do	Do
18.	Datarpur (Hospital)	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
19.	Kandhala Jattan	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
20.	Serakwal	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
21.	Himmatpur	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
22.	Jaura	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
23.	Bariah	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
24.	Dhada	Do	...	Do	Do	Garhshankar
25.	Meghowal	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
26.	Kot Fatuhi	Unani	...	Do	Do	Do
27.	Jangliana	Do	..	Do	Do	Do
28.	Kukran	Ayurvedic	...	Do	Do	Do

Serial No.	Name/Place of location	Ayurvedic/ Unani	No. of beds	Rural/ Urban	Type of Management	Total
29.	Mahdud	Ayurvedic	...	Rural	Government	Garhshankar
30.	Nangal Khurd	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
31.	Fatehpur	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
32.	Maili	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
33.	Chahal	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
34.	Samundra	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
35.	Malewal	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
36.	Nighi	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
37.	Nanowal	Do	...	Do	Do	Balachaur
38.	Kaul Garh	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
39.	Thopia	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
40.	Bana Taunsa	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
41.	Chandiani Khurd	Do	...	Do	Do	Do
42.	Bhaddi	Do	...	Do	Do	Do

(Directory of Medical Institutions in Punjab State, 1976, issued by the Director, Health and Family Planning, Punjab, Chandigarh, pp. 42-43)

सत्यमेव जयते

Chapter XVII

Other Social Services

Social services comprise health education, housing, labour welfare, rehabilitation of displaced persons, handicapped military personnel and mentally deranged or retarded persons. The uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, though essentially within the purview of the Social Welfare Department, has been incorporated in the Constitution of India for its effective implementation. It is obligatory on the part of a progressive and welfare State to ameliorate the lot of the down-trodden and the helpless. For this purpose, the State has to frame a strong network of social services. With the decline of the impact of the joint-family system, a new problem to look after the aged and destitutes has emerged. The State has also to look after the orphans. In brief, the work done by the Christian Missions, philanthropists and other social organizations is to be stepped up by the State. In a Welfare State, all are to be assured of adequate help in case of need that might occur due to illness, physical or mental handicap or unemployment. State assistance is rendered as an obligation and not as charity. It is, thus, the responsibility of the State Government to enforce the policies and programmes of social welfare for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The voluntary social welfare organizations deal mainly with non-statutory services of general social welfare. These organizations share a major responsibility in the implementation of social welfare policies.

(a) Labour Welfare

The concept of labour welfare is a very wide one and covers a broad field. It is mainly concerned with the improvement of health, general well-being, safety and productive efficiency of the worker. It also includes the facilities and amenities as may be provided in, or in the vicinity of undertakings to enable the labour force to work in healthy and congenial atmosphere instrumental in increasing the efficiency. The welfare also includes provision of canteens and cafeterias, recreational facilities and provision of rest rooms. It also entails arrangements to and from work and the provision of residential accommodation, creches, nurseries, primary and high schools, etc. for the children of the workers.

The Punjab is the first State to have set up the Punjab Industrial Safety Council in May 1969, on the pattern of the National Safety Council. It is a voluntary organization having no political affiliation whatsoever. Factory-owners and the associations of workers,

government department and all other persons who are interested in the safety measures can become members of this council which shall advise, organize, encourage and promote methods and procedures for assuring safety and health of the industrial workers.

Labour Legislation.—Labour legislation means legal enactments and measures based on judicial principles. It deals with employment and non-employment, wages, working conditions, industrial relations, social security and labour welfare of persons employed in industry. Labour legislation is an offshoot of the concept of social justice. The nature of legislation reflects the social, economic and political ideas current at a given time. Labour courts and industrial tribunals have a different approach to the settlement of disputes. They collect facts from the disputants and other sources with the purpose of forming an opinion, as to what compulsory solution or award would be just. The tribunal may modify existing contracts and create new provisions. The philosophy underlying labour laws is to deliver justice not only by interpreting existing laws but also by creating new law in the light of public policy and existing social environments. Labour legislation is that paramount efforts of the community which endeavours to grant equality to workers. It is an embodiment of the feelings of the people and gives practical shape to current human and social values prevalent in the community.

The State follows the labour policy of the Government of India, which is based on principles enunciated in the provisions laid down in the International Labour Code of the International Labour Organization. Under the Constitution, the enactment as well as the administration of labour laws is the responsibility of both the Union and State Governments.

The various Central and State Labour Laws in force in the district are: the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923; the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936; the Employment of Children Act, 1938; the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946; the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; the Factories Act, 1948; the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Working Journalists' (Condition of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955; the Working Journalists' (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1956; the Punjab Industrial Housing Act, 1956; the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958; the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965; the Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965; the Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick,

Leave) Act, 1965; Contractors Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972; and Fair Wage Clause and East Punjab Public Works Department Contractors Labour Regulations.

These labour enactments contain various welfare measures for the labour and *inter alia*, provide for regulation of conditions and hours of work, rest interval, leave with wages, national and festival holidays, casual and sick leave, overtime payment, safety from accidents, health and sanitation, prohibition of employment of children below certain age and of women at night, regular payment of wages, payment of minimum wages, payment of minimum bonus, formation of trade unions for the purpose of collective bargaining, certification of standing orders by employers for clearly defining the service conditions of workers, redressal of grievances, settlement of industrial disputes, etc.

Before the independence, there was no separate organization in the State to look after the interests of the industrial labour and other workers and to deal with their day-to-day problems. It was only in 1949 that a separate Labour Department was set up under the charge of a Labour Commissioner. The primary functions of the State Labour Department to maintain peaceful industrial relations and also to further the labour welfare measures, both statutory and non-statutory. Subject to certain limitations, it ensures that the working conditions for labour conform to a certain minimum of safety and comfort; that the wages are adequate and regularly paid; and injuries sustained during the performance of duties are properly treated and suitably compensated. The department also seeks to provide for medical care and model living for as many labourers and their dependents as possible. The prevention of industrial disputes and their settlement, as and when these arise, form the main function of the department.

In order to secure proper benefit under the labour enactments, an adequate enforcement machinery functions under the Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh. At the district level, Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Hoshiarpur, is responsible for the enforcement and administration of labour laws. He exercises jurisdiction over the district of Hoshiarpur, Nawashahr, Sub-Division of Jullundur District and Phagwara, Sub-Division of Kapurthala District. He is assisted by one Labour Inspector Grade I and one Labour Inspector Grade II. The Labour Inspector Grade II deals with the labour employed in the shops and commercial establishments as covered under the Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, and the remaining labour work comes under the jurisdiction of the Labour Inspector Grade I. The Factories Act, 1948, is enforced in the district by the Factory Inspector,

Phagwara, as there is no independent Factory Inspector for the Hoshiarpur District.

The Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer also deals with the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. He intervenes in industrial disputes on receipt of demand notices by the workers and employers. Under the law, he can also intervene, if there is an apprehension of occurrence of dispute. He maintains liaison with the workers and resolves the differences which might take a serious turn. In case he fails to settle disputes, the matter is referred through the Government to the Labour Court, Jullundur or the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Chandigarh. Constituted under Section 7-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Industrial Tribunal, Punjab, Chandigarh plays an important role in redressing the grievances of the industrial workers in the State.

The salient features of the Central and State Labour Acts in force in the district are given below :

Central Legislation.—The Factories Act, 1948, provides for health measures, safety from accidents, canteens, shelters, rest rooms, working hours, intervals for rest, leave with wages, etc. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, provides for dealing with industrial disputes through conciliation machinery, works committees, adjudication and arbitration. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, regulates the payment of wages to the workers employed in establishments covered under the Act. The inspectorate staff are required to deal with complaints regarding non or less or delayed payments of wages. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, is intended to provide for the payment of certain classes of employers to their workmen of compensation for injury by accidents. The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, provides for registration of trade unions and certain rights and privileges to the registered trade unions. It gives immunity from civil and criminal liability to trade union executives and members for bonafide trade union activities. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, requires the employers, employing 100 or more employees, to define with sufficient precision the conditions of employment and to make the said conditions known to the workmen employed by them. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1948,

the employment of young children below the age of 15 years in certain risky and unhealthy occupations. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, contemplates the provision of medical benefits and payment of sickness benefit to insured workers in case of sickness, indisposition, disability, etc. The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952, seeks to make a provision for the future of the industrial workers after he retires or for his dependents in the case of his early death. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, provides for the payment of maternity benefit to women workers for a period of 12 weeks. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, provides for a scheme for the payment of gratuity to employees engaged in factories, mines, ports, oilfields, plantations, railway companies, shops or other establishments and in the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. For the administration of this Act, the Labour-cum-Conciliation Officers are the controlling authority.

State Legislation.—The Punjab Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1958, regulates the working conditions, hours of work, rest interval and weekly rest as also holidays, leave and overtime of workers employed in the shops and commercial establishments. The Act also provides for opening and closing hours of establishments and entitling the employees to go to courts to get their grievances redressed. The Punjab Labour Welfare Funds Act, 1965, provides for the setting up of a Labour Welfare Board and appointment of a Welfare Commissioner. The unclaimed wages of the employees and the accumulation of fines have to be credited to the Labour Welfare Fund, out of which the Board is to finance various labour welfare activities sponsored by the Board. A Labour Welfare Board is already functioning in the State. The Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh, is the Welfare Commissioner under the Act. The Punjab Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays, Casual and Sick Leave) Act, 1965, provides for the grant of 7 days national and festival holidays, 7 days casual leave on full wages and 14 days sick leave on half wages to all the employees covered under the Act.

In order to secure proper benefits under the labour enactments, an adequate enforcement machinery works under the Labour Commissioner Punjab, Chandigarh. He is assisted, at the district level, by Labour-cum-Conciliation Officer, Factory Inspectors, Labour Inspectors and other miscellaneous staff.

Industrial Relations.—The objective of industrial relations is to facilitate production and to safeguard the interests of labour and management by securing their co-operation. The industrial relations between the employees and employers are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The object of this Act is to maintain industrial harmony by proper

adjustment of relations between labour class and capitalist class. The industrial relations machinery set up under the Act, is of two types : one for the prevention of disputes by providing works committees within the industrial units, and the other for the industrial relations machinery outside the industry comprising conciliation officers, boards of conciliation, courts of enquiry, labour courts, industrial tribunals and national tribunal.

On the whole, the relations of employers and employees in the district have been normally peaceful.

The table below gives particulars regarding the industrial disputes in the Hoshiarpur District under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, from 1971 to 1975 :

Year	Number of disputes raised	Number of strikes and lock-outs	Number of workers involved in strikes	Number of mandays lost
1971	23	—	—	—
1972	15	—	—	—
1973	20	—	—	—
1974	13	—	—	—
1975	29	—	—	—

(Source : Labour Commissioner, Punjab, Chandigarh)

The Factories Act, 1948.—The Factories Act, 1948, codified for the first time the old international principle that none should employ any worker on any manufacturing process without ensuring his health, safety and welfare. It was enforced in the State in April, 1949. All the factories which are driven with power and have on roll 10 workers or otherwise employ 20 persons are covered under this Act. Under the Act, the employer is required to send the details of the factory to the Chief Inspector of Factories. It provides for the maintenance of sanitation, safety measures, prevention from over-crowding, taking of precautionary measures against fire, dangerous and injurious fumes and explosives or inflammable dusts. It is the duty of the concerned Inspectors to visit the factories off and on to ensure that the owners abide by the provisions

of the Act. In case of default, the management is warned and asked to provide the required facilities to the workers and if the violations continue, prosecutions are launched. The factories falling within the purview of the Act are inspected at least twice a month.

In 1975, the number of working factories registered under the Act in the district was 119, and the average number of workers employed in these factories during the year was 1,744.

Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.—Compulsory provident fund has been introduced in certain specified industrial establishments under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Funds Act, 1952. Every employee of an establishment covered under the provident fund scheme is eligible for membership of the fund after one year's continuous service or 240 days of actual work during a period of twelve months. Contribution at the rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent is deducted from the basic pay, dearness allowance (inclusive of cash value of food concessions, if any admissible) and retaining allowance of employees who get pay up to Rs 1,000 per month or less. The employer contributes equal amount, thereof, and the account of the subscriber is opened in the State Bank of India in the name of an employee.

Under the scheme, provision has been made for the grant of advances under certain conditions to the members for financing life insurance policies, construction of houses and to defray medical expenses, from their share of contributions to the fund.

The number of factories/establishments covered under the Act in the Hoshiarpur District, as on March 31, 1975, was 77.

For the execution of the said scheme, the Regional Commissioner, Chandigarh, is incharge for the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh. He is assisted by a number of Inspectors in the field who execute government policies. The employers are required to maintain contributory cards of the employees and are to effect entries therein. These cards are open to inspection by the executive staff of the Regional Commissioner.

Death Relief Funds was set up in 1964 for Assisting the nominees/heirs of the deceased members. At least Rs 500 are disbursed as relief. A non-refundable advance is also granted in case of the individual's retrenchment from service.

(b) Prohibition

Since there is no dry district in the State, Hoshiarpur too is wet like others. On April 1, 1975, there were 93 country liquor vends, 1 wholesale *bhang* vend and 23 foreign liquor vends in the dsitric.

The consumption of exciseable articles in the district during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Year	Country Spirit (Proof Litres)	Foreign Spirit (Proof Litres)	Wine and Beer (Bulk Litres)	Opium (Kg)	Bhang (Kg)
1970-71	.. 5,54,809	18,833	47,636	4.643	—
1971-72	.. 5,50,911	29,189	68,726	3	51,035
1972-73	.. 5,70,946	68,854	1,31,359	4	52,555
1973-74	.. 5,75,719	76,165	78,822	—	63,000
1974-75	.. 5,89,000	1,22,276	11,706	3.164	62,000

(Statistical Abstracts of Punjab, 1971 to 1975)

Hoshiarpur District falls under the jurisdiction of Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner, Jullundur. The Excise and Taxation Officer, Hoshiarpur, administers the Excise and Opium Acts, in the district. He is assisted by 1 District Excise Inspector, 5 Excise Inspectors, besides other miscellaneous staff.

The number of cases registered under these Acts in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 is given below :

Year	Number of Cases Registered		
	Excise Act	Opium Act	Total
1970-71	.. 577	131	708
1971-72	.. 470	216	686
1972-73	.. 763	111	874
1973-74	.. 717	152	869
1974-75	.. 845	112	957

(Source: Excise and Taxation Officer, Hoshiarpur)

(c) Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes had been poverty-stricken people in the Indian Society. In order to raise their standard of life, the Government of India and the State Government evolved a number of developmental schemes. There are no persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the Punjab.

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

Out of the total population of 12,33,493 in the district (1961 Census), there were 2,99,314 Scheduled Castes persons (1,61,020 males and 1,38,294 females) who formed 24.3 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of these, 18,211 (10,566 males and 7,645 females) lived in the urban areas, and 2,81,103, (1,50,454 males and 1,30,649 females) lived in the rural areas. Due to the transfer of certain areas of the district to Himachal Pradesh and Rupnagar District on the re-organization of the Punjab State in 1966, there was a decrease in the population of the district. According to 1971 Census the population of the district was recorded as 10,52,153 persons (5,53,946 males and 4,98,207 females). The number of Scheduled Castes persons was 3,03,521 (1,61,859 males and 1,41,662 females) forming 28.85 per cent of the total population of the district. Out of these, 2,82,754 persons (1,50,627 males and 1,32,127 females) lived in the rural areas and 20,767 (11,232 males and 9,535 females) in the urban areas.

The names of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhabiting the Hoshiarpur District, and their main professions, are given in the Appendix at the end of this chapter at pages 407 and 408.

Measures adopted for betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes

The Constitution of India provides for special safeguards for the Backward Classes which include Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, denotified tribes and other backward classes. The interests of the Scheduled Castes have been protected by including them in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. The Constitution provides that no discrimination can be made against them in any shape or form. Article 15(A) of the Constitution bestows powers on the States to make schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes.

Under the division of powers, welfare of the Harijans was made the responsibility of the States. The States enacted legislative measures for the abolition of untouchability and removal of other hardships

confronted by them. The State Government passed the Punjab Removal of the Religious, and Social Disabilities Act, 1948, for ensuring free and un-hindered access to shrines and public places by the Harijans. Further the Government enacted the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, which recognizes the practice of untouchability, in any form, as a cognizable offence.

The Directive principles embodied in the Constitution empower the States to undertake special measures for improving the lot of these neglected and down-trodden classes and tribes. Efforts have been made to improve the socio-economic conditions of the members of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. The Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, Chandigarh, works for the uplift of these classes in the State.

The Office of the District Welfare Officer was established at Hoshiarpur in 1955-56 to look after the work at district level. He is assisted by 4 Tahsil Welfare Officers, posted one each at the tahsil headquarters, viz. Hoshiarpur, Dasuya, Garhshankar and Balachaur. He is also assisted by 1 Accountant, 11 Lady Social Workers, 11 Lady Attendants, besides other miscellaneous staff.

Under Article 330 and 332 of the Constitution, provision has been made for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and among others, in the Parliament as also in the State Legislatures on population basis. The reservation was for a period of 10 years, i.e. up to 1960. The period has further been extended up to 1980. In order to provide employment to the educated persons of the weaker sections, 25 per cent vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for the Backward Classes in all government departments and establishments. To ensure proper implementation of the reservation policy in services, a special cell has been created in the Department of Social Welfare. No department can recruit a non-scheduled caste candidate against a post reserved for Scheduled Castes unless a certificate is obtained from the cell to this effect that no suitable Scheduled Caste candidate is available. The Scheduled Castes candidates also enjoy age relaxation concessions in regard to recruitment to services.

The schemes implemented for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Vimukt Jatis and Backward Classes are as follows :--

1. Social Welfare Schemes

The State Social Welfare Department has implemented the following schemes :—

Subsidy for Construction of New Houses for Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis.—Mostly, the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis reside in

slums in the urban and rural areas of the district. They are unable to build better houses due to their poverty. The Government, therefore, gives subsidy to them for construction of new houses. Each deserving and needy person is given Rs 900 as a subsidy for the purpose. On their part, the beneficiaries are required to provide unskilled labour and sites. The house built under the scheme consists of a room, a verandah, a kitchen and a court-yard, with a total area of 5 or 6 *marlas*.

Under the scheme, the beneficiaries are bound not to alienate the properties so acquired by them. The property rights of the houses are fully vested in Government for a period of 20 years, and thereafter, the house becomes the property of the beneficiary. The recipient, however, enjoys free use of the house during this period.

The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries under the scheme in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, were as under :

Year		Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of bene- ficiaries
Vimukt Jatis			
1970-71	..	900	1
1971-72	..	900	1
1972-73	..	900	1
1973-74	..	900	1
1974-75	..	—	—
Scheduled Castes			
1970-71	..	—	—
1971-72	..	10,800	12
1972-73	..	9,000	10
1973-74	..	9,900	11
1974-75	..	—	—

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Heretofore, this scheme was a Centrally sponsored one. Since no provision was made by the Government of India during 1974-75, the State Government included this scheme in the State sector for 1975-76.

Subsidy for the Purchase of Agricultural Land.—The members of the Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis are generally landless labourers. They earn their livelihood by taking land on lease or *batai*, which does not yield enough produce for the maintenance of an average family. Keeping in view the plight of their suffering, the Government came to their rescue and formulated a scheme to help these classes. Under the scheme, a subsidy of Rs 5,000 for the purchase of agricultural land and Rs 1,000 for the construction of house/well is granted to the deserving landless persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Besides, an amount of Rs 180 is also disbursed to each beneficiary as stamp duty for the registration of land purchased by him. The scheme was introduced in 1956-57.

The amount of subsidies granted and the number of beneficiaries, i. e. persons settled on land under the scheme, in the district during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given hereunder:

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of bene- ficiaries
1970-71	20,000	10
1971-72	35,000	7
1972-73	20,000	4
1973-74	15,000	3
1974-75	85,000	17

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Drinking Water Facilities.—The facilities of drinking water were not available in the residential areas of the depressed classes in most of the villages. Under the Drinking Water Wells Scheme, a subsidy for the sinking of new wells and repair to old ones and installation of hand-pumps is given, where the facility of drinking water is not available to the members of the Scheduled Castes.

The amount of subsidy granted and the number of wells sunk/repaired and hand-pumps installed in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given below:—

Year	Amount dis- bursed as subsidies	No. of wells sunk/repaired and hand- pumps in- stalled
	(Rs)	
1970-71	7,000	21
1971-72	26,350	82
1972-73	56,000	96
1973-74	56,000	119
1974-75	66,100	96

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Interest-free loans.—The members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes who successfully complete their professional courses in medicine, law, engineering and architecture, etc. are unable to enter into their specialized allocations for want of finances. To help them to start their business, a scheme was introduced by the Government in 1958-59. Under this scheme, every such eligible person was granted an interest-free loan of Rs 2,000. This amount was to be recovered in 20 half-yearly equal instalments. The scheme was dropped in 1971-72.

In order to make more financial assistance available at cheap rates of interest to members of the Scheduled Castes for setting up business, industry and trade, the Punjab Government established the Punjab Scheduled Castes Land Development and Finance Corporation in 1970-71. During 1974-75, an amount of Rs 6,92,856 disbursed to 120 loanes by the Corporation in the district.

Construction of Dharmshalas/Chaupals.—This scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1969-70. Under the scheme a sum of Rs 7,000 for the construction of a new *dharmshala/chaupal* and Rs 2,000 for the repair of an old/ *katcha dharmshala* is granted as subsidy where these are needed by members of the Scheduled Castes. The aim of the scheme is to

provide accommodation to the members of the Scheduled Castes for the solemnization of marriages and conducting social functions. The scheme started functioning in the Hoshiarpur District from 1970-71. The table below gives the amount disbursed and the number of *dharamshalas* constructed in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75:

Year		Amount dis- bursed (Rs)	Number of <i>dharamshalas</i> constructed
1970-71	..	3,23,000	61
1971-72	..	5,85,000	115
1972-73	..	4,99,000	93
1973-74	..	11,41,000	212
1974-75	..	11,20,000	189

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Environmental Improvement of Harijan Bastis.—The Harijan *bastis* are traditionally located in comparatively unhealthy areas and they are usually breeding ground of flies, mosquitoes and epidemics. During the rainy season, it is a problem to pass through them. In order to improve their living conditions and environmental sanitation, the Government introduced the scheme in 1972-73. Under the scheme, grants are given to Harijans for the pavement of streets and construction of drains and for improving the stagnant and dirty ponds located within the vicinity of the *bastis*. The amount disbursed under the scheme in the district, during 1972-73 to 1974-75, is given below:

Year		Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of bastis benefited
1972-73	..	9,00,000	19
1973-74	..	16,05,914	55
1974-75	..	3,70,972	13

(Source: District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Community Centres.—With a view to eradicating untouchability and promoting social intercourse, the scheme of Community Centres was introduced in the State in 1956-57. Community Centres have been started at places which are largely inhabited by the Scheduled Castes. The Department of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Punjab, is running 11 community centres in Hoshiarpur District. Each community centre is manned by a Lady Social Worker and a Lady Attendant who are usually trained in maternity techniques and as such handle maternity cases free of charge. In these centres, women are imparted adult and social education, and are taught cooking, first-aid, home nursing, tailoring, embroidery, etc. The children are taught cleanliness, songs, games, good behaviour and good habits.

The amount disbursed as subsidy and the number of community centres established in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given below :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of Community Centres established
1970-71	.. 2,000	1
1971-72	.. 2,000	1
1972-73	.. 2,000	1
1973-74	.. 2,000	1
1974-75	.. 2,000	1

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Subsidy for the purchase of Pigs.—The scheme was started in 1966-67 with a view to improving and strengthening the lot of weaker sections. Under this scheme, a matching grant of Rs 800 was given to each deserving member of the Scheduled Castes for purchasing at least four pigs and the beneficiary was required to contribute Rs 200 for initial feeding and maintenance. The scheme was dropped in 1974-75.

The progress made under the scheme in the district, during 1970-71 to 1973-74, was as under :

Year		Amount disbursed (Rs)	Number of persons benefited
1970-71	..	5,600	7
1971-72	..	5,600	7
1972-73	..	7,200	9
1973-74	..	5,600	7

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Legal Aid.—Due to poor economic condition of members of the Scheduled Castes, they are unable to engage competent lawyers, and hence cannot get proper justice. Therefore, in order to protect their interests in criminal, civil and revenue cases and to safeguard their rights against the landlords and other exploiting classes, this scheme was introduced in 1961-62. The amount disbursed to the Scheduled Castes under the scheme in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, is given below :

Year		Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of persons benefited
1970-71	..	60	2
1971-72	..	—	—
1972-73	..	143	3
1973-74	..	—	—
1974-75	..	—	—

(Source : District Welfare Officer, Hoshiarpur)

Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme.—It is a Centrally-sponsored scheme and is operated by the Education Department. Under this scheme, scholarships are given to the Scheduled Castes students at the college stage. They are also given benefit under this scheme in the Government technical and professional institutions. These students are also allowed the refund of examination fee, if any, only once for each examination.

Award of Scholarships and Reimbursement of Fees.—The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes are awarded scholarships and are reimbursed tuition fees under the State Harijan Welfare Scheme. Scholarships and reimbursement of tuition fee is allowed to all the Scheduled Castes and Backward Class students for 9th, 10th and 11th classes at the rate of Rs 10 per month for 1st and 2nd Divisioners and Rs 6 per month to others. The students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes whose parents' income is Rs 6,000 per annum or below derive benefits under this scheme. The Vimukt Jatis students are paid stipend right from the 1st primary class.

Coaching Centre for Competitive Examination.—To ensure proper and adequate representation of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates in I.A.S., I.P.S., Allied Services, etc. a coaching centre has been set up in the Punjabi University, Patiala, to provide coaching to the candidates appearing in the competitive examinations for the higher posts.

Employment Cell.—The Punjab Government have set up a special employment cell in the Directorate of Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to assist the unemployed persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to get suitable jobs in various departments. No vacancy or post which is reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes can be filled or unreserved without obtaining a non-availability certificate from this Employment Cell. The scheme was introduced in the district on 15th July, 1975. Up to 31st December, 1975, 76 unemployed persons were registered, out of which two were provided with employment.

Hostel for Scheduled Castes Girls.—A hostel for Scheduled Caste girls has been established at Mahalpur in the district where arrangements for free board and lodging for harijan girl students studying in schools has been made. The scope of this scheme has been extended to collegiate stage as well.¹

II Industrial Training Schemes

To train members of Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis in various engineering and non-engineering trades, the Industrial Training Department, Punjab, has started industrial training centres for Scheduled Castes at various places in the State, apart from the general reservation for them in all other technical institutions. The main objective of this scheme is to increase the earning capacity of the under privileged classes of society so that their standard of living can be raised. Under this scheme, stipends at the rate of Rs 45 per mensem are awarded to all the trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Vimukt Jatis and Rs 35 per mensem to the students belonging to Backward Classes. In the Hoshiarpur District, the training is given to the Scheduled Castes candidates in the Industrial Training Centre, Garhshankar.

Representative Institutions

There is no representative institution of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes in the district.

(d) Other Social Welfare Activities

A number of social welfare schemes are being run by the Social Welfare Department, Punjab, for providing institutional and non-institutional services to the economically and socially weaker sections of the Society. Of these, the following schemes may be mentioned :—

Old-Age Pension Scheme.—It is an important scheme of the Social Welfare Department, Punjab, which aims at providing social security to the aged and destitutes in the State by way of pensions. Under the scheme, aged and infirm destitute persons above 65 years in case of men and above 60 years in case of women, with no means of livelihood and no earning son, are provided monetary assistance. It was originally started with effect from January 1, 1964 with a meagre pension of Rs 15 per month per head, but, with effect from July 1, 1968, the rate of pension was increased to Rs 25 per month per head. Keeping in view the rising prices of essential commodities and high cost of living *vis-a-vis* social hazards attached to the aged persons, the rate of pension was increased from Rs 25 per month to Rs 50 per month per head, from March, 1, 1973.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given below :

Year		Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1970-71	..	3,68,202	1,328
1971-72	..	4,78,475	1,595
1972-73	..	4,97,103	1,657
1973-74	..	10,76,400	1,794
1974-75	..	15,17,738	2,674

(Source : Director, Social Welfare, Punjab,
Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Widows and Destitute Women.—This scheme aims at providing socio-economic security to needy widows and destitute women below the age of 60 years. It was introduced in January, 1968, in the State. The rate of financial assistance under the scheme initially was Rs 20 per month per head but it was increased to Rs 50 per month per head with effect from March 1, 1973, in view of the high cost of living.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75, are given below :

Year		Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1970-71	..	6,125	26
1971-72	..	11,588	54
1972-73	..	12,636	55
1973-74	..	1,52,632	258
1974-75	..	4,14,120	686

(Source : Director, Social Welfare, Punjab,
Chandigarh)

Financial Assistance to Dependent Children.—This scheme came into force in March, 1968. It aims at providing relief to such children below the age of 16 years, whose parents have either died or have income below Rs 60 per month. The initial rate of financial assistance of Rs 20 per month per child was raised to Rs 60 per month per child with effect from March 1, 1974.

The amount disbursed under the scheme and the number of beneficiaries in the district, during 1970-71 to 1974-75 are as under :

Year	Amount disbursed (Rs)	No. of beneficiaries
1970-71	2,121	14
1971-72	3,570	25
1972-73	5,059	33
1973-74	7,497	44
1974-75	15,330	59

(Source : Director, Social Welfare, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Besides the above, the Social Welfare Department, Punjab, is running the following institutions at Hoshiarpur for the welfare of the destitute and the delinquent boys and the aged and infirm :

1. Certified School, Reception-cum-Observation Home, Hoshiarpur.—With a view to providing institutional service to the destitute and delinquent boys of 8—16 years, the Certified School, Reception-cum-Observation Home is functioning at Hoshiarpur. Those children who due to immaturity of years commit some crime, are treated and provided congenial atmosphere for their physical and mental development. Inmates are provided free board, lodging, clothing, medical assistance, education and vocational training to help them to become normal and law abiding citizens. A High School, known as Mahila Ashram High School, which provides regular education to the children is attached to the Certified School.

2. Home for Aged and Infirm, Hoshiarpur.—Old persons, above 60 years in the case of women and above 65 years in the case of men, who

need institutional care and who have no source of livelihood and no one to support them, are provided free board, lodging, clothing, medical assistance, recreational and other facilities in this Home. The number of old men or and women in this Home during 1976 was 55.

(e) Public Trusts, Charitable Endowments and Muslim wakfs

Public and charitable endowments play a significant part in the life of the society. They cover almost all aspects of life, especially social, religious and educational. Many educational institutions, hospitals, *dharmshajas* and other social welfare organizations are either started or are materially assisted in their administration and maintenance with funds donated by philanthropists.

Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital Trust, Bajwara, is the only trust worth mentioning which is described below :

Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital Trust, Bajwara.—This trust was founded in 1923 by Lala Mulkh Raj, a resident of Bajwara, in the memory of his Father Lala Chuni Lal Bhalla. It runs a hospital viz. Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital at Bajwara, which provides free medical facilities to the people. The affairs of the trust are managed by five trustees.

Muslim Wakfs.—Besides, there are 3,538 Muslim Wakfs at different places in the district, with properties attached to some of them. These properties were maintained by the Custodian Department, Government of India, upto 1961, when their administration was entrusted to the Punjab Wakf Board, with headquarters at Ambala Cantt. The administration of the Wakfs is regulated by the Central Wakf Act, 1954.

The annual income from the Wakf properties in the district is Rs 2,35,400. It is spent for the upkeep of these institutions and for charitable purposes. Grants are given to the Muslim schools and annual scholarships are given to the deserving students. Besides monthly aids are given to the poor widows and destitutes. A large amount is also spent for the celebrations of Urs on the important *dargahs*.

The staff of the Wakf Board, posted in the district, consists of one Aukaf Officer posted at Hoshiarpur and five Rent Controllors (two each at Hoshiarpur and Dasuya and one at Garhshankar). Besides, Imams are employed who look after the welfare and maintenance of the mosques and give religious education to the Muslim children.

The prominent *dargah* in the district is 'Dargah 'Baba Wali Mohammad in the village of Hardothala, tahsil Dasuya.

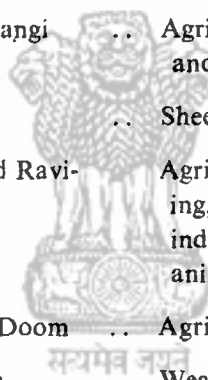
APPENDIX

Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes inhabiting the Hoshiarpur District

(Vide page 395)

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main professions
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Scheduled Castes

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1. Ad Dharmi .. Agricultural labour, shoe-making, flaying of dead animals and leather tanning
 2. Balmiki, Chura or Bhangi .. Agricultural labour, scavenging and skinning of dead animals
 3. Bazigar .. Sheep and goat trade and labour
 4. Chamar, Ramdasi and Ravidasi .. Agricultural labour, shoe-making, leather tanning, household industry, flaying of dead animals etc.
 5. Dumna, Mahasha or Doom .. Agricultural labour, etc.
 6. Kabirpanthi or Julaha .. Weaving and agriculture
 7. Megh .. Weaving and agriculture
 8. Sarera .. Agriculture etc.
 9. Bhanjras .. Bamboo business and making of *chicks*

Backward Classes

1. Chhimba .. Tailoring
2. Dhobi .. Washing of clothes
3. Jogi .. Labour
4. Kahar or Jhiwar .. Labour
5. Kumhar .. Pottery and donkey transport

Serial No.	Name of Caste	Main profession
6.	Labana	.. Agriculture
7.	Nai or barber	.. Barber's job
8.	Kamboj	.. Agriculture
9.	Gujjar	.. Rearing of goats, cows, buffalo, agriculture, etc.
10.	Lohar	.. Smithy
11.	Swarnkar	.. Making of ornaments
12.	Chang or Bahti	.. Agriculture, labour etc.
13.	Christian	.. Service
Vimukt Jatis		
1.	Barar	.. Labour
2.	Sansi	.. Labour
3.	Kuch Bandh	.. Making of winnowing basket



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Representation of the District in the State and the Union Legislatures

Historical Retrospect.—Prior to the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857, there existed no suitable means to ascertain the reaction of the people to the British rule in India. The Mutiny brought home to the British Government that the lack of real touch between the ruler and the ruled was one of the principal causes of this Uprising. So in order to secure a close contact between the Government and the governed through the association of Indians with the legislation, the Indian Councils Act of 1861 was passed. This Act was a great Constitutional landmark which made provisions for the addition of native element to the legislative Councils. However, the Act failed to satisfy the aspirations of the natives and their agitation for substantial reform in the existing Councils resulted in the passage of the Councils Act of 1892. The Act was a first approach to the admission of the elective principle in the representation of Indian unofficial opinion in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. It was for the first time that the principle of election was largely recognized under the Indian Councils Act of 1909, which was further extended under the Government of India Acts of 1919 and 1935. Under the Act of 1935, the provinces were furnished with a new Constitutional status designated as Provincial Autonomy, which implied that the provinces were to have an independent and autonomous status and full scale responsible Government of their own.

Under the provisions of the Act of 1935, the First General Elections were held in January, 1937, and the Second and the last in March, 1946. The elections could not be held in between because of the Second World War (1939—45).

General Elections held under the Constitution of India.—Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the universal adult franchise was given limited role to play. The right to vote was exercised only by 14 per cent of the population. Apart from this, the communal representation was another feature of the said Act. The new Constitution has made a clean sweep of the postulate of communal electorates and has substituted in its place common electorate for all the citizens of India. Article 326 of the Constitution provides that the elections to the House of People (Lok Sabha) and to the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of every State shall be on the basis of universal adult franchise. Every Indian

citizen, who is not less than 21 years of age, is entitled to vote, if he is not otherwise disqualified. Till 1976, five general elections have been held in the country. The phenomenal success of these elections, characterized by smooth progress of voting, is a proof of the spirit of the masses to adjust themselves to a democratic way of life.

India, under the Constitution, is a Union of States and territories. The Constitution lays down that the members of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of each State shall be chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The Constitution does not specify the actual number of seats in a particular State Assembly. It is fixed by the Parliament through the Representation of People Act, 1951.

The Punjab State had bicameral legislature—Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), but the latter was abolished in 1969 for effecting economy in State expenditure. The Punjab Legislature is unicameral. Previously, it consisted of 104 members now its strength has been raised to 117. No person is eligible to be chosen to fill a seat in the Vidhan Sabha unless he is a citizen of India and not less than 25 years of age and possesses such other qualifications as prescribed in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and also does not suffer from any of the stipulated disqualifications.

First General Elections, 1951-52.—The first General Legislative Elections in the Punjab, as in the rest of India, represented a bold experiment in democracy. These were held in 1951-52. Irrespective of the literacy rate in the State, the franchise was thrown open to every adult not suffering from any disqualifications.

Out of the total population of the Hoshiarpur District numbering 7,94,393 (1951 Census) 6,11,307 persons were eligible for vote for the Vidhan Sabha constituencies. According to the scale of representation laid down for the State, an assembly seat was allocated to the population of 1,00,079 persons or 46,571 voters. On this basis, one Parliamentary constituency and 9 Assembly constituencies were allocated to the district. Two of the Assembly constituencies, viz. Hoshiarpur, and Garhshankar were declared double-member constituencies and were reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Parliamentary Constituency¹

There was only one Parliamentary constituency (double-member) in the district, viz., Hoshiarpur. The total number of electors in the constituency was 7,75,828 who had 15,51,656 votes. The total number

¹ *Report on the First General Legislative Elections in the Punjab State held under the Constitution of India 1951-52* (Simla, 1952), p. 109

of votes polled was 7,99,357. Both the successful candidates had affiliation with the Congress Party. The number of votes polled by the different political parties was as under:

Name of party	Total No. of votes polled	Percentage
Congress	3,62,026	45.30
Scheduled Castes Federation	1,23,007	15.40
Communists	1,09,215	13.70
Akali Dal	65,197	8.10
Socialists	44,005	5.50
Forward Block	36,710	4.60
Jan Sangh	35,499	4.40
Independents	23,698	3.00
	7,99,357	100

Punjab Legislative Assembly Constituencies¹

For the Punjab Legislative Assembly, there were 9 constituencies consisting of 11 seats in the district (two constituencies being double-member), viz. Dasuya, Tanda, Mukerian, Amb, Una, Anandpur, Balachaur, Garhshankar (double-member) and Hoshiarpur (double-member). From these constituencies 9 Congress, one Communist and one Forward Block candidates were declared elected. The total number of votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given below:

Name of party	Total No. of votes polled	Percentage
Congress	1,77,221	36.90
Independents	1,36,636	28.40
Socialists	36,848	7.70
Communists	37,389	7.80
Akali Dal	31,923	6.60
Jan Sangh	25,299	5.30
Forward Block	21,582	4.50
Lal Communists	13,028	2.70
Depressed Classes League	681	0.10
	4,80,609	100

1. Ibid., pp. 158-168

Bye-election to the Hoshiarpur Constituency for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.—After the first general elections in 1951-52, this election was held on account of the death of the sitting Congress M.L.A. The Congress Party again won the seat. The total number of electors in the constituency was 99,771, and the number of valid votes polled was 63,644. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as follows :—

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	31,413	49.35
Independents ..	32,231	50.65
Total ..	63,644	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Bye-election to the Anandpur Sahib Constituency for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.—This bye-election was also held after the first general elections due to the resignation of the M.L.A. belonging to the Forward Block. The Congress Party won the seat. There were only two candidates in the field. The total number of electors in the constituency was 60,074 and the total number of valid votes polled was 40,041. The total number of valid votes polled by each candidates was as follows :—

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	26,667	66.60
Independents ..	13,374	33.40
Total ..	40,041	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Second General Elections, 1957.—These elections were attended to in some respects with greater difficulty than the First General Elections, 1951-52, because the area involved was much larger due to the merger of erstwhile Pepsu with the Punjab on November 1, 1956. This time the total period for the poll in the State was reduced appreciably (i. e. February 24 to March 14, 1957). The delimitation of constituencies was effected only a few weeks before the constituencies were called upon to elect and with the result the consequential arrangements had to be rushed through in minimum time. Instead of polling in each constituency being spread over a number of days, poll was completed in only one day, or, in isolated cases, in two days. For the first time, arrangements were made for polling parties to work in the snowbound regions of Lahaul and Spiti. The counting of votes was taken up in each constituency as soon as the polling had been completed, instead of the polling in the entire State had been completed.

Out of the total population of 7,94,393 (1951 Census) in the district the number of electors was 6,51,236. In accordance with the report of the Delimitation Commission, one Lok Sabha constituency and 2 Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies (double-member) were allocated to the district.

Lok Sabha Constituency¹

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district, viz Hoshiarpur from which the Congress candidate was elected. The position of the contesting parties was as under :

Name of party		Total No. of votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	1,61,879	61.40
Jan Sangh	..	1,01,872	38.60
Total	..	2,63,751	100

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies²

For the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, there were 7 constituencies consisting of 10 seats (including 3 seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes). The names of these constituencies were ; Anandpur, Amb, Dasuya, Garhshankar (double-member), Hoshiarpur (double-member), Mukerian

1 *Report on General Elections in Punjab, 1957* (Chandigarh, 1959) p. 91

2 *Ibid* pp. 119-120

(double-member), and Una. From these constituencies, 6 Congress, 2 Communists, and 2 Independent candidates were elected. The total number of electors for these constituencies was 6,51,236, out of which 6,31,482 voted. The number of votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of party		Total No. of votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	2,85,979	45.30
Communists	..	1,76,646	12.10
Jan Sangh	..	1,34,933	5.50
Scheduled Castes Federation	..	92,655	14.80
Praja Socialist Party	..	1,5,378	0.80
Independents	..	1,35,891	21.50
Total	..	6,31,482	100

Third General Elections, 1962.—A major improvement in the matter of elections in the State this time was in regard to the period of poll. While it took nearly 19 days to complete the poll during the second general elections, the poll this time was held and completed on a single day on February 24, 1962, throughout the State, except in Kulu and Seraj Constituencies, where on account of the areas being snow-bound and inaccessible the poll was deferred and held later towards the end of April. Punjab was the only State which had the distinction of having a single-day poll both for the Parliamentary and Assembly elections.

In 1961, the Parliament decided to abolish the double-member constituencies for the Legislative Assemblies as well as for the House of the People and as such passed the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act (1 of 1961) for this purpose. Under the Act, the Election Commission was empowered to divide even double-member constituencies into single-member constituencies, delimit the extent, decide in which of them the seat shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. As a result of this, one Parliamentary constituency and 10 Assembly constituencies were formed in the district.

Out of the total population of 8,71,130 in 1961, the number of electors in the district was 7,11,708.

Lok Sabha Constituency¹

Hoshiarpur was the only Parliamentary constituency in the district in the Third General Elections, 1962. The Congress candidate won the seat from this constituency. The total number of electors for the constituency was 4,84,314, out of which 3,19,443 voted. The position of the valid votes polled by each contesting party was as under :

Name of party		Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	1,28,953	41.80
Republican Party of India	..	1,18,652	38.50
Jan Sangh	..	31,008	10.00
Swatantra	..	16,589	5.40
Independents	..	13,382	4.30
Total	..	3,08,584	100

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies²

There were 10 constituencies for the Vidhan Sabha in the district, viz. Mukerian, Dasuya, Haryana, Hoshiarpur, Jahan Khelan, Una, Mahalpur, Garhshankar and Anandpur. From these constituencies, 9 Congress and 1 Independent candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of party		Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	2,12,317	49.10
Republican Party of India	..	50,078	11.80
Communists	..	38,135	8.95
Jan Sangh	..	19,220	4.51
Praja Socialist Party	..	15,110	3.54
Swatantra	..	5,510	1.30
Independents	..	85,277	20.00
Total	..	4,25,647	100


1 *Report on the General Elections in Punjab, 1962* (Chandigarh, 1963), p. 61

2 *Ibid.*, p. 84

Fourth General Elections, 1967.—The general elections held in 1967 were the first in the new State of Punjab after its reorganization on November 1, 1966 and were the fourth in the country. The constituencies delimited in 1965 were subjected to further delimitation in November 1966. The Hoshiarpur District was divided into 8 Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies and one Parliamentary constituency. Out of the total population of 8,71,130 (1961 Census) of the district, the number of electors was 4,94,190. As in the last general elections, the poll in all the constituencies was held under marking system of voting and completed in one day on February 19, 1967.

Lok Sabha Constituency

There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district, viz. Hoshiarpur, from which the Congress candidate was elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district was as under :



Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	95,877	29.26
Jan Sangh ..	94,366	28.80
Communist Party of India (Marxist) ..	69,410	21.18
Samyukta Socialist Party ..	17,399	5.31
Swatantra ..	10,676	3.25
Independents ..	39,995	12.20
Total ..	3,27,723	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies¹

There were 8 Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including 2 reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes) in the district, viz. Balachaur,

¹ Report on the Mid-Term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969 (Chandigarh, 1971), pp. 45-46

Garhshankar, Mahalpur (Scheduled Castes), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (Scheduled Castes), Tanda, Dasuya, and Mukerian. From these constituencies, 4 Congress, 1 Socialist and 3 Independent candidates were elected. The total number of valid votes polled by each contesting party is given below :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	1,21,084	35.80
Akali Dal (Sant Group) ..	20,318	6.01
Jan Sangh ..	29,146	8.62
Communist Party of India ..	13,478	3.99
Communist Party of India (Marxist) ..	11,241	3.32
Akali Dal (Master Group) ..	10,477	3.10
Socialists ..	16,027	4.74
Praja Socialist Party ..	691	0.20
Swatantra ..	344	0.10
Independents ..	1,15,397	34.12
Total ..	3,38,203	100

Mid-term Poll 1969.—The first meeting for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, constituted as a result of the fourth general elections, was held on March 20, 1967. In the normal course its tenure would have lasted for five years, i.e. upto March 19, 1972 as provided in Article 172 of the Constitution of India. The party position, after the said elections, was such that no single political party had absolute majority in the Vidhan Sabha of 104 members. Some of the political parties, namely, the Akali Dal (Sant Group), the Jan Sangh, the Republican Party and the Right Communists joined together to form People's United Front, which formed its Ministry. The Ministry assumed office on March 8, 1967. After some time a game of defections started and then Education Minister in the Ministry, defected along with a few other M.L.A.s of the Akali Dal, and formed United Front Ministry

on November 25, 1967, with the support of some Independents and the Congress Legislative Party. The relationship between the Ministry and the Congress Legislative Party—its main supporter—did not, however, continue to be smooth for long and ultimately, the Congress Party withdrew its support from the United Front Ministry. This led to the tendering of resignation by the Chief Minister. As a result a situation was created in which no single party or workable alliance of parties could provide a stable government. In the circumstances as recommended by the Governor, Punjab, the President's rule was proclaimed in the State from August 23, 1968. Thus, the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in 1967 stood dissolved, necessitating a mid-term general elections so as to constitute a new Vidhan Sabha.

The poll throughout the State was held on a single day on February 9, 1969. The counting of votes was started on the 10th February and completed on the 11th February. Out of the total population of 8,71,130 (1961 census) of the district, the number of electors was 5,42,025.

Punjab Vidhan Sabha Constituencies¹

There were 8 Vidhan Sabha constituencies (including 2 reserved for Scheduled Castes) in the district, viz. Balachaur, Garhshankar, Mahalpur (Scheduled Castes), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (Scheduled Castes), Tanda, Dasuya and Mukerian. From these constituencies, 5 Congress, 2 Akali and 1 Socialist candidates were elected. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties is given below :

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	1,35,847	37.94
Akali Dal ..	41,119	11.48
Jan Sangh ..	55,712	15.56
Communist Party of India ..	19,797	5.53
Communist Party of India (marxist) ..	15,593	4.35
Socialists ..	16,155	4.51
Swatantra ..	17,308	4.83
Independents ..	56,563	15.80
Total ..	3,58,094	100

¹ *Report on the Mid-Term General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1969* (Chandigarh, 1971) pp. 60-61

Bye-election to the Hoshiarpur Lok Sabha Constituency 1969.—This bye-election was necessitated after the Supreme Court of India on April 23, 1968 declared as void the election of a sitting Congress candidate. It was held in a single day on February 9, 1969. The total number of electors in the district was 5,10,585. The Jan Sangh candidate won the seat. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district was as follows:

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Jan Sangh ..	1,63,071	48.00
Congress ..	1,11,232	33.00
Republican Party of India ..	33,986	10.00
Republican Party of India (Ambedkar) ..	10,766	3.20
Independents ..	19,626	5.80
Total ..	3,38,681	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)


Fifth General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1971.—There was only one Lok Sabha constituency in the district, viz. Hoshiarpur. The Congress candidate was declared successful from this constituency. The total number of electors in the district was 5,24,148. The total number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties in the district was as under:

Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress ..	1,72,451	53.92
Akali Dal ..	71,616	22.38
Jan Sangh ..	38,560	12.06
Samyukta Socialist Party ..	23,348	7.29
Independents ..	13,883	4.35
Total ..	3,19,858	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh)

Fifth General Elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1972.—The fifth general elections to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha were necessitated due to the premature dissolution of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituted in March, 1969. It was for the second time that the President's rule was imposed in the State. In the wake of President's rule emergency was declared due to Indo-Pakistan Conflict in 1971. The preparation for the conduct of new general elections had, therefore, to be made under the shadow of emergency. The poll throughout the State was held on a single day i.e. on March 11, 1972.

There were 8 Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituencies including two reserved for Scheduled Castes in the district, viz. Balachaur, Garhshankar, Mahalpur (Scheduled Castes), Hoshiarpur, Sham Chaurasi (Scheduled Castes), Tanda, Dasuya and Mukerian. The total number of electors in the district was 5,83,919. From these constituencies, 6 Congress, 1 Communist and 1 Independent candidates were elected. The number of valid votes polled in favour of each of the contesting parties in the district is as under :



Name of party	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	1,67,648	45.97
Akali Dal	38,236	10.48
Jan Sangh	14,920	4.09
Communist Party of India	24450	6.70
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	19,332	5.30
Socialists	19,315	5.30
Independents	80,806	22.16
Total	3,64,707	100

Bye-election to the Dasuya Constituency for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, 1975.—This bye-election was held on account of the vacancy caused by the death of a sitting Congress M.L.A. on August 8, 1974. The bye-election was held on May 25, 1975 in which again the Congress candidate

was declared successful. The total number of electors for the constituency was 78,672. The number of valid votes polled by each of the contesting parties was as under:

Name of party		Total No. of valid votes polled	Percentage
Congress	..	33,219	57.40
Akali Dal	..	21,892	37.80
All India Labour Party	..	2,020	3.50
Independents	..	757	1.30
Total	..	57,888	100

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Chandigarh)

(b) Political Parties and Organizations

A democratic government cannot work without the presence of party system. Political parties are the life-blood of democracy. For the efficient and smooth working of government, solid opposition is very much necessary. In India, since independence (1947) there is dominance of one single party—Congress—which is a well-organised organization.

The essence of parliamentary democracy is party government and a party government cannot succeed without an organised party system. In India, we have a multi-party system like France. The history of political parties in India is largely history of the Indian National Movement. The earliest were the local societies like Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, the Mahajan Sabha, Madras, the Indian Association, Calcutta, etc. Soon, however, the need for an all-India organization was felt and the result was the establishment of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Towards the beginning of the twentieth century, there came into being two wings within the Congress, namely the right wing and the extremists. The right wing called, 'moderate' stood for the existing methodology of making speeches and passing resolutions at periodic sessions. The other wing was known as the extremist. In 1906, there came into being a communal party, namely the Muslim League. Its membership was open to the Muslims only. For a period of 30 years after 1906, the

Congress, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha constituted the main sections of political opinion in India.

After 1935, there came parties of the left such as Republican, Socialist Party, the Forward Block, the Peasants and Workers Party, etc. A Terrorist Party which had existed from the early years of the present century in Bengal, Punjab and else-where, liquidated itself after the formation of the Congress ministries in the provinces in 1937¹.

After the achievement of independence in 1947, many political parties came upon the scene. Now the main political parties are, the Congress, the Congress (O), Bhartya Jan Sangh, Communist Party of India, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Samyukt Socialist Party, Praja Socialist Party, Swatantra, Bhartya Lok Dal, Bhartya Krantiya Dal and many other parties at State level.

A brief description of the parties which have their branches in the district is given below:

All-India Parties

Indian National Congress.—The Indian National Congress is the most important and largest political party in India. Founded in 1885 for the purpose of mobilizing public opinion on the problems of the country, it became the most powerful instrument of nation's struggle for freedom. In 1947, India achieved independence and the Congress party became the ruling party in the country.

The main objectives of the party since independence have been to set up a socialistic pattern of society; to raise the standard of living of the downtrodden; to defend secularism; to provide basic requirements to people and to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. Since independence, the Congress party has taken several steps to ameliorate the lot of the poor people.

In all the elections to the Lok Sabha held after independence, the Congress party won the seat earmarked for the district, except in the bye-election of 1969. In Vidhan Sabha elections too, this party has been winning most of the seats. The party commands great influence among the people and is popular both in urban and rural areas.

The District Congress Committee was formed at Hoshiarpur in 1917. There are also City Congress Committees in different towns in the district.

¹ Mehta, Narinder, *Indian Political System* (Jullundur, 1975), Chapter 24, pp. 73-79

Communist Party of India.—The Communist Party of India was founded in 1925, but was soon declared an illegal organization. The ban on the party was lifted in 1943, when it supported the Government in prosecution of the World War II. At the district level, the party was founded in 1935-36. In 1961, after Vijaywada Congress, the Communist Party of India was split up and the new party was formed and named as the Communist Party (Marxist).

The main object of the Communist Party of India is to establish a people's state led by the working class for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a voluntary organization of workers, peasants and of toiling people in general, devoted to the cause of socialism and communism. The party could not capture any seat for the Lok Sabha set in the district since the first general elections in 1951-52. However, it won one Vidhan Sabha seat in the First, two in the Second and one in the Fifth General Elections, respectively.

Communist Party of India (Marxist).—The communist Party of India (Marxist) was formed as a result of the split in the undivided Communist Party of India in 1961. It stands for socialism and communism through the establishment of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. In all its activities, the party is guided by the philosophy and principles of Marxism-Leninism. The party is represented in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha from other districts but it has never won any seat in the district either for the Lok Sabha or for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha.

Praja Socialist Party.—The Praja Socialist Party came into being as a result of the merger of the Socialist Party and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party in 1952. Both these parties were the off-spring of the Indian National Congress. The party aims at achieving by democratic and peaceful means a socialist society free from social, political and economic exploitation of man by man and nation by nation. The party won one seat in the general elections in 1967 and one in the Mid-Term Poll in 1969 to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in the district.

Republican Party of India.—The party was formed as successor of the Scheduled Castes Federation of India. It could not win any seat in the district during the Fourth General Elections in 1967 and Mid-Term Poll in 1969 to the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, though the party put up its candidates in these elections.

Swatantra Party.—Founded in 1959, Swatantra party is pledged to social justice and equality of opportunity for all the people without distinction of religion, caste, occupation or political affiliation. It stands

for the principle of maximum freedom for the individual and minimum interference by the State consistent with the obligation to prevent and punish anti-social activities. The party has not been able to capture any seat either for the Lok Sabha or for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha from the district in any election held since 1951-52.

Bhartiya Jan Sangh.—This is an all-India party having its urban and rural units. It was formed on the eve of the First General Elections, 1951-52. The party stands for the re-building of India on the basis of Hindu cultural heritage and tradition i.e. *Bhartiya Sanskriti* and *Maryada*. It believes in the principle of one country, one nation, one culture and one national idea. The party has been putting up candidates in almost all the elections in this district but it could win only one Lok Sabha seat, in the Byc-election held in 1969.

State Parties

From among the State parties, mention may be made only of the Shiromani Akali Dal.

Shiromani Akali Dal.—The Shiromani Akali Dal was formed on December 14, 1920, during the days of the Gurdwara Reform Movement with headquarters in the Golden Temple, Amritsar. It was instrumental in bringing about major reforms in the management of Sikh shrines and bringing them under the control of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. It emerged as a full-fledged political party in Punjab during the 1936-37 elections held under the Government of India Act, 1935. The party continues to function as a religious and social organization. The party has been contesting both the Lok Sabha and the Punjab Vidhan Sabha seats since the first general elections in the district. It won only 2 out of the 8 Vidhan Sabha seats in the mid-term poll in 1969.

The position of the different parties in the Lok Sabha and the Punjab Vidhan Sabha in the district on the basis of general elections held from time to time is given in the following statement:—

Party position in Lok Sabha and Punjab Vidhan Sabha Elections in the Hoshiarpur District

Name of the party	Lok Sabha					Punjab Vidhan Sabha							
	No. of seats won					No. of seats won							
	First General Elections, 1951-52	Second General Elections, 1957	Third General Elections, 1962	Fourth General Elections, 1967	Bye-Election, 1969	Fifth General Elections, 1971	First General Elections, 1951-52	Two bye-elections	Second General Elections, 1957	Third General Elections, 1962	Fourth General Elections, 1967	Mid-Term Elections, 1969	Fifth General Elections, 1972
ALL INDIA PARTIES													
Indian National Congress	2	1	1	1	—	1	9	1+1	6	9	4	5	6
Communist Party of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Praja Socialist Party	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Republican Party of India	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatantra Party	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bhartiya Jan Sangh	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
STATE PARTIES													
Akali Dal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Janata Party	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forward Block	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Independents including unrecognized parties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1
Total No. of seats in the district	2	1	1	1	1	1	11	2	10	10	8	8	8

(Source : Chief Electoral Officer, Punjab, Chandigarh ; and his publications entitled *Reports on General Elections, Punjab 1951-52, 1957, 1962, 1967 and 1969*)

(c) News papers and Periodicals

The history of the press in India, in fact, started with the coming of the British in India. Before their advent, there existed no press at all; nor did the natives have any idea about the value and significance of the news and their publication. It was due to our contact with the British that soon after their settlement in the Presidency towns, there sprang up numerous journals and newspapers on the shores of India¹.

The history of the press in the Hoshiarpur District has never been significant. However, a number of periodicals are published in the district in English, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu and Sanskrit, which deal with the news items and current affairs, and contain information on science, history, literature, etc. However, no daily newspaper is published in the district.

The particulars in respect of the periodicals, published in the district are given below:

Periodicals published in the Hoshiarpur District as on December 31, 1972

Serial No,	Name of periodical	Place of publication	Year when started	Language	Circulation
WEEKLIES					
1.	<i>Janta Janardan</i> ..	Hoshiarpur	1962	Hindi	1,575
2.	<i>Hoshiarpur Times</i> ..	Do	1968	Urdu & Hindi	1,520
3.	<i>Parman</i> ..	Do	1970	Hindi & Urdu	..
FORTNIGHTLIES					
4.	<i>Kshatriyatej</i> ..	Hoshiarpur	1934	Hindi & Urdu	900
MONTHLIES					
5.	<i>Kick to Corruption</i> ..	Hoshiarpur	1969	English	..
6.	<i>Adarsh Yuvak Tarang</i> ..	Do	1971	Hindi	..
7.	<i>Vishwa Jyoti</i> ..	Do	1952	Do	1,560
8.	<i>Indian Chemist</i> ..	Do	1963	English, Hindi & Punjabi	2,517
QUARTERLIES					
9.	<i>Vishva Sanskritam</i> ..	Hoshiarpur	1963	Sanskrit	194
10.	<i>Patrika Government College Tanda Urmur</i> ..	Tanda Urmur	1970	Hindi & English	1,600
11.	<i>Akash</i> ..	Tanda Urmur	1957	English, Hindi & Punjabi	1,813
HALF YEARLIES					
12.	<i>V.V.R.I. News Bulletin</i> ..	Hoshiarpur	1965	English	..
13.	<i>Arya Kumar</i> ..	Do	1962	English, Hindi & Punjabi	1,800
14.	<i>Government College. Hoshiarpur Magazine</i> ..	Do	1953	English, Hindi & Punjabi & Urdu	..
ANNUALS					
15.	<i>Babbar Khalsa</i> ..	Garhshankar	1971	Punjabi, English and Hindi	..
16.	<i>Gobind Nidhi</i> ..	Mahapur	1965	English, Punjabi and Hindi	1,000
17.	<i>Hindu National College Haryana Magazine</i> ..	Haryana	1965	English, Hindi, Punjabi and Sanskrit	..
18.	<i>Shikshodaya</i> ..	Hoshiarpur	1967	English, Hindi and Punjabi	..

(Press in India, 1973, 17th Annual Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India under the Press and Registration of Books Act. Part II (Delhi, 1975), pp. 356-85)

The following newspapers and periodicals, published outside the district, are in fairly large circulation in the district :—

Newspapers and periodicals published outside but in fairly large circulation in the district

Serial No.	Name of newspaper/periodical	Place of publication	Language	Periodicity
NEWSPAPERS				
1.	<i>The Tribune</i>	.. Chandigarh	English	Daily
2.	<i>Indian Express</i>	.. New Delhi	Do	Do
3.	<i>Hindustan Times</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
4.	<i>Times of India</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
5.	<i>Hindi Milap</i>	.. Jullundur City	Hindi	Do
6.	<i>Jan Pradeep</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
7.	<i>Vir Pratap</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
8.	<i>Punjab Kesri</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
9.	<i>Akali Patrika</i>	.. Do	Punjabi	Do
10.	<i>Nawan Zamana</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
11.	<i>Hind Samachar</i>	.. Do	Urdu	Do
12.	<i>Milap</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
13.	<i>Pratap</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
14.	<i>Pradeep</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
PERIODICALS				
1.	<i>Illustrated Weekly</i>	.. Bombay	English	Weekly
2.	<i>Filmfare</i>	.. Do	Do	Fortnightly
3.	<i>Femina</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
4.	<i>Dharmyug</i>	.. Do	Hindi	Weekly
5.	<i>Sarita</i>	.. New Delhi	Do	Fortnightly
6.	<i>Mukta</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
7.	<i>Sarika</i>	.. Bombay	Hindi	Do
8.	<i>Sushma</i>	.. New Delhi	Do	Monthly
9.	<i>Preet Lari</i>	.. Prit Nagar (District Amritsar)	Punjabi	Do
10.	<i>Tasvir</i>	.. Jullundur City	Do	Do
11.	<i>Drishti</i>	.. Do	Do	Do
12.	<i>Biswin Sadi</i>	.. Delhi	Urdu	Do
13.	<i>Shama</i>	.. Do	Do	Do

(d) Voluntary Social Service Organizations

The humanitarian urge to organize voluntary associations to meet the needs of social and cultural upliftment of the people is innate. This urge has found greater scope of expression after independence as a result of popular awakening among the masses and State encouragement in various fields of public activity. The voluntary institutions/organizations not only complement and supplement governmental efforts in many fields, but also cover fields of ameliorative service which Government cannot render. These organizations play an important role in the educational, social and cultural development of the community. These also provide welfare activities for children, women, aged and infirm, handicapped and other deserving sections of the society.

There are a number of voluntary social service organizations in the district serving the social needs of the people in a variety of ways. A brief account of the important organizations is given below :

General Welfare Institutions

Zila Sainik Board, Hoshiarpur.—Formed by the Government of India in 1921, it was originally known as the District Soldiers Board. The main function of the Board was to look after the welfare of the soldiers. During the World War II (1939-45), it was named as the District Soldiers, Sailors' and Airmen's Board. In 1976, it was renamed as the Zila Sainik Board. The Deputy Commissioner as usual continues to remain the President, and a Senior ex-serviceman nominated by the President is Vice-President. It consists of official and non-official members.

The main functions of the Zila Sainik Board, Hoshiarpur are to form district record of war services; to keep record of land awards to discharged soldiers; to help in the after-care of wounded and incapacitated soldiers; to promote and maintain goodwill between the civilians and military personnel; to help in the presentation of cases of active and ex-military personnel to the civil authorities; to look to the well-being of the serving and ex-soldiers and their families; to help the retired defence personnel in their adjustment in suitable civilian jobs; and to help in obtaining educational concessions for the children of retired and deceased armed personnel.

Bharat Sevak Samaj, Hoshiarpur.—Formed in 1955-56, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Hoshiarpur is a non-political wing of Congress. It has its headquarters at Hoshiarpur and branches in all the tahsils of the district. The membership of the Samaj is about 500.

This organization is affiliated to the Punjab State Bharat Sevak Samaj, Chandigarh and subscribes to the ideals, functions and activities of the

parent body. It also helps in the implementation of Government programmes and educates the masses regarding the latest policies of Government.

The Samaj organizes social service camps in rural areas and works for securing co-operation in various fields of rural development family planning and setting up of *balwadies*, etc.

Other Organizations

Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Samiti, Hoshiarpur.—The Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Samiti, Hoshiarpur, was established in 1961. It runs five centres, 3 sub-centres and 2 dai centres in different villages of the district. It provides free services for the villagers like nursery schools for the kids, primary education, adult education, tailoring school, maternity, sanitation, etc. The annual expenditure incurred by the samiti on these centres comes to Rs 55,000/—, 75 per cent of which is met by the Social Welfare Department.

Organizations of National or International Repute

There are a number of other organizations of national or international repute which are established elsewhere but have their branches in the district.

The Indian Red Cross Society (District Branch), Hoshiarpur

The Indian Red Cross Society was established in 1920 under Act XV of the Government of India. The District Red Cross Branch, Hoshiarpur, was started in 1948.

The Society maintains a maternity hospital at Hoshiarpur, 3 maternity and child welfare centres one each at Hoshiarpur, Hariana and Mukerian to look after expectant and nursing mothers and infant children. It also maintains 7 trained *dai* centres in the rural areas, where delivery cases are conducted, besides providing medical aid. The Society also runs 7 rural dispensaries, which are under the charge of trained dispensars.

The District St. John Ambulance, Hoshiarpur, imparts training in ambulance, first-aid, home nursing, mother craft and child welfare, etc. An ambulance car is maintained by the district branch for carrying the sick and injured persons to the hospital and attending to such other emergency calls. During 1974, it trained 9,623 persons in the district in first-aid and home nursing. The Society contributed Rs 20,000 to the Assam Relief Fund and Rs 35,000 to sister institutions and poor and needy patients. In 1975, the membership of the Society was 2,26,983 and it was running 67 First-Aid posts.

The main sources of income of the Society are collection from Lucky Bag Funds, District Relief Fund, membership subscriptions, contributions and donations, etc. The income and expenditure of the Society during the year 1975 were Rs 15,69,451 and Rs 12,27,702 respectively.

Rotary Club, Hoshiarpur.—With its headquarters in the U.S.A., the Rotary Club is a world-wide organization whose motto is “Service Above Self”. It is a type of brotherhood to serve the humanity, nation, country and the world on the whole.

The Rotary Club, Hoshiarpur, was established in 1971. Its motto is “He profits most who serves the best”. It is essentially a service club possessed of a spirit of dedication for humanitarian service. The membership of the club is restricted and based on one member from one vocation, thus giving representation to the cross section of the society. The membership of the club is 42 with due representation from every walk of life. The club serves through four avenues of service, such as club service, Community service, vocational service and international service.

The Rotary Club Hoshiarpur, organises two free eye operation camps every year and provides free medicines and diet to the patients. Besides, two beds for the ophthalmic patients are reserved by the club in Dr. Blkrishan Hospital, Hoshiarpur. It supplements the diet of the inmates of the local T.B. Hospital by providing them eggs, sugar, injections, etc. It also provides free polio drops to the needy children. Scholarships are also provided by the club to the needy and bright students.

सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

The submontane district of Hoshiarpur lies in the north-east of Punjab, bordering Himachal Pradesh on the east, the river Beas on the north-western separating it from Himachal Pradesh in the north and the Gurdaspur District in the west. The river Satluj in the south separates it from Rupnagar District. Its population was 10,52,153 in 1971, as against 8,71,130 in 1961.

The district of Hoshiarpur abounds in a large number of temples, located at the Shivalik hills, in commemoration of goddesses (*devis*). Besides, there are a number of places of historical and religious importance in the district, which are described below in alphabetical order :

Bajwara.—Bajwara a suburb of Hoshiarpur is situated at a distance of about 3 km to the south-east of Hoshiarpur. It is located on Una-Nangal Road and is also connected with Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar Road through an approach road. Its population was 4,943 in 1971, as against 3,843 in 1961.

Bajwara was once a thriving habitation. It occupied a very much more extended area than it does now, and tradition says that it was about 27 km in circumference. It was well known for its cloth weavers and pious Brahmans. Bajwara is said to have been founded by three immigrants from Ghazni, one of whom, Baju Baōra, renowned as a Singer, gave him name to the town. It is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as a *mahal*, out of 36 *mahals* belonging to the Hoshiarpur District. Todar Mal, Akbar's Revenue Minister, is said to have broken up the town into small divisions as a punishment to the inhabitants for not showing him due respect.

Bajwara was well known during the Afghan period. It was the base of the Afghans against the hill chiefs. Around the town, there are many '*bassis*', the headquarters of the Petty Pathan leaders, who assisted the Afghans at Bajwara against the hill chiefs.

In later times, Bajwara was held by Sardar Bhup Singh Faizullapur, who was ousted in 1801 by Raja Sansar Chand. The latter built a fort here, which was taken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1825. Since then the town has declined and its debris has been used for road construction. The fort was utilized as a military Prison in the earlier year of the British rule but was afterwards dismantled. At present, only two of its ruined bastions are to be seen.

There are two Government primary schools, a private high school, a post & telegraph office with public call office. Besides, there is Lala Chuni Lal Free Hospital at Bajwara.

A fair is held here once a year, at Sain Sahib temple, also known as Sarwang Sahib Temple, on Basant day. Fairs are also held at Ravidas temple in the month of January and at the Sadhu Ashram in the month of April.

Balachaur.—Headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Balachaur is connected with Hoshiarpur, Nawashahr, Rupnagar and Nurbur Bedi by road. Its population was 5,384 in 1971, as against 4,422 in 1961.

The town is said to have been originally held by Mahton Rajputs. There is a *smadh* named after Baba Balraj, a local saint, and it is held in great esteem by the people of the area. A fair is held here annually on the following day of Diwali when wrestling bouts are arranged. Besides, a large number of people visit the *smadh* every Thursday and pay their homage. A school was started in the memory of Baba Balraj in 1922, which is known as Balraj Anglo Vedic Higher Secondary School. There is a temple in the town which dates back to about 400 years and is known as 'Biranwala Temple'.

There are a private higher secondary school for boys, a Government high school for boys and a Government primary school, a primary health centre, a rural family clinic, a veterinary hospital, a police station, a post and telegraph office and a civil rest house.

Bham.—Situated at a distance of 13 km from Chabewal, which falls on Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar Road, Bham is connected by a link road. Its population was 2,751 in 1971, as against 2,566 in 1961.

Bham is said to be the place where the Pandavas passed their exile, a fact commemorated by a temple (*shiwala*) known as "Shivan da Mandir". The temple is unique in construction and one has to step downstairs to pay homage to the diety. A fair is held here annually on Shivaratri Day. There is another imposing temple known as Sri Durga Mandir which has been got constructed by a living *devi* (goddess) who resides there. The *devi* is held in high esteem by the people. A fair lasting for four days is also held here annually during July-August (Sawan 15—18), when a large number of people from far and near visit the place. There is an arrangement for free board and lodging in Sri Durga Mandir for the visitors.

There are a Government high school, a Government primary school, a post office and a veterinary dispensary in the village.

Dasuya.—Headquarters of the tahsil/subdivision of the same name, Dasuya falls on the Jullundur-Mukerian-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi line of the Northern Railway. By road, it is linked with Tanda Umar (15 km), Mukerian (16 km), Talwara (43 km), Hoshiarpur (41 km), Jullundur (56 km) and Pathankot (56 km). Its population was 10,363 in 1971, as against 8,721 in 1961. It is a Class II municipality.

Dasuya is said to be very old place. Tradition says that this place was the capital of Raja Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata. In older times, Dasuya was known as “Virat ki Nagri”. The uneven streets and location of a part of the town on a mound bear testimony to its antiquity. There is an old fort to the north of the town, it was in great part demolished in 1848. It is mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* and was afterwards one of the strongholds of the Ramgarhias. In 1817, it was annexed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh who kept it for 14 years and then bestowed it, with the surrounding villages, on Prince Tara Singh. One of the towers of the fort still remains, where the Government Girls High School is situated. There is also an old well here. Besides, there is an old tank near the Bus stand. It is said to have been dug by the Pandavas during their exile. Presently, the tank is in disuse.

There are a Government girls high school, two private higher secondary schools, two colleges, a civil hospital, a police station, a post & telegraph office, a telephone exchange a cinema house and a civil rest house.

Datarpur.—Situated at a distance of about 2 km from “Jhir di khuhi”, on Mukerian-Talwara road, Datarpur falls in Dasuya Tahsil. It is the biggest village in the Kandi area. Its population was 3,695 in 1971, as against 3,029 in 1961.

There are a higher secondary school, a high school, a Sanskrit Mahavidyalya, an ayurvedic hospital and a sub-post office. In the village, there is a Thakardwara Baba Lal Dayal, which was founded about the year 1809 by Tapa Das, one of the disciples of Baba Lal Dayal. Later on Raja Gobind Chand of Datarpur built a temple here and granted a *jagir* to the *thakardwara*. Uptil now, there have been ten *mahants* and the present one in the eleventh occupying the *gaddi*. This institution is running four high schools at Datarpur, Rampur Halder, Lamin and Amroh, and a Sanatan Dharam Sanskrit Mahavidyalya at Datarpur. Free board and lodging facilities are available to the visitors at the *thakardwara*.

Dharampur.—Situated at a distance of 5 km from village Amroh, which fall on Talwara-Mubarakpur road, Dharampur is 14 km from

Talwara. One has to pass through a *cho* bed from Amroh which leads to village Dharampur situated at a distance of 5 km. Its population was 719 in 1971, as against 585 in 1961.

The village was formerly known as Gharta and with the incarnation of goddess, its name was changed to Dharampur. There is a celebrated shrine of Devi in the village. The temple is situated in the shivalik hills and is said to be three centuries old. Besides the temple, there is a tank which is in disuse. Two fairs are held here annually, during the months of Chet and Asuj. A large number of people from far off places come to pay their homage and also perform *mundan* ceremony.

There are a high school and a Government ayurvedic dispensary in the village.

Dera Santgarh (Harkhowal).—Dera Santgarh is situated at a distance of about 13 km from Hoshiarpur on Hoshiarpur-Phagwara road, and is linked by an approach road (3 km). The *dera* has no connection with any of the Sikh Gurus. It was founded by one Jawala Singh, a saint, who never wanted it to be built with *pucca* bricks. The construction of the *dera* was started in 1930 and completed during 1932.

A fair is held here annually for two days in the month of Kartik (27th and 28th October-November) to commemorate the death anniversary of Baba Jwala Singh when a large number of people visit the *dera*. The *dera* is housed in a spacious building and has about 40 rooms for the stay of visitors. Free *langer* (food) is served to the people.

Dholbaha.—Situated in a picturesque valley at the foot of the Shiwaliks, Dholbaha is 30 kilometre to the north-west of Hoshiarpur. It is approachable by a metalled road from Hariana (14 km) of which it forms the terminus. Its population in 1971 was 1,508, as against 1,379 in 1961.

Local tradition associates the place with the legendary king Dhol. Archaeology has pushed back its antiquity to the Pleistocene period when the Stone Age man roamed up and down the terraces and hillocks of the valley for food, water and shelter. Another tradition is that the name 'Dholbaha' is derived from 'Dhavalavaha' (white rivulet), which symbolizes the crystalline water of a gently murmuring stream winding its way along the silvery bed of glittering sand.

Dholbaha is known as an ancient-temple-town. The place remained increasingly flourishing throughout the early medieval period (700—1200 A.D.) and it saw, like the rest of India, the most brilliant efflorescence of temple-building and sculptural art. A large number of *amalakas* (crowning

members of temple spires) buried walls, plinths, and other architectural pieces establish the presence of several temples here at various places. Perhaps, the oldest sculpture is a head of Vishnu roughly datable to the 7th-8th century A.D. and the most beautiful is, again, a Vishnu head of the 10th century, the other important ones being a reclining Ganesha, Shiva-Parvati seated on Nandi Mahishasuramardini, female figures or couples on architraves members and statue depicting four Jina images seated back to back. Most of the sculptures are of sandstone granite is also made use of. These are exhibited in the museum maintained by the Archaeology Department, Punjab, in the premises of the Vishveshvaranand Institute, Sadhu Ashram at Hoshiarpur. Besides, there is a museum at Dholbaha, where some of the findings excavated from here are displayed and shown to the visitors. There is also Mahishasuramardini temple, which is stated to be more than 500 years old. Besides, there is another temple, in the name of goddess Mansa Devi.

There is also a temple of Shiva said to have been constructed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A story goes that once the Maharaja was on his way to expedition of Kangra, he passed through this place and it was here that he was checked and his troops were detained by Maharaja Shital Giri with his spiritual power. Out of reverence for the saint, Maharaja Ranjit Singh built a Shiva temple. By the side of the temple, there is a *samadh* of Shital Giri.

There are a high school and a forest rest house at Dholbaha.

Garhdiwala.—Situated at a distance of 28 km from Hoshiarpur, the district headquarters, Garhdiwala falls on the Hoshiarpur-Dasuya road. It is a Class III municipality. Its population was 3,753 in 1971, as against 3,153 in 1961.

Tradition goes that the town was built in 1443 A.D. by one Garhia, a Jat, and was named after him and that the addition of *Diwala* was made in 1812 on account of the incarnation of the goddess (*devi*) having appeared in the town. In honour of this event, one Jodh Singh, Ramgarhia, built a temple here. The word *diwala* is said to be either a contraction for *deviwala* or the word *diwala* a temple. The said Sardar also built a fort in 1829 A.D., the traces of which are hardly visible. Around the town, there are some groves of mangoes. Starting from here, a belt of mango gardens can be seen up to Mahalpur.

There are a college a higher secondary school, two high schools one each for boys and girls, a civil dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a police post, and a post office.

Garhshankar.—Headquarters of the tahsil/subdivision of the same name, Garhshankar is situated at a distance of 40 km from Hoshiarpur, the district headquarters, on the Hoshiarpur-Rupnagar road. It falls on the Jullundur City-Jaigon Doaba line of the Northern Railway. It is a Class III municipality. Its population was 6,882 in 1971 as against 5,976 in 1961.

If tradition is to be belived, the town has a very ancient history. Before the first Muhammadan invasion, Raja Shankar Das is said to have built a fort on the site of the present town. This fort was taken by Mahmud Ghaznavi and subsequently given by Emperor Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri to the sons of Raja Man Singh of Jaipur State. The Mahtons, who appear to have been the original inhabitants of the place were overpowered and driven out by the Rajputs in 1175 A.D.

Among the architectural remains of the town are the Kali mosque and the adjacent well. The fort built by Raja Shankar Das is in ruins, but a little portion of the outer wall still stands.

There are two higher secondary schools, a primary health centre, a veterinary hospital, a police station, a post and telegraph office and a P.W.D. rest house.

A fair is held every year at the shrine of a Muhammadan saint, known as 'Bara Rauza'. A large number of people from the neighbouring villages attend the fair and seek blessings of the saint.

Gurdwara Akalgarh.—Constructed in the memory of Guru Hargobind, the sixth sikh Guru, Gurdwara Akalgarh is situated at a distance of about 5 km from Garhshankar and is connected by a link road. It is belived that Guru Hargobind stayed here while on his way to Kiratpur. At a distance of about 1 km from this *gurdwara*, there is another *gurdwara*, also constructed in the memory of Guru Hargobind in village Moela Wahidpur. The forces of the Guru had stayed by the side of the present *gurdwara*. A fair is held here every year in the month of June.

Gurdwara Garna Sahib (Bodal).—Situated at a distance of about 1½ km from the railway station, Garna Sahib, and about 1 km from village Bodal, tahsil Dasuya, Gurdwara Garna Sahib is also built in the sacred memory of Guru Hargobind. The Guru is said to have planted a dried branch of *garna* tree here which grew up as a tree and hence the name 'Garna Sahib'. Fairs are held here on every Maghi, Sankrant, Amavas and Baisakhi. Besides, a fair is held on the birthday of Guru Hargobind in the month of June. A large number of people visit the place and free *langar* is served. There is a museum on the upper storey of the *Gurdwara*, where paintings of Sikh Gurus are displayed.

Gurdwara Tahli Sahib (Monak Kalan).—Situated at a distance of 5 km from Tanda Urmar on Jullundur-Pathankot road, Gurdwara Tahli Sahib is connected by an approach road. It is about 1.5 km to the north of village Monak Kalan, tahsil Dasuya. It is also constructed in the memory of Guru Hargobind. On his way to Garna Sahib from village Gilzian (birth place of Pandey Khan), Guru Hargobind is believed to have rested at this place. He is said to have buried a twing of *tahli* which grew into a tree. The old tree still exists and is worshiped by the people. Nearby the tree, there is a *gurdwara* and a fair is held here on every Amavas.

Hariana.—Hariana is 15 km north of Hoshiarpur on the Hoshiarpur-Dasuya road. It remained the headquarters of a tahsil from 1846 to 1860 which was abolished in 1861. It is a Class III municipality. Its population was 5,002 in 1971, as against 4,468 in 1961.

Hariana is known for fine mango groves. A small perennial stream runs to the south of the town and the surrounding landscape is very picturesque. There are two old mosques in the town. The mosque of Mufti situated to the west was built by Haji Sambal Khan in the reign of Akbar in 1597-98 A.D. The Qazi's mosque is a little larger of somewhat later date and is without inscription.

There are a college, 3 high schools, a middle school, a civil dispensary, a veterinary hospital, a police station, a post and telegraph office and a rest house.

Hoshiarpur.—Headquarters of the district and tahsil of the same name, Hoshiarpur is situated at the foot of the Shiwaliks. By road it is connected with Dasuya (41 km), Mukerian (57 km), Talwara (84 km) Rupnagar (93 km), Gagret and Una (Himachal Pradesh). It is a rail-terminus on the Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur line of the Northern Railway. It is situated at a distance of 34 km from Jullundur with which it is connected by road as well as rail. Its population in 1971 was 57,691, as against 50,739 in 1961. It is a Class I municipality.

Tradition ascribes the foundation of the town to two versions; first to Hargobind and Ram Chand, Diwans of the Emperor Muhammad Bin Tughlak (1325—1351 A.D.); second to Hoshiar Khan, a resident of Bajwara, who lived about the same period, and after whom the town was named. During the Sikh period, it fell into the hands of the Sardars of the Faizullapuria Misl, of whom Bhup Singh had encounters with Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra. In 1809, Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the town, and Missar Rup Lal, when Governor of the Doab, made it his residence. A considerable cantonment was maintained near the town throughout the reign of Ranjit Singh and his successors, and for

some years by the British Government after the annexation. The town is not mentioned in "*Ain-i-Akbari*", and was probably included in the *mahal* of Bajwara.

Hoshiarpur has been a perpetual victim of floods in the *chos*. It is estimated that nearly 30 per cent of the area of the district is affected by *chos*. Precisely for this reason it is known as a land of *chos*.

Hoshiarpur is a semi-urban town. Mostly, the residents of the town are of rural background or are partly dependent on agriculture. Una tahsil of Hoshiarpur once supplied most of the cooks to the rest of the State. But with the increasing avenues of employment and the growth of literacy, the cooks are adopting profitable and gainful employment and hence are in short supply.

For centuries, Hoshiarpur dominated trade with the hills. Some families had business dealings with Samarkand and Tibet, and many traders of Ladakh originally belonged to Hoshiarpur. The town is a market for shoes, brasswares, ivory-inlay goods, doll making, wood furniture, etc. White plastic sheet is replacing ivory. Ivory-inlay work has brought recognition in cottage industry to the town of Hoshiarpur. Besides, there are a number of rosin and turpentine factories in the town.

There are two colleges, 4 high/higher secondary schools for boys, 3 high/higher secondary schools for girls, a civil hospital, a maternity hospital, a police hospital, a municipal dispensary, a T.B. clinic and a veterinary hospital. Besides, there are 2 police stations, a sub-jail, a telegraph office, a telephone exchange, 4 cinema houses, a P.W.D. rest house, a civil rest house, a zila parishad rest house and a sainik rest house.

Within the vicinity of Hoshiarpur, Sadhu Asharam houses the Vishveshvaranand Institute of Sanskrit and Indological Studies which has earned world-wide fame.

Situated in the heart of the city, Shish Mahal is a source of attraction for the visitors. It is known as Shish Mahal since its interior walls and roofs are well decorated with glass work. It was got constructed by late Lala-Hans Raj Jain in 1911. On the first floor, it depicts the coronation ceremony of George V and on the ground floor, there are statues of religious dieties. It contains life-size statues of George V, Queen Victoria, courtiers and visitors.

The entire work is based on the imagination of an artist, Jan Mohammad, who was present at the time of the coronation ceremony at Delhi. It is looked after by the local Jain Sabha.

The Dera of Baba Charan Shah in the Bahadurpur locality is an important religious place in the town. It was founded about three centuries back and upto now there have been 12 Gurus. The 12th and the present Guru sites on the *gaddi* on every Baisakhi Day. Sadhus are allowed to stay in the *dera* as long as they like. About 300 acres of agricultural land is attached to the *dera*. The *dera* is running a college, a higher secondary school and a high school at Garhdiwala.

Jaijon.—Situated at a distance of 16 km to the north of Garhshankar Jaijon is a rail-terminus on the Hoshiarpur City-Jaijon Doaba line of the Northern Railway. Its population was 1,032 in 1971, as against 1,206 in 1961.

Tradition goes that Jaijon was founded by one Jaiju Shah after whom the town was named. There are five shrines including that of Jaiju Shah, which are held in esteem by the people. An annual fair is held here in the month of June in the memory of Baba Jaiju Shah.

In olden days, Jaijon was the seat of the Jaswal Rajas. Raja Ram Singh first took up his residence here, and the fort which commanded the pass in the hills was said to have been built in 1701 A.D. and to have been taken by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1815. It was dismantled at the annexation by the British Government. The palaces of the Jaswal Rajas are in ruins.

Jaijon was an emporium of trade, second only to Hoshiarpur and a good deal of cloth, both country and English make, passed through towards the hills. It was, thus, the gateway to Himachal Pradesh for all types of trade from Punjab. It remained so till the partition (1947) when thereafter it lost trade significance with the migration of Muslim traders to Pakistan.

The town of Jaijon was called 'Phallewali' or 'Pathranwali', which had a number of gates, the remains of which are visible on its outskirts. There are 2 higher secondary schools, 2 primary schools and a post and telegraph office.

Kamahi Devi (Beh Nangal).—Kamahi Devi temple is situated at a distance of 11 km from 'Jhir di Khuhi', on Mukerian-Talwara road, in village Beh Nangal, tahsil Dasuya. It is said to have been built by Pandavas who named it 'Kamakshi Devi'. Later, it was renamed as Kamahi Devi. Nearby the temple, there are an old tank and a well.

There are a high school, a middle school, and ayurvedic dispensary and a veterinary hospital in the village. Its population was 653 in 1971, as against 559 in 1961.

Malot.—The village of Malot is situated at a distance of 4 km from Mehargarwal, which is 10 km from Haryana. Its population was 244 in 1971, as against 172 in 1961. At a distance of about 2 km from the village, there is an historical fort, known as fort of Malot, situated at the top of the hill. Since one has to wade through a narrow hilly *choe* as well as to climb the hill surrounded by shrubs, the approach to the fort is very difficult.

The fort was built in the times of Bahlol Lodhi (1451—89), which is now in dilapidated condition. It was here that Babar took prisoner the fugitives, named Daulat Khan Lodhi and Ghazi Khan. After a tough fight, Babar personally searched the fort and examined Ghazi Khan's library. It was also here that Ali Khan, Ismail Khan and some other leading men were taken prisoners.

Mukerian.—Situated on the Jullundur City-Mukerian-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi line of the Northern Railway, Mukerian is sub-tahsil of Dasuya Tahsil. It is 40 km from Pathankot and 15 km from Dasuya. By road, it is connected with Talwara (27 km), Hoshiarpur (57 km) and Jullundur (72 km). It is a Class III municipality. Its population was 10,937 in 1971, as against 8,676 in 1961.

Local tradition goes that Mukerian was founded by Chaudhry Dara Khan of Awan Caste in 1754 A.D. Another tradition relates that the town was named after one Mukeria Kalal and with the passage of time it was corrupted to Mukerian.

The town was enlarged and improved about 1768 by Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya, who held possession of it. His daughter-in-law was Mai Sada Kaur whose daughter, Mehtab Kaur was married to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. This union gave Ranjit Singh the co-operation of the Kanhaya *misl*, and enabled him to consolidate his power. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is said to have acquired the neighbouring fort of Atalgarh in 1819, now in ruins. A *gurdwara* has been erected on the ruins of the fort. In between the *gurdwara* and railway line, there is a *baradari*, which is in dilapidated condition. Maharani Mehtab Kaur gave birth to Ranjit Singh's son, Sher Singh here, who afterwards became Maharaja.

There are a college, a higher secondary school, 3 high schools, two for girls and one for boys, a civil hospital, a veterinary hospital, a police station, a post and telegraph office, a cinema house, a canal rest house and a civil rest house.

With the starting of Beas Dam and coming up of Talwara as a township, Mukerian has assumed greater importance. Goods are transported to Hajipur, Talwara and then to the areas comprising parts of Himachal Pradesh, from this place.

Rajni Devi.—Situated at a distance of about 3 km from Chabewal, Hoshiarpur-Garhshankar road, an approach road (2.78 km) leads to Rajni Devi temple. A story goes that Rajni was the daughter of a Brahmin of village Rajni Devi, tahsil Hoshiarpur. She was maltreated by the Muslims. Consequently, she cursed them and the village was deserted. The temple in the memory of Rajni Devi was built by Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra. People from far off places visit the temple, especially to perform *mundan* ceremony during *navratra* days in the months of Chet and Asuj.

The population of the village was 241 in 1971 as against 270 in 1961.

Sham Chaurasi.—Situated at a distance of 17 km from Hoshiarpur, the district headquarters, Sham Chaurasi is connected with the Hoshiarpur-Jullundur road by a link road. It is also a railway station on the Jullundur City-Hoshiarpur line of the Northern Railway. It is a Class III municipality. Its population in 1971 was 2,468, as against 2,470 in 1961.

According to revenue records, Sham Chaurasi has been mentioned as 'Chaurasi' in *Ain-i-Akbri*. It was occupied by Naru Rajputs of Bajwara who had embraced Islam. They defeated Brahmin occupants and usurped the area. Revenue records fail to throw any light as to how the prefix 'Sham' was added to Chaurasi. There is a *khankah* of Hazrat Shami Sahib. May be, that the prefix 'Sham' started after him, naming it as Sham Chaurasi.

Sham Chaurasi is a mono-functional town. There is no industry whatsoever. It is a small trading centre for the adjoining villages. It was a flourishing *mandi* of *gur* and jaggery but its trade suffered much after the partition (1947).

There are 2 higher secondary schools, 1 middle school and a civil dispensary. There is a *khankah* of Hazrat Shami Sahib, situated on the outskirts of the town. A fair lasting for three days is held here annually in the month of Asuj. A large number of people from the neighbouring villages visit the place. There is an old tank, viz. Lachhi Ram Talab, which is in dilapidated condition. The *smadh* of Lachhi Ram, however, exists.

Talwara.—Situated at a distance of 27 km from Mukerian, Talwara is a sub-tahsil of Dasuya Tahsil. By road it is linked with Dasuya, Mukerian, Gagret and Dera Gopipur (Himachal Pradesh). There is a rail link at Talwara and Mukerian, but it is not open to public. The Government material required for the construction of Beas Dam is transported. Talwara was notified as a town for the first time during the 1971 Census. Its population in 1971 was 17,865.

According to revenue records, one Talu of Awan caste owned the land and after his name the village was known as Taluwara or Talwara. He died issueless and the village was deserted. Subsequently, a Raja brought certain persons from village Namoli of Namol *got*. One Rajput of Jaryal *got* came and settled in village Budhawar tahsil Dasuya. He married away his daughter to Raja Kamand Chand of Datarpur. The area around Talwara was given by Raja as a *jagir* to his Rani. She carved out certain areas from the adjoining villages. On account of this, Talwara was also known as 'Barapind'. It was also cynically called, as 'Chandarpind' as it was the place for which the adjoining chiefs constantly fought.

There are two higher secondary schools, one each for boys and girls a high school and two primary schools, a canal hospital, a veterinary hospital, a police station, a post and telegraph office, a guest house, a forest rest house, Shah Nahar Canal rest house and a samiti rest house.

Talwara is a modern township in the Hoshiarpur District. It is divided into two portions, viz. old Talwara and Talwara Township. The old one is stereo-type semi-hill town and the modern one is well-planned and is divided into four sectors with underground drainage. Talwara is a mono-functional town without any industry. Goods are imported usually from other places to meet the daily needs of the residents—mostly employed in Beas Dam or other hydel projects.

There is an old Shiv temple in village Sri Pandain near Talwara Township. It is said to have been constructed by the Pandavas. There is also a typical well, near the temple said to be constructed by the Pandavas. One has to go 50 steps down to fetch water from this well. The well is still in use. A *mela* is held at the temple annually on Shivratri Day and is visited by a large number of people.

At a distance of about 10 km from Talwara Pong Dam has been constructed across river Beas. It lies opposite the village Ghamrur in the Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh. The construction work of Pong Dam was started in 1963 and was completed in 1974. This earth cum rockfill dam is the highest of its kind in the country. It comprises five

tunnels and a power house with an installed capacity of 240 MW (4 units each of 60 MW) in the first instance and 2 more units each of 60 MW at a later state. At present it is under the control of the Beas Project Power Wing. The construction of the dam has considerably minimized the incidence of floods downstream which in turn would help reclaim large tracts of land on both sides of the river.

Tanda Urmar.—Situated at a distance of 16 km from Dasuya the tahsil headquarters, Tanda Urmar falls on the Jullundur City-Mukerian-Pathankot-Jammu Tawi line of the Northern Railway. By road, it is linked with Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Kapurthala and Amritsar. Tanda Urmar consists of two localities about 1.5 km apart, Urmar and Tanda. The municipality of Tanda Urmar also includes Ahlyapur and Darapur. Its population was 12,262 in 1971, as against 10,383 in 1961.

There are a college, a higher secondary school, 2 high schools, a hospital, a police station, a post & telegraph office, a telephone sub-exchange, a Cinema house and a rest house.

There is a famous Muhammadan shrine of the saint Sakhi Sarwar at Ahlyapur at which an annual fair is held. Besides there are four *darghas* (tombs) of Muhammadan saints and a Dera Mastgarh at Tanda. There is also Buta Bhagat Ashram at Darapur and a fair lasting for three days is held here annually in the month of June. Musical gatherings are held every year in the months of March-April at the *smadh* of Baba Hargobind (Urmar) which is stated to be about a century old.

At a distance of 5 Km from Tanda Urmar on the Tanda Urmar-Kapurthala road there is a *gurdwara* built in the memory of Guru Hargobind at village Pukhta. The Guru is said to have stayed here on his way to Garna Sahib. A fair is held here annually on Baisakhi Day.

Tomb of Shah Nur Jamal (Saleran).—There is a tomb of Shah Nur Jamal situated at a distance of about 15 km from Hoshiarpur on Hoshiarpur-Dharamshala road which dates back to Hijri 1334. Before the partition it was a place of great religious importance where a large number of Muslims gathered to pay their homage. But after the partition with the migration of Muslim population to Pakistan the popularity of the place considerably declined.

A fair is held here in the month of March for two days. People from the neighbouring villages visit the place on the occasion. There are three graves inside the tomb; in the centre lies the grave of Shah Nur Jamal a Muslim saint and on the right and left of it there are graves of his parents.

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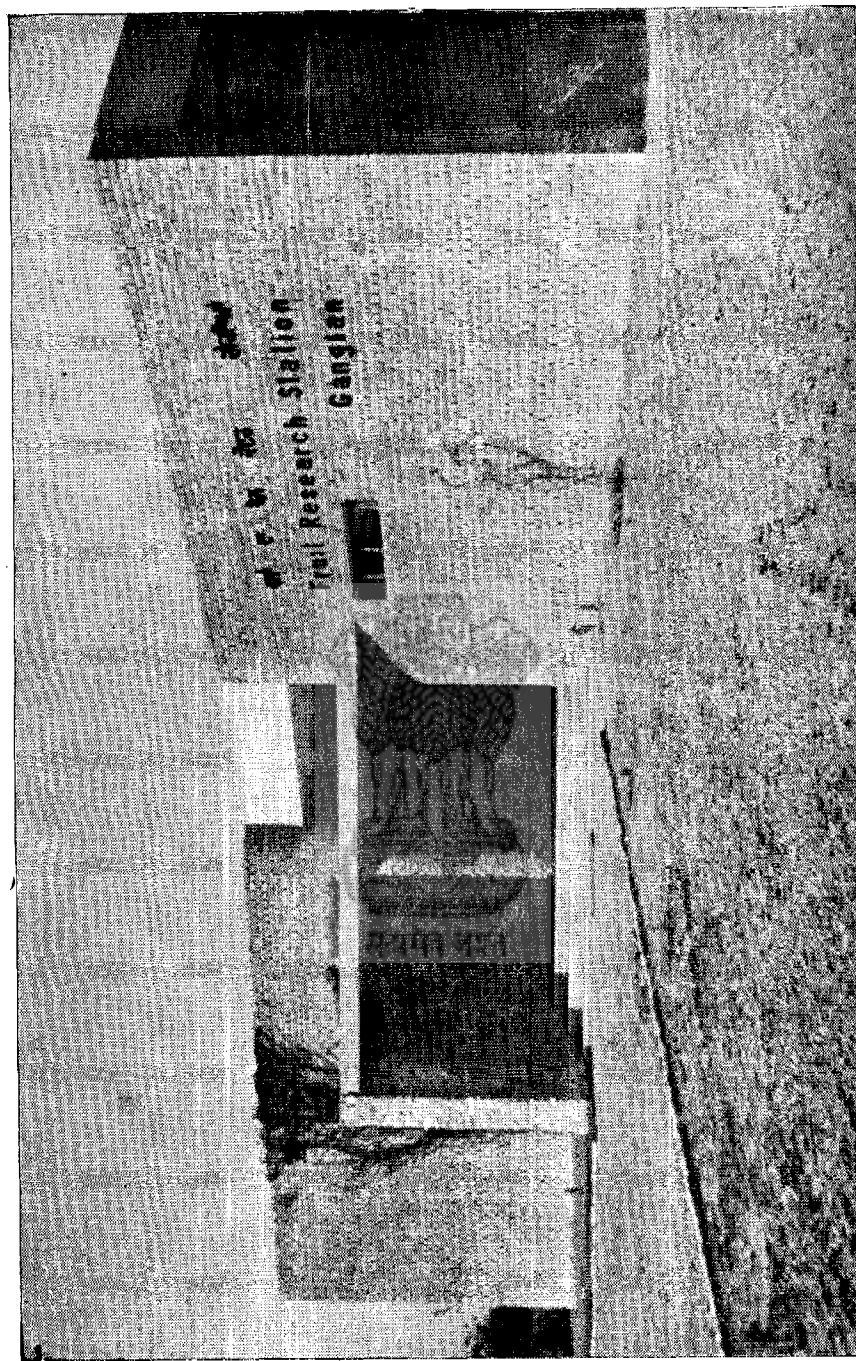
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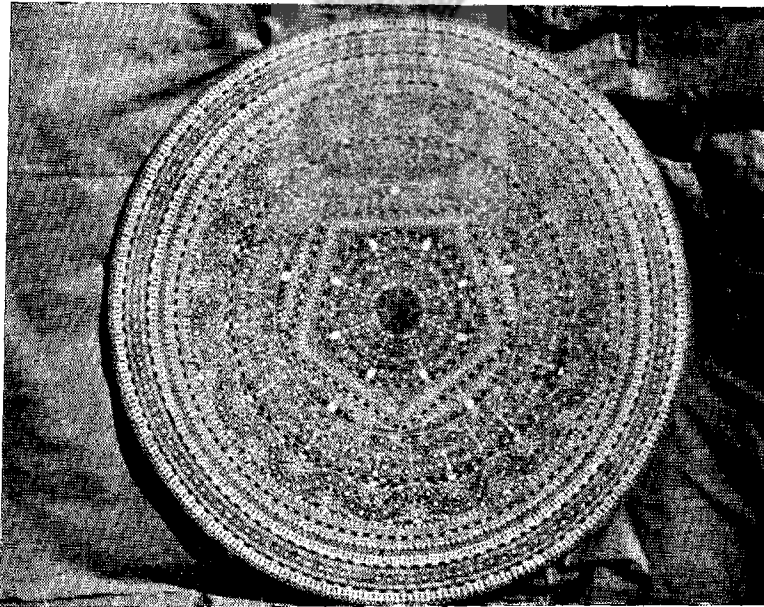
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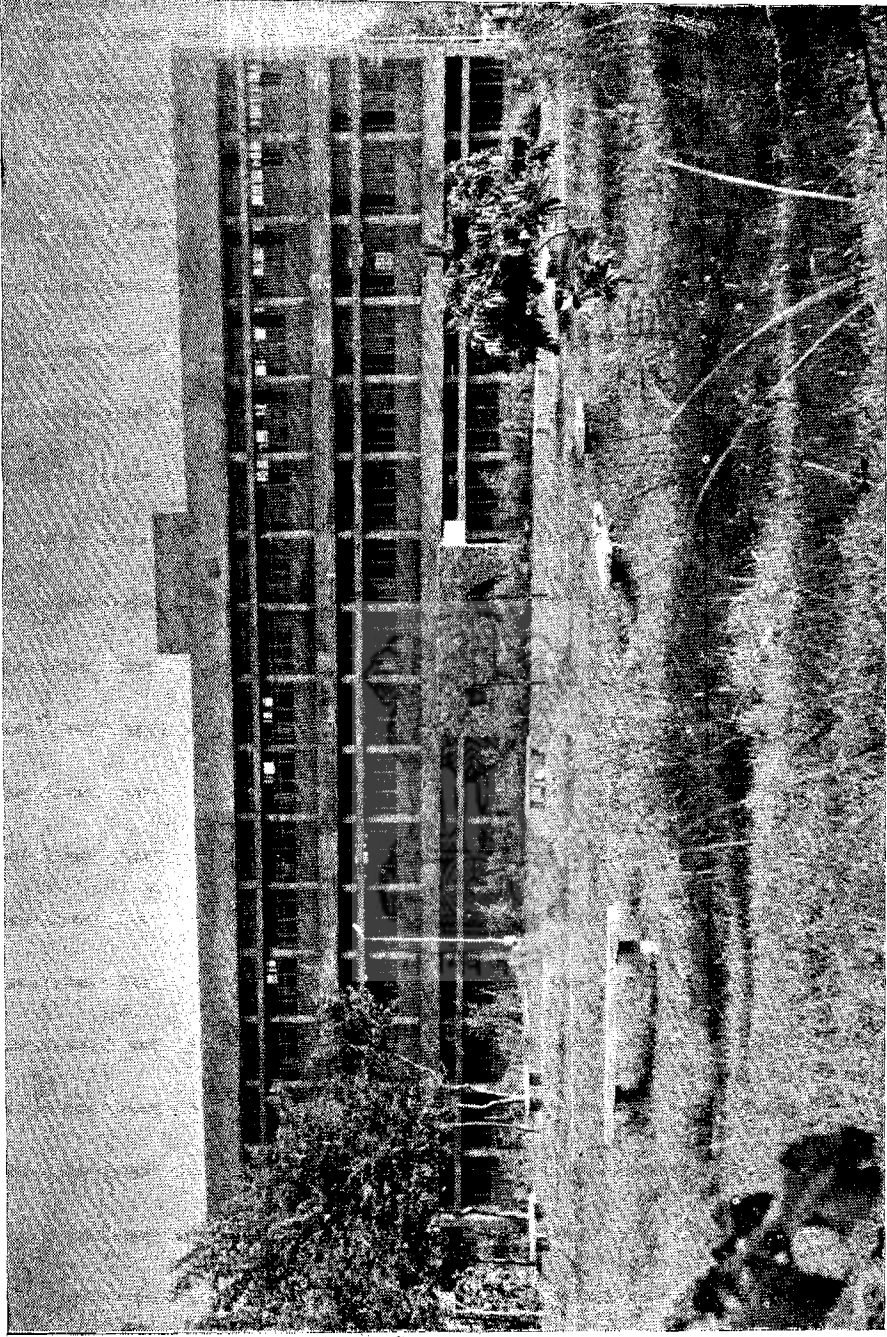
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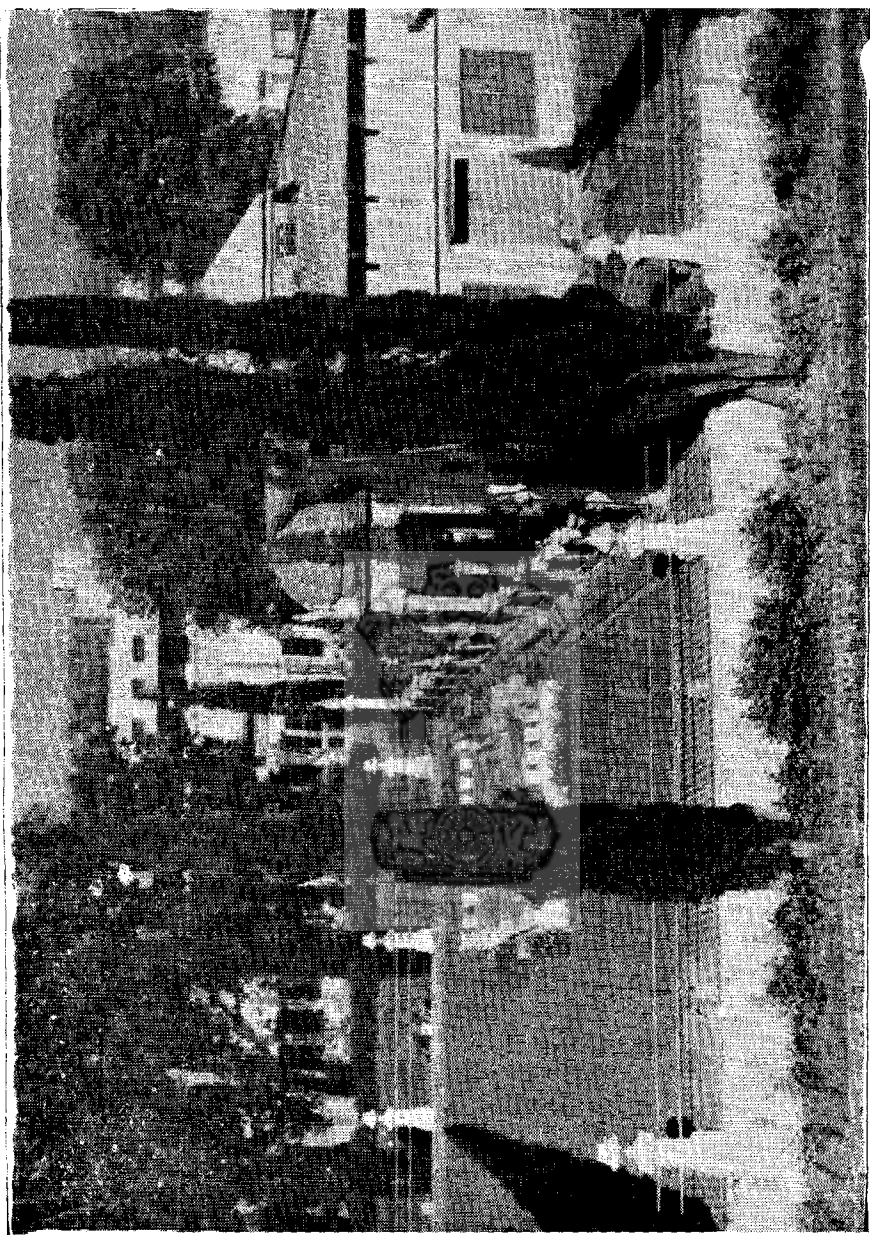
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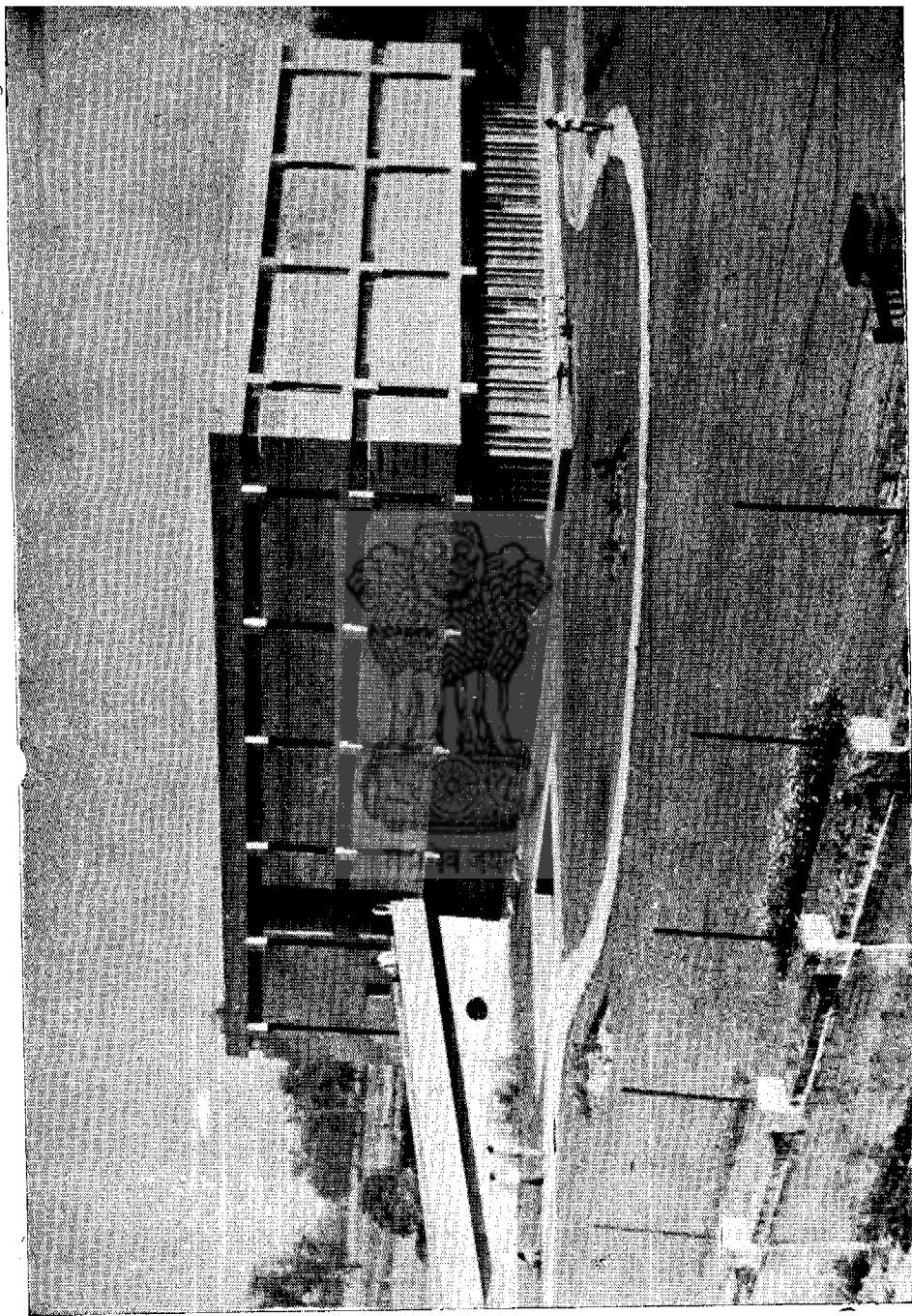
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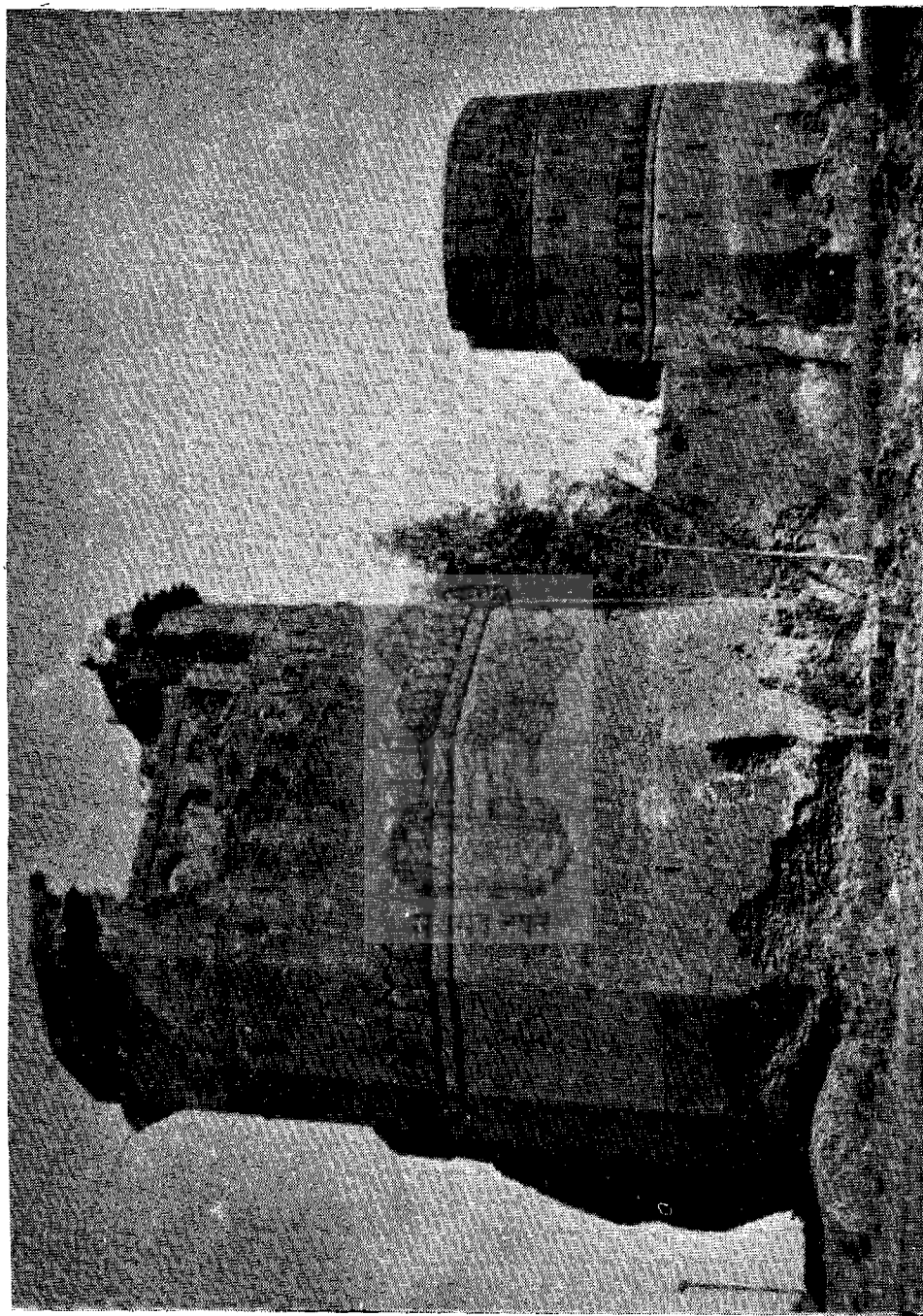
Government College, Tanda Umar



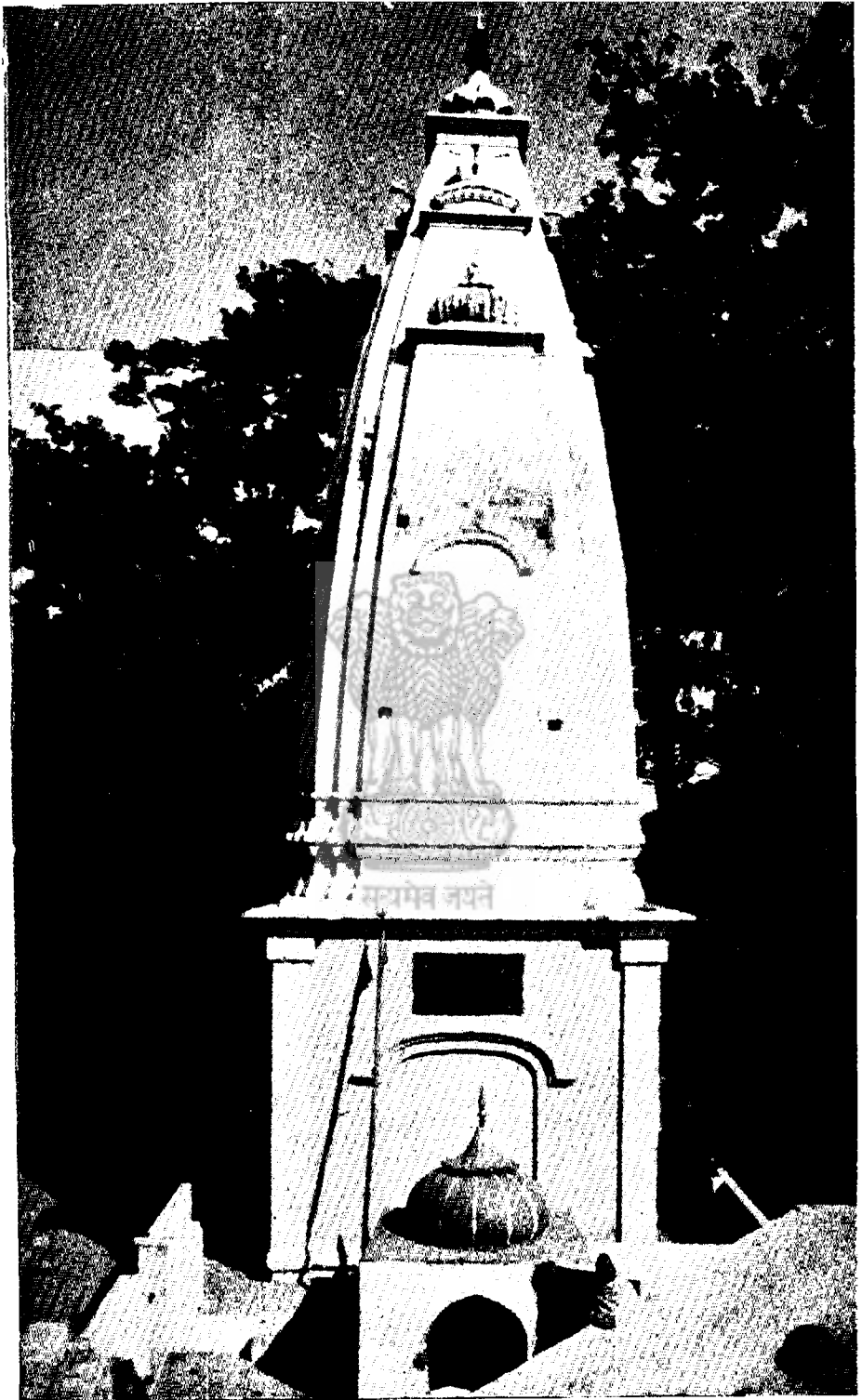
Vishveshvaranand Institute, Sadhu Ashram, Hoshiarpur



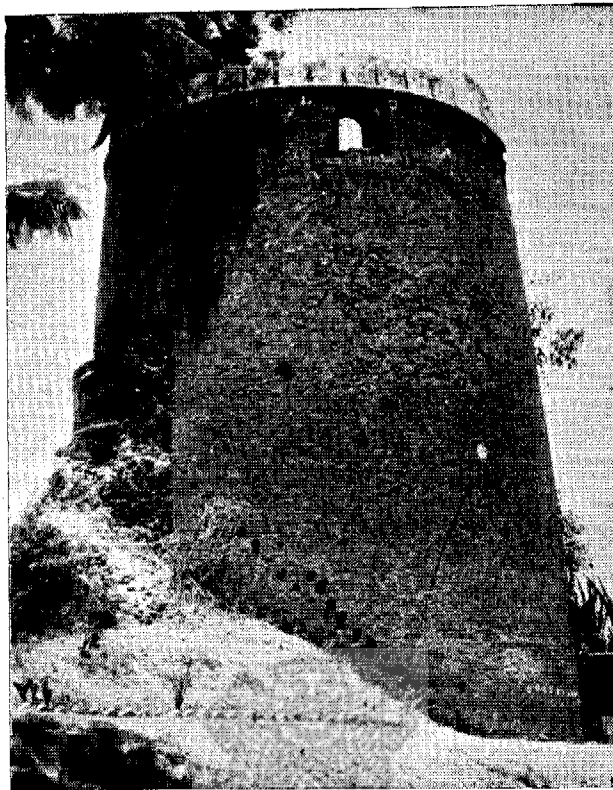
Vishveshvaranand Library, Hoshiarpur



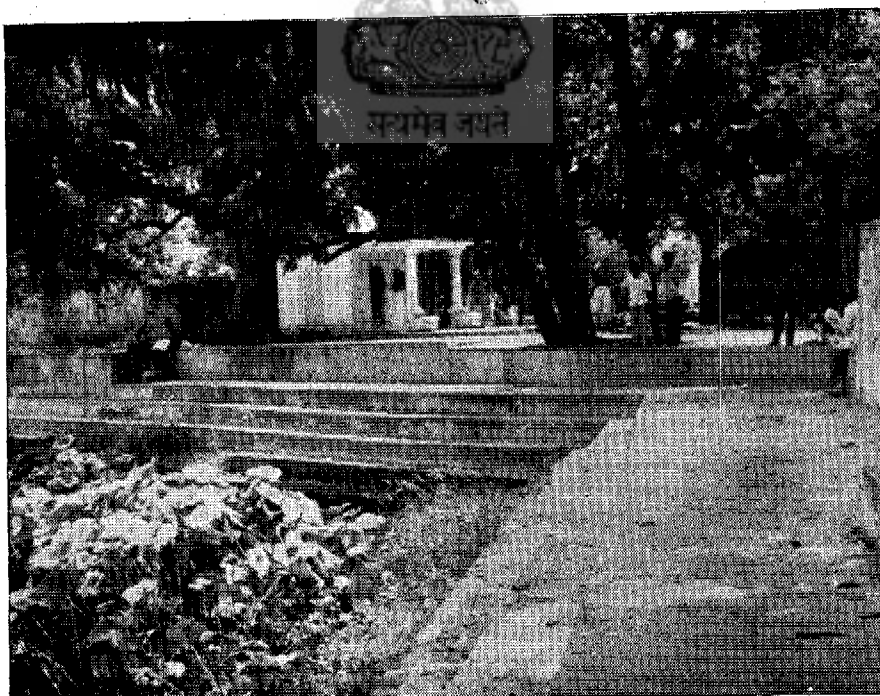
Fort of Bajwara



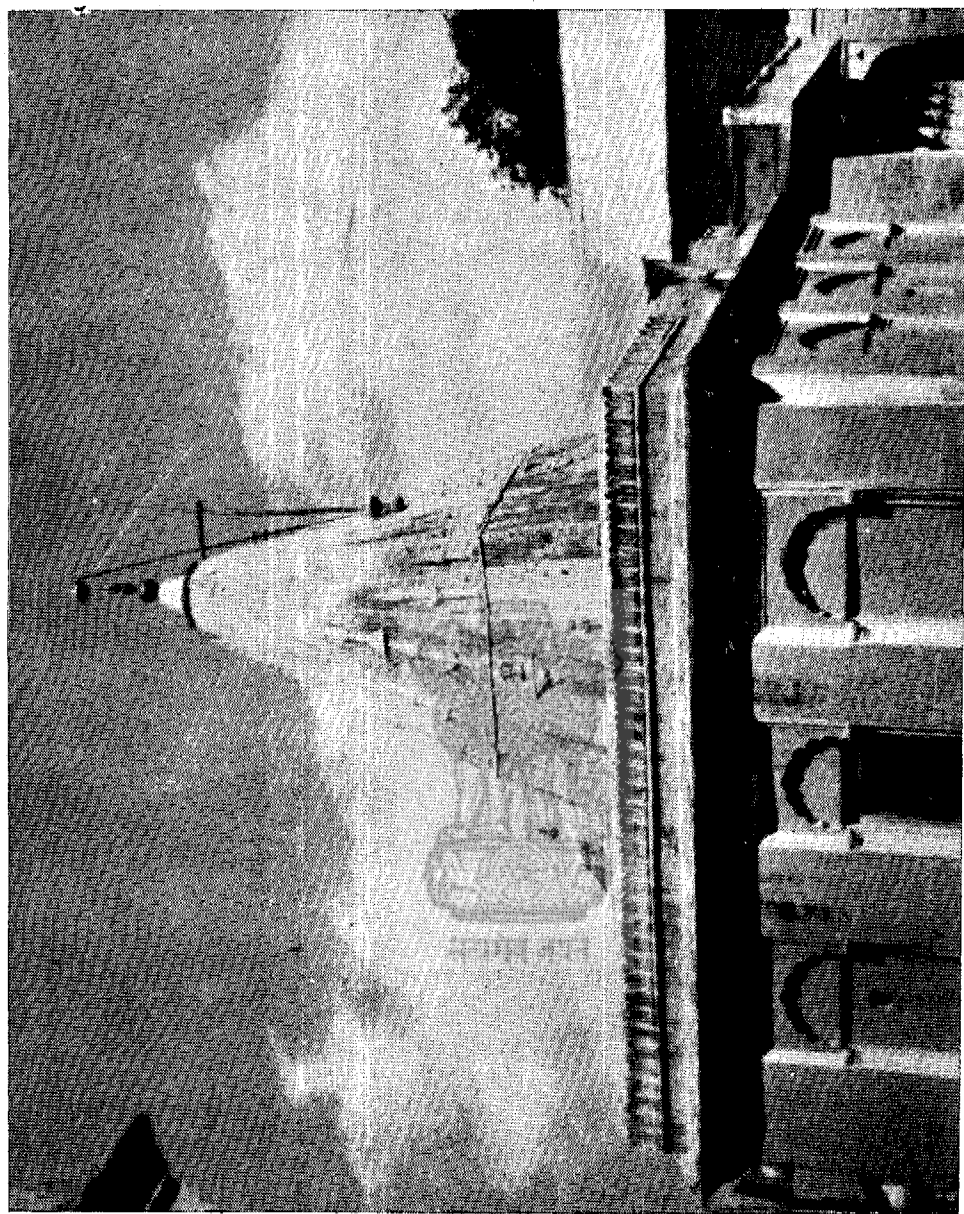
Shiv Temple, Bham



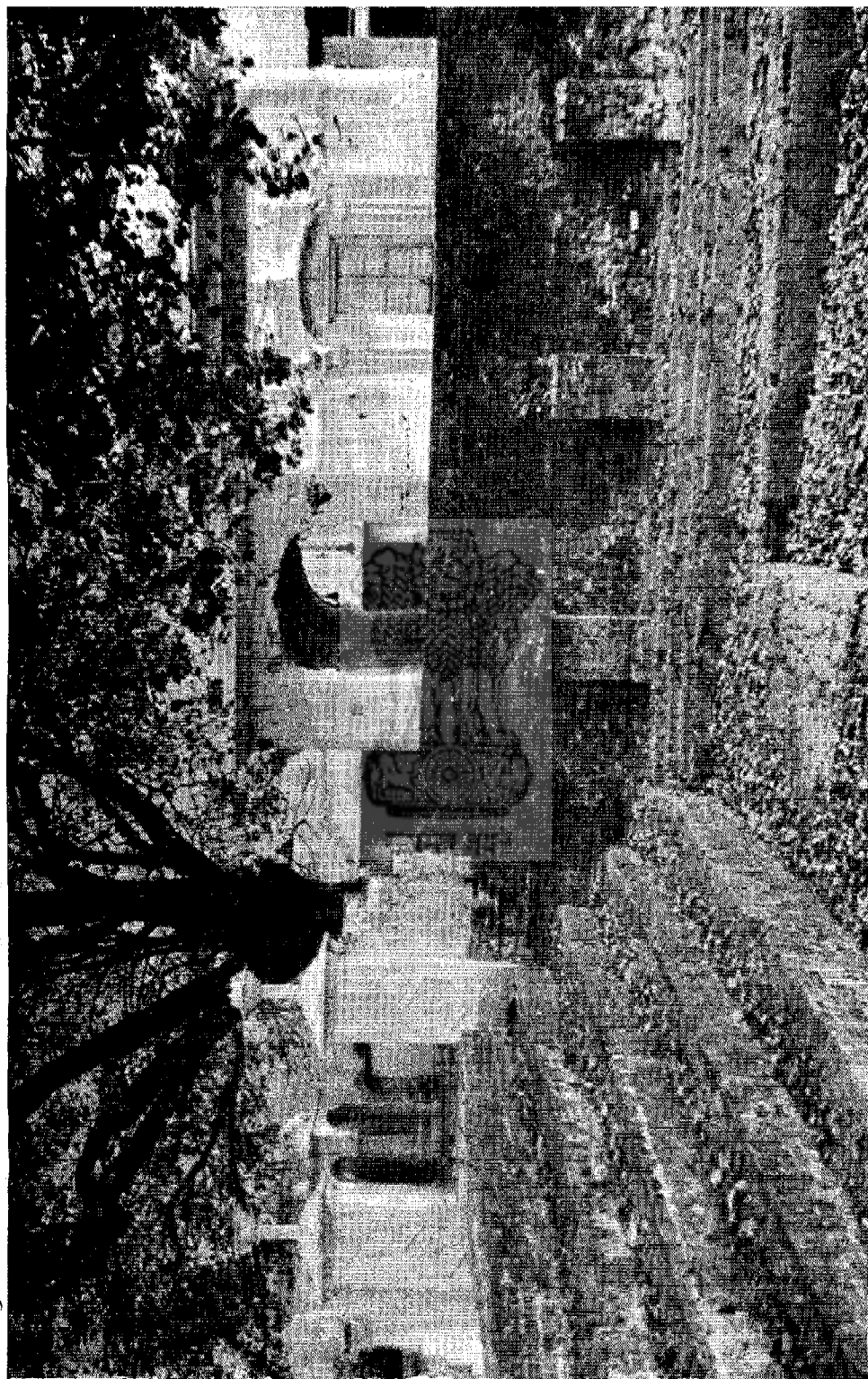
Remnants of Fort, Dasuya



Old Tank Dasuya



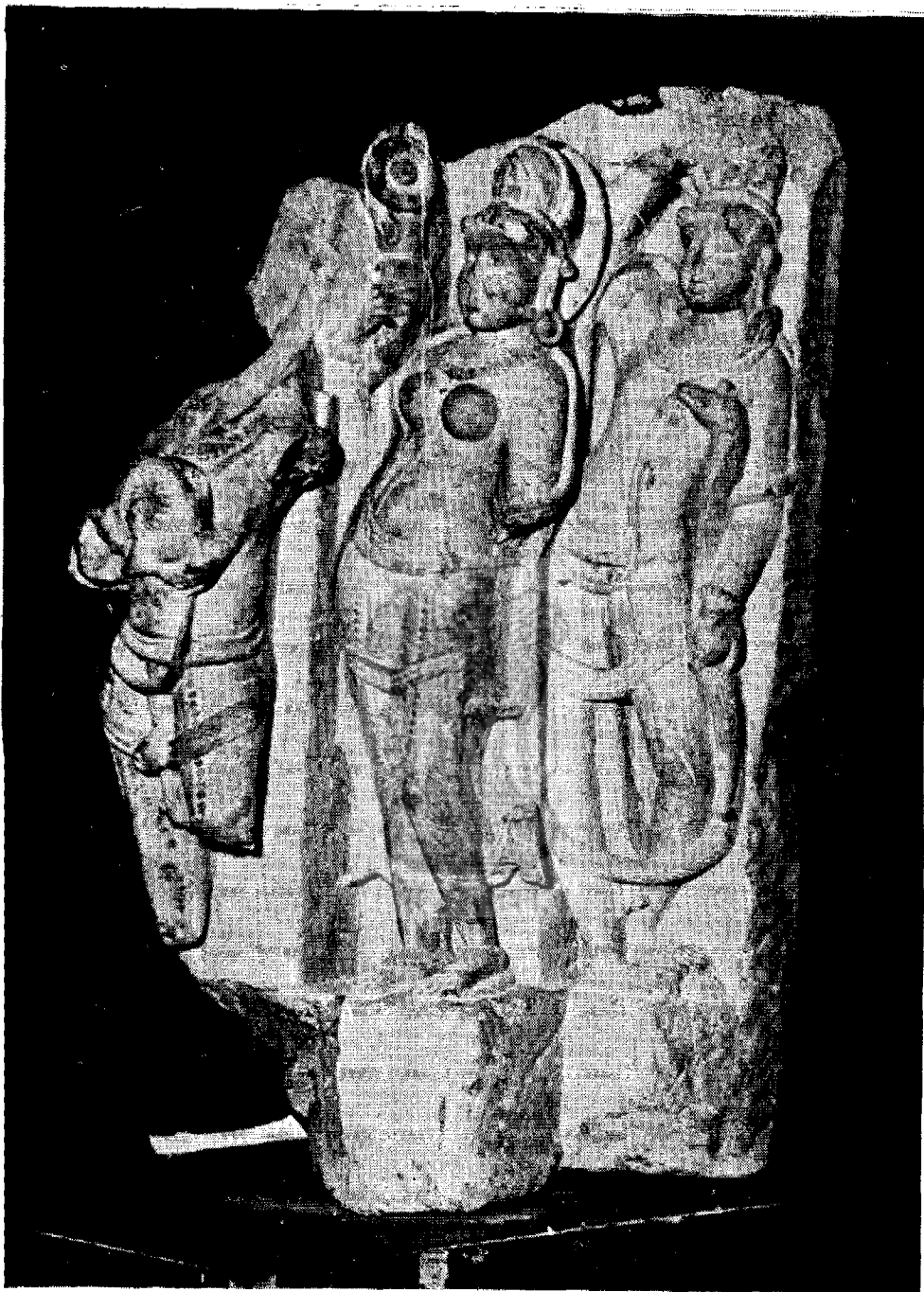
Thakardwara Baba Lal Dayal, Datarpur



Devi Temple, Dharampur



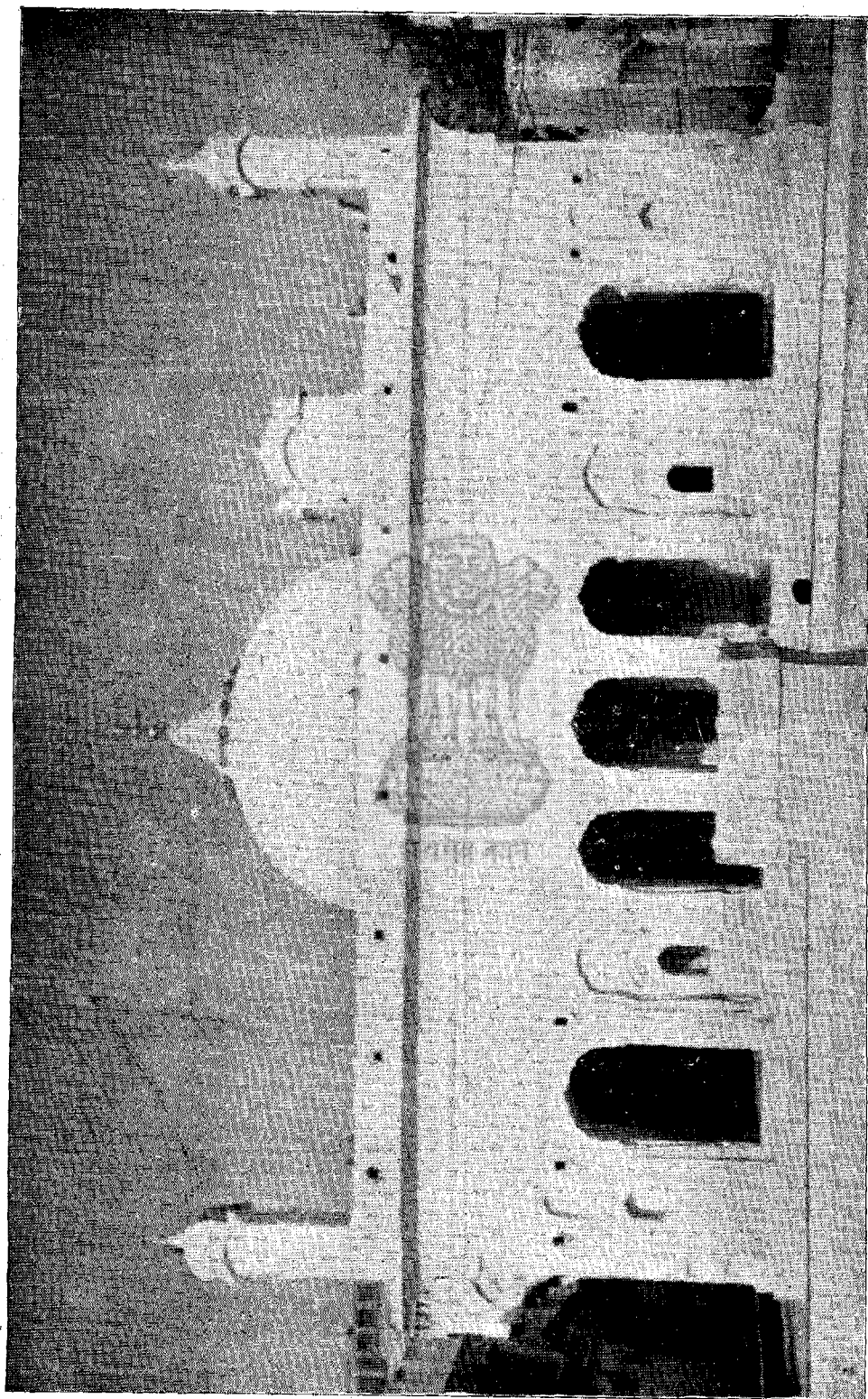
Vishnu Head :—A finding from Dholbaha



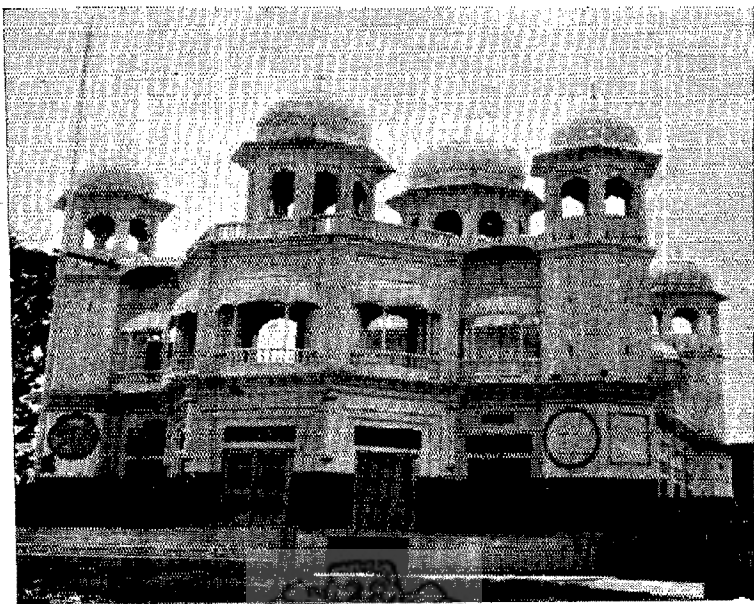
Another finding from Dholbaha, Excavation



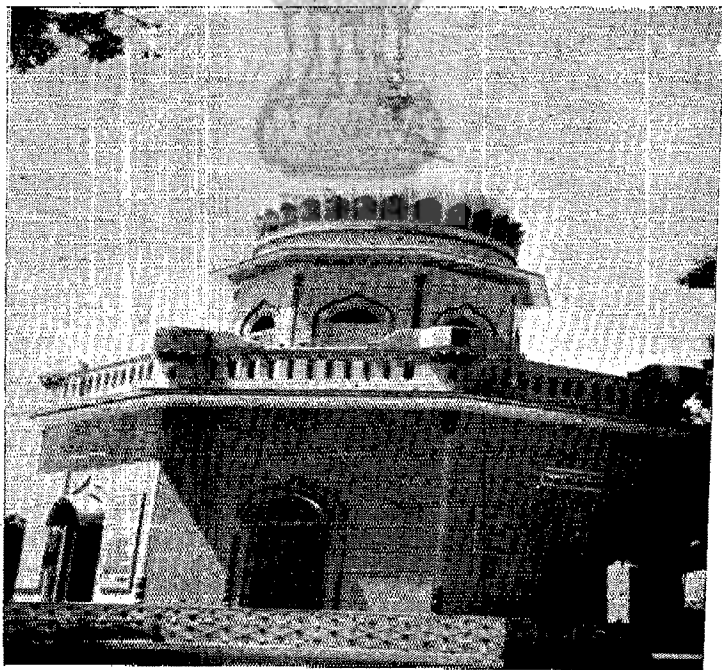
Devi Temple, Garhdiwala



Bara Rauza, Garhshankar



Gurdwara, Akalgarh



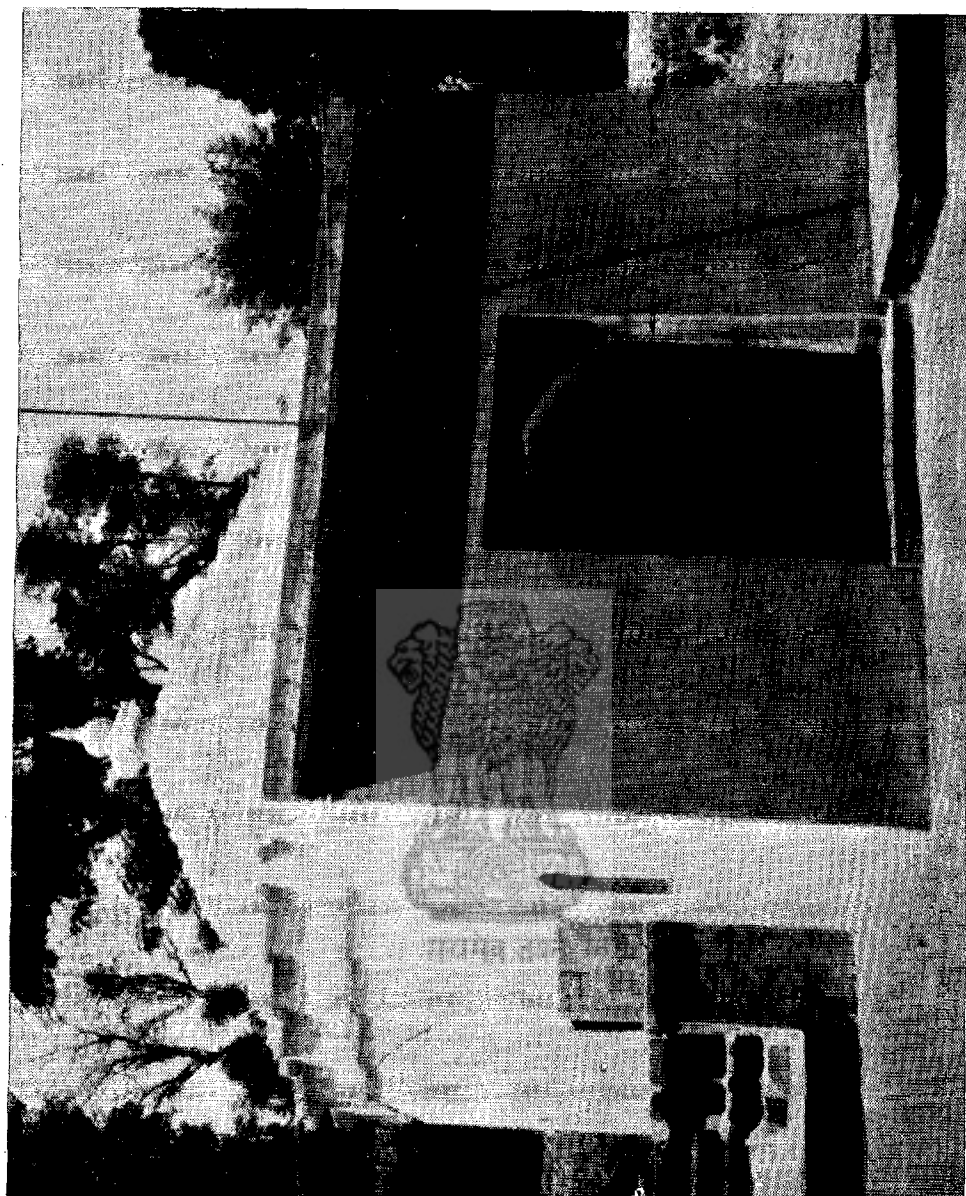
Gurdwara, Garna Sahib



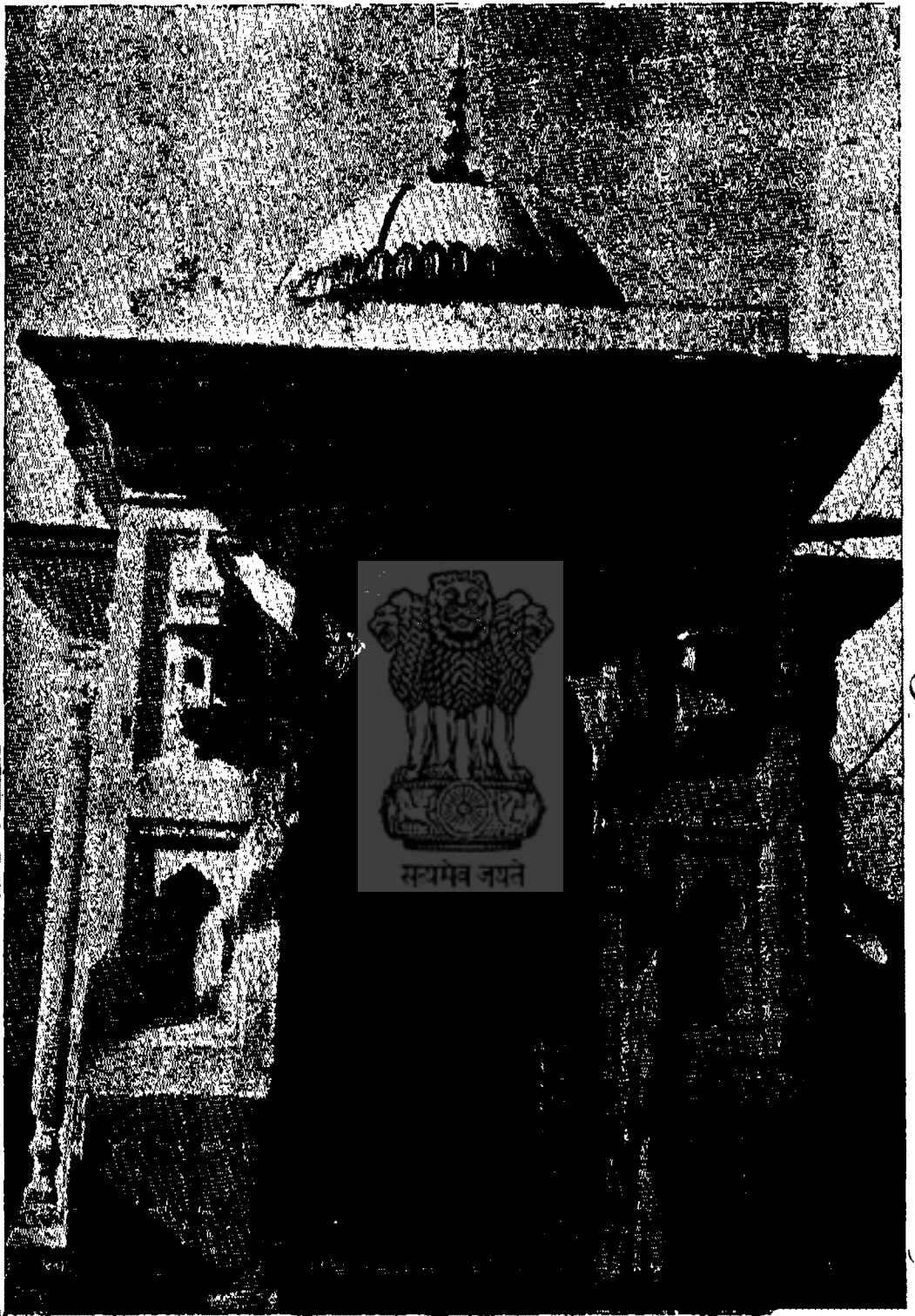
A scene showing Coronation Ceremony of George V in Shish Mahal, Hoshiarpur



Shrine of Jaiju Shah, Jajon



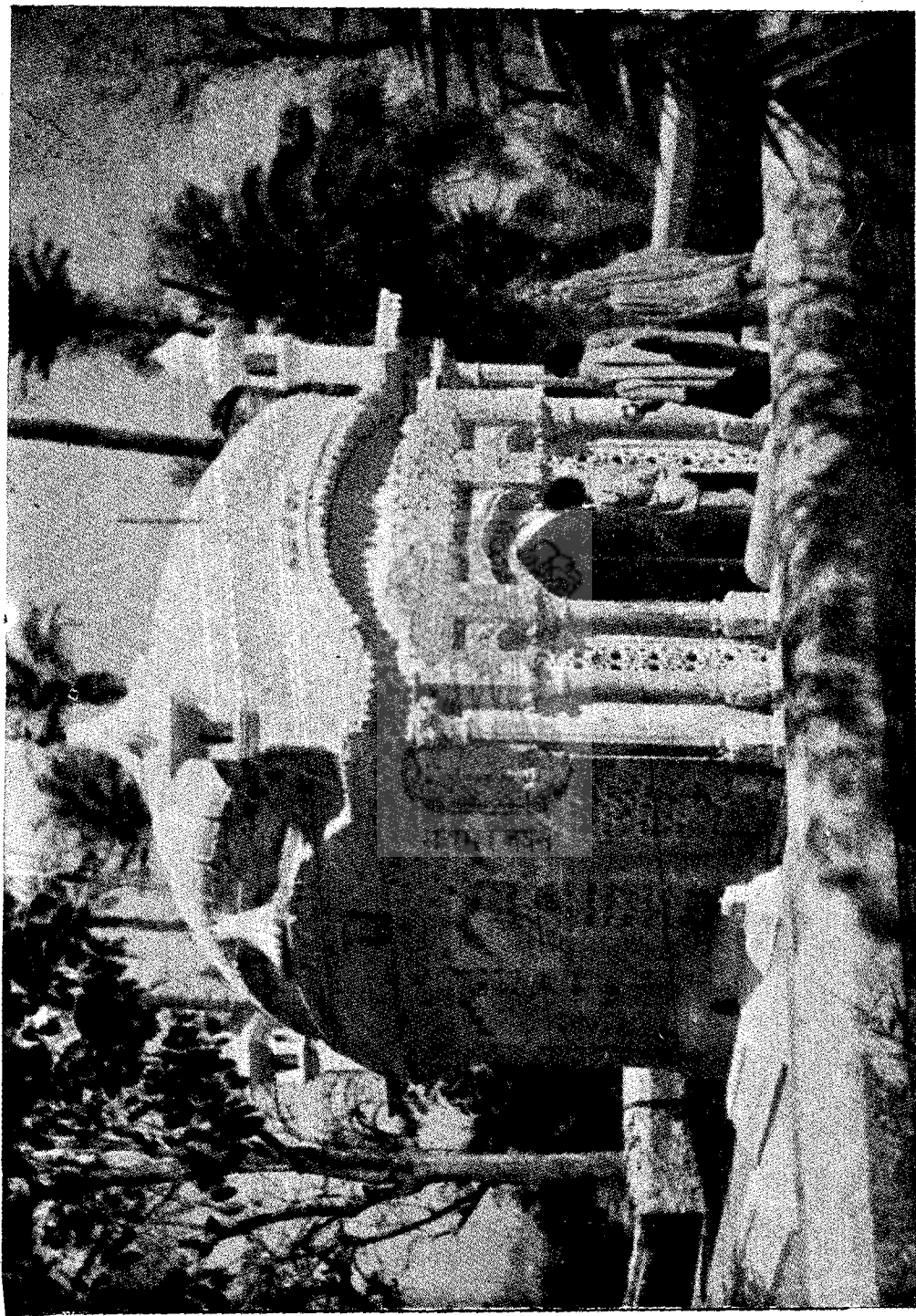
Temple of Kamahi Devi, Beh Nangal



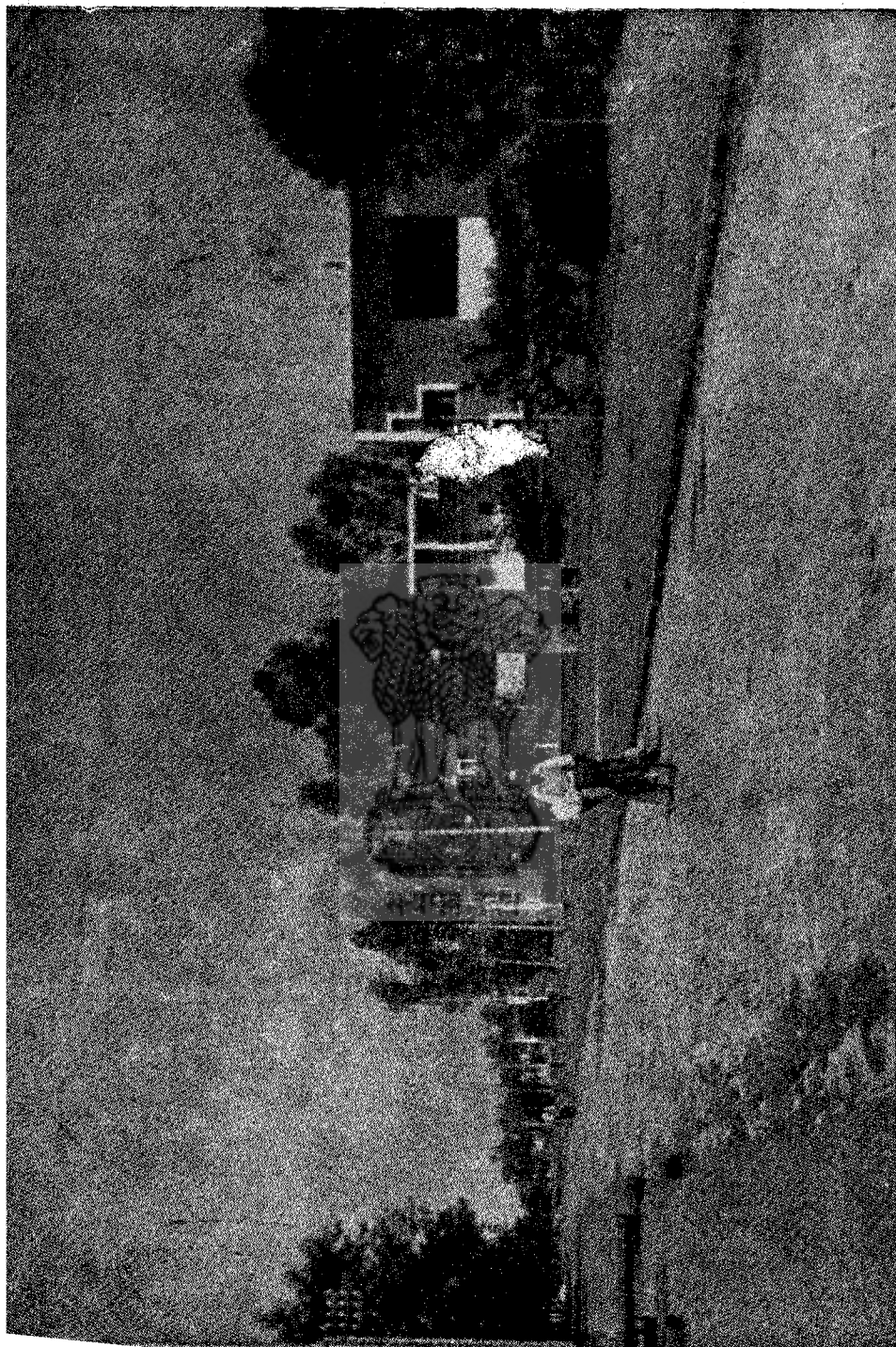
Temple of Rajni Devi



Fort of Malot



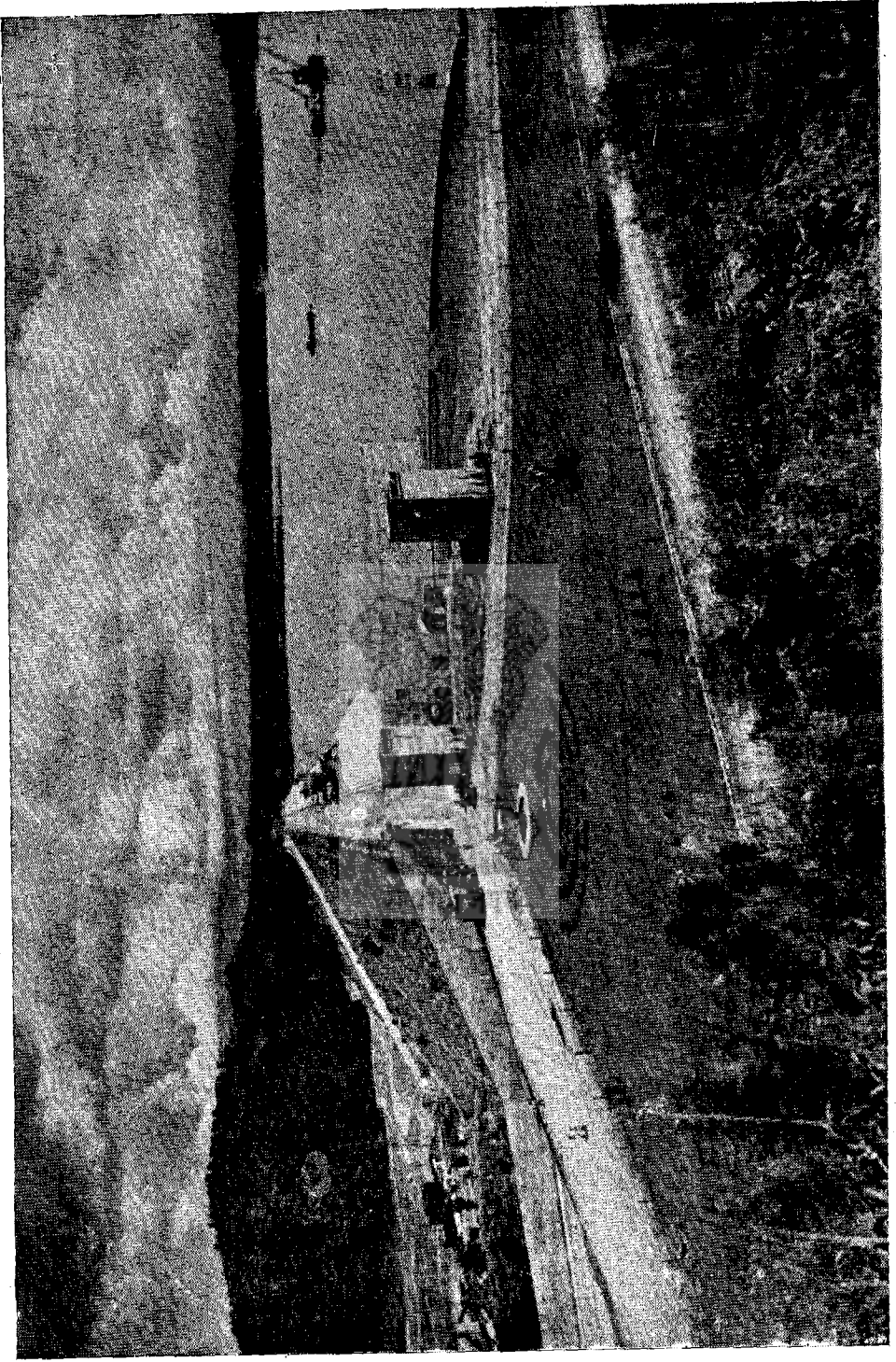
Khankah of Hazrat Shami Sahib, Sham Chaurasi



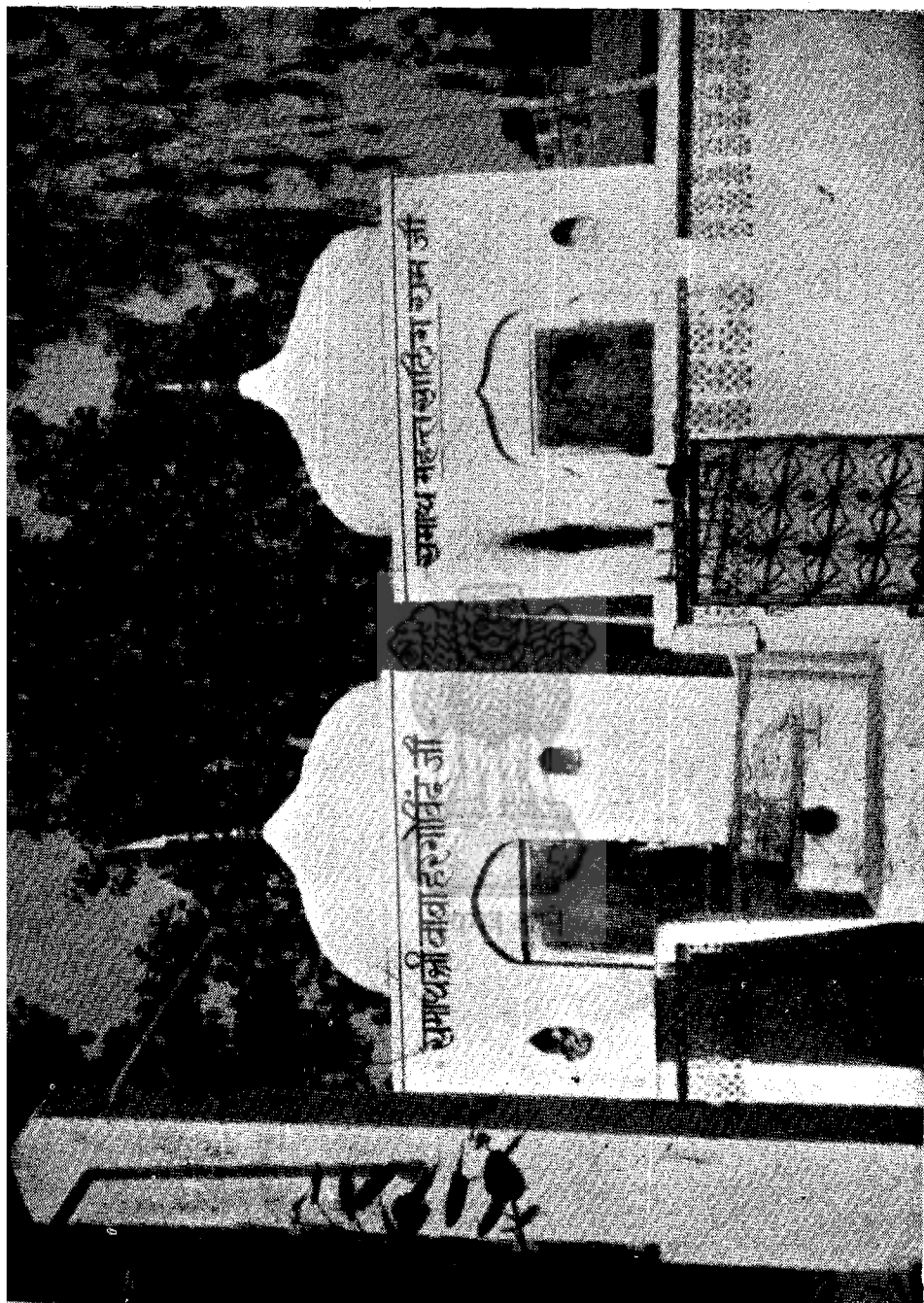
A scene of Housing Colony, Talwara



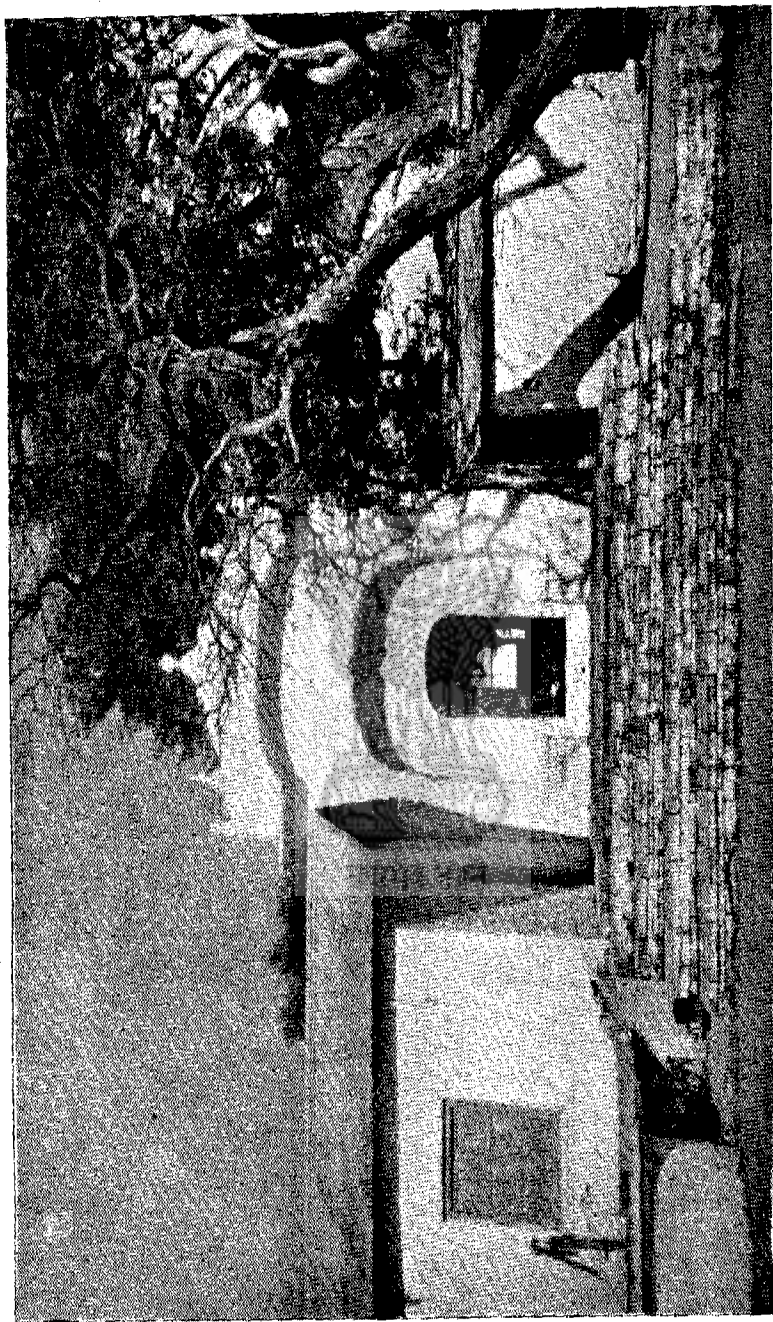
An Old Well, Sri Pandain (Talwara)



Pong Dam



Smadh of Baba Hargobind, Tanda Urmur



Tomb of Shah Nur Jamal, V. Saleran